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*Gentleman's Magazine:*

A N D

## Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCIII.

V O L U M E LXIII.

P A R T T H E F I R S T.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,  
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street:  
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's  
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1793.

To Mr. URBAN, on completing the LXIII<sup>d</sup>  
Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

**T**HE smiling Spring, the golden field,  
Again to icy Winter yield;  
The garden's pride, the blushing rose,  
Hath fall'n beneath the gelid snows;  
Where, dormant all the flowery tribe,  
Their silent slumbers deep imbibe:—  
Still big with hope, the new-born year  
To expectation must appear,  
While, rich with all the spoils of time,  
Eventful, awful, and sublime,  
Your annual labours still supply,  
And crowd Reflexion's wand'ring eye!

Thus, lifted to its highest zest,  
Where shall our admiration rest  
Of every quick revolving scene  
Which ne'er has ceas'd to intervene  
Since Discord threw her flaming brand  
On Gallia's wild and madd'ning strand;  
Where Massacre the sceptre bears,  
And all the form of Justice wears;  
Where sage Philosophy is press'd  
To own what Nature ne'er confest,  
And idolize the sordid plan  
Of equalizing beast with man!  
Unreasoning all!—Where Terror reigns,  
Binding the intellect in chains;  
While shrinks appall'd th' immortal mind,  
To chilling dread alone confin'd!  
Dire History! of infernal brood,  
Thy characters are grav'd in blood,  
So deep, the ever-flowing tear  
Will ne'er suffice the page to clear;  
Be all thy crimes to Justice given,  
And the avenging hand of Heaven!

A calmer clue the Muse now guides  
(Where URBAN over Taste presides)  
To Britain's shores, which Order guards,  
And Peace and Liberty rewards;  
Where happier arts their influence shed,  
And Learning rears her laurel'd head,  
And in her train amusement brings,  
Redundant from a thousand springs.  
May these each year increase your store  
With pleasures unenjoy'd before!

*Dec. 31.*



L III J

## P R E F A C E.

**E**UROPE, since the period when it was overrun by the Goths and Vandals, has never experienced more alarm and danger than at the present moment—Religion, Manners, Literature, and the Arts, are all equally menaced by a foe, whose characteristick is a compound of impetuosity, ignorance, and crime.

It is the pride of Englishmen, to have united in one firm and noble phalanx to preserve their country from these attacks; attacks which are the more formidable, because they are not made with open, avowed, and generous boldness, but with the most dark and cowardly artifice. Our native force and native courage would prompt us to avoid no encounter in the martial field: but what would even the magnanimity of Britons avail against the venom of poison mysteriously prepared, and communicated with the malignant silence of assassins?

Yet such is the natural operation of these new-fangled doctrines, this strange and heterogeneous philosophy, which has deluged France with blood. Such is the fraternity, the liberty, and the light, our Gallic neighbours have not only wished, but endeavoured, to spread among us. To resist and counteract these machinations, has been the honest and unremitting endeavour of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; and ever will be so, as long as our Political and Religious Constitution shall require our indefatigable support.

After avowing ourselves the steady friends of our Country's Liberties and Laws, we address ourselves more particularly to our Literary Friends and Correspondents. We presume that the Volume we are now closing will neither disgrace our candour nor our taste; that it will manifest our industry in collecting, from the different branches of Science and *Belles-Lettres*, every variety of amusement for our Readers: that it will prove we have neither been fastidious in rejecting applications for our notice, nor guilty of giving too easy and indiscriminate admission to pieces without interest, or writers without merit. In every circumstance of admission or rejection, we act from a sense of public duty, and decide according to our best judgement.

This, however, we wish to be invariably understood, that nothing will ever appear in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which

which tends to subvert the principles of our Government, which may wantonly wound the feelings of individuals, or which is in any degree offensive to the purity of good morals. In all other respects, our Publication will continue to exhibit a field for manly and impartial criticism, for the exercise of literary industry, and for the cultivation of ingenuous and youthful talents.

We cannot take leave of our Readers without returning them our warmest acknowledgements for the full share which we continue to enjoy of public favour and reward. The duration of this success will doubtless depend, and we desire that it should, upon our diligent and progressive endeavours to deserve it.

S. U. Dec. 31.

#### THOUGHTS ON THE LATE PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE.

**Y**E garlands, wove with Fancy's flowers,  
Farewel! Thou Muse of pensive hours,  
While peace is torn from weeping years,  
Teach me to tell, in mournful songs,  
How Men of Rights wrought mighty wrongs,  
And nations fill'd with tears!  
How chill'd the patriot virtues stood  
When their loud champions spurn'd their  
Stain'd the astonish'd land with blood, [laws,  
And dar'd to call it Freedom's cause!

Indignant, generous passions rise;  
Soft Pity lifts her dewy eyes.  
Wonder alone no more is found,  
While Vice its hydra-head can rear  
In tiger-visag'd Roberespierre\*,  
And Danton † ivy-crown'd.  
Santerre! ye thousands! guards to Death!  
Wide ye extend one tyrant's reign,  
For whom still spreads contagious breath,  
The baneful family of PAINE.

Rises for kings a deeper sigh?  
As men no more do monarchs die;  
To undistinguish'd dust they turn;  
Them, woes or joys, distress or pleasure,  
And preys to murder or disease,  
Their friends, their kindred, mourn.  
Yet blatt, which slender shrubs have broke,  
Unmov'd the forest-trees may hear;  
While the rude storm that rends the oak  
All the troubled grove must share.

Say, have the storms which rent a throne  
Its sovereigns overwhelm'd alone?  
Has their wide sphere its rage withstood?  
Our hearts, it grief compell'd to know,  
Through narrow circles spread their woe,  
Kings empires mourn in blood.

This—Hist'ry tells of former days;  
This—now the anxious moments mourn;  
And, oh! the forfeits life repays  
Till Peace with her fair train return.

O, God of armies, hear our prayer!  
Incline the victor's heart to spare;  
Let conscience seal the murderer's doom.  
As Bosworth and Philippi boast,  
May Richard's dreams and Cæsar's ghost  
In battle overcome.  
Hope beams through interposing hours,  
And Gallia's injur'd lord is seen  
Leading to empyreal bowers  
*The spirit of his slaughter'd queen.*

From dungeons deep, thro' murder'd fame,  
Maenanimous the sufferer came:  
Thro' savage Joy's insulting breath  
She pass'd serenely to the grave,  
Smil'd at the freedom ‡ Frenchmen gave,  
And sov'reign shone in death.  
Martyr at Friendship's holy shrine,  
Fair Lamballe hails to Heav'n her queen.  
Cazotte §! can its best joys be thine  
Till there thy matchless child be seen?

Naked of good, yon gulph so near,  
Does Marat's shivering shade appear?  
Uncall'd, so stain'd, by Cordé sent!  
Oh! could her hand those stains erase!  
It took his time, Heav'n's gift for grace,  
Beyond the grave were such means lent.  
But check, my Muse, this daring flight,  
While distant wonders round thee throng;  
Shrink silent from the awful sight,  
And signing end thy sorrowing song.

Lancaster, Dec. 1793.

ELIZA.

\* See Moore's Journal.

† The ivy, from weakening its support, is an emblem of ingratitude. See various accounts of Danton with regard to the Princess Lamballe.

‡ The Guillotine.

§ See the affecting account of this venerable old man and his affectionate daughter in Moore's Journal.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
 GENERAL EVEN.  
 Lloyd's Evening  
 St. James's Chron.  
 Shirehall Even.  
 London Chron.  
 London Evening.  
 L. Packet—Star  
 English Chron.  
 Evening Mail  
 Middlesex Jour.  
 Courier de Lond.  
 Daily Advertiser  
 Public Advertiser  
 Gazette & Ledger  
 Woodfall's Day  
 Morning Herald  
 Morning Chron.  
 World.—Briton.  
 Oracle—Times  
 Morn. Post—Sun  
 12 Weekly Papers  
 Bath 2, Bristol 4  
 Birmingham 2  
 Bucks—Bury  
 Cambridge  
 Canterbury 3  
 Chelmsford

Coventry  
 Cumberland  
 Derby, Bacter  
 Gloucester  
 Hereford, Hull  
 Ipswich  
 IRELAND  
 Leeds 2  
 LEICESTER 3  
 Lewes  
 Liverpool 4  
 Maidhead  
 Manchester 3  
 Newcastle 3  
 Northampton  
 Norwich 2  
 Nottingham  
 OXFORD.  
 Reading  
 Salisbury  
 SCOTLAND  
 Shetland 2  
 Sherborne 2  
 Shrewsbury  
 Stamford  
 Winchester  
 Whitehaven  
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 CARTER; & SEAL; COIN; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Field, &c.  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1793.

# 2 *Meteorological Diaries for December, 1792, and January, 1793.*

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1793.

Height of Fahrenheit's Th

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

No. of  
Days

Dec.

27

28

29

30

31

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

W. LARV, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of weather in December, 1792.
1	SE brisk	29,51	44	overcast, rain, gusty day, no sun
2	E calm	30,7	42	overcast, serene, but no sun
3	S gentle	17	43	obscure, sun appears a very little P.M.: mist at [night]
4	S calm	3	43	clouds, stormy, with rain
5	W brisk	29,88	49	small rain continued most of the day
6	S brisk	79	48	overcast, a storm with rain
7	NW brisk	68	41	clear, showers of snow and hail
8	SW moderate	30,	46	white clouds, fair day
9	S violent	29,48	48	stormy and rain, continual rain
10	S brisk	53	50	gloomy, stormy, with showers
11	SW brisk	77	48	white clouds, a gusty cold day
12	NW moderate	30,13	45	overcast, showers and rain all night
13	S calm	29,58	45	rain continues all day
14	W brisk	67	41	overcast, frequent showers
15	W brisk	70	48	overcast, fair
16	S calm	30,4	49	small rain, clears up about noon
17	S calm	29,90	48	gray, sun breaks out, rain at night
18	SW brisk	50	51	cloudy black day
19	SW brisk	51	50	clear, a very drying cold wind
20	W brisk	41	50	rain, hail-storm, a hurricane in the night
21	W boisterous	51	44	white clouds, rain at night
22	W brisk	10	47	rain, hurricane in the night
23	N high	50	36	frost, a piercing cold wind
24	S calm	73	44	frost, mild and pleasant, a little snow in the [evening]
25	NW calm	40	45	thaw, heavy rain at night
26	N moderate	6	46	rain a great part of the day
27	N calm	41	45	clear sky and frost, rain at night
28	W brisk	58	45	white clouds, rain at night
29	S calm	60	45	speckled sky, rain at night
30	W calm	73	48	black clouds, serene, rain at night
31	S calm	10	44	clear and frost, rain at night

4. The horizon red and fiery at sunrise. A storm in the evening. The moisture in the air precipitated on drinking-vessels, hand, nail, &c.—6. Great quantities of sea-gulls on the wing in-land. Three different rainbows in the space of an hour, betwixt twelve and one o'clock. A hurricane from the NW. began soon after one, accompanied with rain, and continued about twelve hours. During the storm, the barometer sunk to 28,70 from 29,79, when minuted at nine o'clock A.M.—8. A fiery horizon, unusually striped with strata of black. The sea roars in the evening.—12. The wind has blown a hurricane this and several evenings since the 8th, with some little intermission during day-light.—17. A golden-tinged sky at sunset.—18. A hurricane with showers in the evening.—21. A large circle, or, as is vulgarly

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For J A N U A R Y, 1793.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 9.

THE following facts, as they have not come into general history, deserve, I conceive, to be preserved in some public and permanent repository of intelligence, and therefore ask a place in your Miscellany.

In the year 1701, when the times were very critical and dangerous; when the exorbitant power of France threatened Europe with a general calamity; when, by the death of the duke of Gloucester, the succession to the English throne, in the Protestant line, was left unsettled; when the French monarch had caused the Pretender to be proclaimed king of Great Britain; and when king William was beyond the seas; the Protestant religion and the nation were, in this season of danger, greatly indebted to the zeal and exertions of a single *Protestant Dissenter*.

Sir Thomas Abney, the friend of Dr. Watts, was that year mayor of London. This gentleman, though opposed by the majority of his brethren on the bench, had the courage to propose an address from the common-council to the king to signify their resolution and readiness to stand by his majesty, in opposition to France and the Pretender. His adversaries threw many difficulties in his way; but, by his great pains and prudence, he surmounted them, and carried his point with remarkable success. The address was transmitted to king William, in Holland; and, when the resolution of the city of London was publicly known,

it animated the affairs of the king, and gave new life to his interest, both at home and abroad. A considerable person complimented Sir Thomas Abney on this occasion, assuring him, that he had done more service to the king than if he had given him 10,000*l.* and raised him a million of money. The importance of this measure soon appeared in the extent of its influence, and in the consequences of which it was most productive. The example of London, under the conduct of their chief magistrate, greatly spirited the whole nation, and was followed with like addresses from most of the corporations in it. The king availed himself of the favourable breeze of popular affection to dissolve the parliament, and to take the sense of the people at that critical juncture of public affairs, expressed in their choice of a new one, which met on the 31st of December, 1701. In this parliament was formed the act, which had the royal assent but the day before the king died, for the abjuration of the Pretender, and for establishment of the Protestant succession to the throne. Thus the crown was secured to the illustrious family that now wears it\*.

The other fact I would mention, as displaying the attachment of *Protestant Dissenters* to the house of Hanover, is, that the *seed-plots* of the rebellion, which, in the year 1715, was aimed at the government, were discovered by one of them, the learned Dr. Charles Owen, of Warrington, who gave early notice of the scheme formed against it. This discovery excited the resentment of his enemies, who did not enter into his loyal

\* Jer. Smith's funeral sermon for Sir Thomas Abney.

vulgarly termed, wheel round the moon: rain generally succeeds.—22. A violent storm of wind, accompanied with rain, began about 3 P.M. and continued almost the whole night.—29. Horizon red at sunset

Fall of rain this month, 6 inches 6-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 1-10th.

Fall of rain in the course of this year, 43 inches 8-10 . . . Evaporation, 29 inches 8-10ths  
*Walton, near Liverpool.*

J. HOLT.

loyal views; which afterwards vented itself, by their commenting against him an expensive prosecution, on his publishing a tract, intitled, “*Plain-Dealings, or Separation without Schism, and Schism without Separation.*” This prosecution was stopped by a *noli prosequi*.\*

Though these tracts relate to the conduct of two individuals only, yet they go to reflect honour on the zeal and loyalty of the *Dissenters at large*; for it is well known that they were conformant to the principles, met the wishes, and breathed the spirit of the whole body.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

IT was with no small surprize that a party of gentlemen, many of whom are of the first class for genius and literary talents, saw the other evening, in your last month's Magazine (vol. LXII. p. 1072.), a letter signed *Eboracensis*, in which the *poetical abilities* of a late long-established and much admired author, whose Poems have always been acknowledged to be written with true classic purity, elegance, and simplicity, are *uncandidly* criticised. I say *uncandidly*, because it cannot be fair to judge *decisively* of the *poetical abilities* or merit of an author, by the *smallest* part of his works (the *smallest* I mean in number), whilst not a single syllable is said of his various other poetry, which has so long been known, and deservedly admired.

From what the writer of the above letter says, one would imagine the respected author thus criticized had never written any thing but the odes on his majesty's birth-days, and new-years odes; for *those* are the *only* parts of his poetry that are mentioned by *Eboracensis*; and which, from the short time he had the honour of writing them (I think not quite four years), could be but few. But, did the excellent author in question never write any thing but the above Odes? His Triumph of Isis; the Pleasures of Melancholy; the much-admired Poem on Sir Joshua Reynolds's painted Window at New College; his beautiful Ode on the approach of Summer; the Hamlet; the admirable Ode, intitled, Suicide; with a variety of other Poems, Odes, and elegant Sonnets, too many here to be enumerated, after being so long known and admired, need not now any exaggerated eulogium. I am

\* J. Owen's funeral sermon for, Dr. Charles Owen.

speaking wholly to his poetry, not to his other excellent writings, as a critic, historian, and antiquary. In an author of such eminent abilities, one is compelled to think the curious discovery, which the writer of the letter seems to think he has made, somewhat extraordinary. As to his critique on the Odes he mentions, as not being written *to touch the heart*; were Odes professedly composed on so happy an occasion as his majesty's birth-day, to be written in a plaintive, melancholy, style? Should the author have chosen

“A mournful Muse,  
Soft Pity to infuse,”

to celebrate so joyful an occasion? It is too absurd to mention

It is a convincing proof that *Eboracensis* knew but little of the excellent author of the Odes, by his asserting, they were written to *display superior learning*; whereas, whoever had the least acquaintance with him must know, that one of the *chief traits* in his worthy character was his *modest merit*, which shunning applause (instead of making an *arrogant display of his abilities*) ever disclaimed that just praise, which genius, talents, and *industry* (for not *industry*, surely, his laborious and ingenious History of English Poetry is a sufficient proof), so justly merited. No man of his learning and genius ever used them with more propriety or effect. That vulgar celebrity, which men call fame, he totally despised.

It is certainly very singular, that the writer of the letter should unfortunately fix on the *most contrary trait* in the character of the truly respectable person he censures; and not have known (what every acquaintance he had in the world knew) the most distinguishing part was, that his conversation and behaviour were particularly *unassuming* and modest, joined with the most perfect simplicity of manners. It was that modesty, gentleness, and simplicity of character, which endeared him to all his numerous friends. The lines in an eulogy on his particular friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, might with great propriety be applied to him also:

“Yet were his manners so benignly mild,  
Simplicity might own him for her child.”

*Eboracensis*, towards the conclusion of his letter, by way, perhaps, of making some amends for calling in question the long-acknowledged abilities of a most worthy man, whose learning and genius will be ever revered by all men of true taste,



late, at length says, he "is willing to allow every praise to the excellence of his heart, and to the strength of his understanding." Who ever doubted either? And he might also have added to his praise, that the subject of his censure was noble and elevated in his sentiments; that he was a stranger to the little workings of malice or envy to either living or departed merit; and that his talents of every kind, powerful from nature, and highly cultivated, could only be exceeded by the extensive and refined benevolence of his heart.

An author of the first abilities (whose opinion in the literary world is decisive) has done justice to his character, in the following words: "He had, from nature, the advantages of a clear and sound understanding, with abilities very rarely surpassed or equaled. In history and antiquity his knowledge was profound, extensive, and accurate. His poetry has peculiar elegance. I might apply to himself his own beautiful lines to his friend Mr. Gray:

" — For many a care beguil'd,  
By the sweet magic of thy soothing lay,  
For many a raptur'd thought, and vision wild,  
To thee this strain of gratitude I pay."

"He was an incomparable critic, as well as scholar. Of all his intellectual powers, he had the most perfect command, and no one ever used them with less arrogance. The solidity of his judgement, his wit, discernment, and, above all, the excellence of his disposition, gave to his numerous friends unspeakable regret for his lamented death. And he may have been deservedly considered as one of the chief ornaments of the university, and of the learned world at large. Indeed, such was the vigour of his mind, the classical purity of his taste, and the extent and variety of his learning, that his memory will be for ever revered, as a profound scholar, and a man of true genius; whilst the sweetness of his temper, and mild virtues, must be remembered, with affectionate sensibility, by all who knew him."

It is, however, some consolation, whatever may be the opinion of Eboracensis, that the gratitude of that place \* which he so much loved, which was enriched by his talents, and adorned by his virtues, and where he spent the chief part of his blameless life, has paid to his memory that tribute of respect, which his great and modest worth demanded.

\* The University of Oxford.

After what has been said, by those capable of judging of the talents and merit of the respectable author in question, I shall only add to the length of this letter a sentence of Dr. Johnson's, applied to Mr. Gray on another occasion, and may be the worthy subject of this letter also, that to "censure him is vain, and to praise him, useless."

And that, on the whole, it is obvious, Eboracensis knew not the man, nor had read any of his works, except the Birth-day and New-years Odes.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

### Curious Mausoleum of MRS. VANBUTCHELL.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

MANY observations of the learned, by being compressed in volumes of expensive purchase, seldom find their way to the generality of readers. Some of this sort are so ingenious and striking, that it were pity they should be lost to the publick at large. In reading, lately, the Dialogues of Lucian, by the elaborate and reverend Dr. T. Francklin, the following note, vol. I. p. 261, caught my attention; and I am persuaded it may afford that amusement to many of your readers, which I amply found in the perusal—

"We are told (says the ingenious author), by Aulus Gellius, book X. lib. 18, that Artemisia, the wife of Mausolus, was so fond of him, that, after his death, his body, being reduced to ashes, she made them into a powder, mixed with spices and perfumes, intused them in water, and drank them up—" as an instance of conjugal affection is perhaps to be met with in the records of antiquity. Modern times can scarcely boast a parallel: a circumstance, however, not much unlike it, has happened in our own, and not long since, which I shall take this opportunity of delivering to posterity.

"Mr. Van-Butchell, a most ingenious artist, had the misfortune, some few years ago, to lose the wife of his bosom. Unwilling, however, to part with her so soon, or to consign her, like common clay, to a dirty grave, immediately after her decease, he contrived, with the assistance of Mr. [William] HUNTER, one of the first anatomists in the kingdom, by means of a kind of pickle, so to preserve the body, as to give it nearly the appearance of life and health; put it into a glass case, and shewed it for a long time to his friends and acquaintance; and where it may, for aught I

know,



know, remain to this day. An eminent physician, now living, who is as well known for his classical taste, and extensive learning, as for his extraordinary skill in his profession, has recorded this singular transaction in some excellent Latin lines; which, as I believe they were never yet printed, I shall here sub-join (forgive me this liberty, my good friend, Dr. Baker) for the entertainment of my readers.

In reliquias

MARIE VANBUTCHELL,  
novo miraculo conservatas,  
et a marito suo superstites  
cultu quotidiano adoratas.

Hic,

exors tumuli, jacet

uxor JOANNIS VANBUTCHELL  
integra omnia, et incorrupta,  
viri sui amantissimi desiderium  
simul et deliciae;

quam, gravi morbo vitiatam,  
consumptamque tandem longa morte,  
in hanc, quam certis nitorem,  
in hanc speciem et colorem viventis,  
ab indecora putredine vindicavit,  
invita; et repugnante, natura;

vir egregius, GULIELMUS HUNTERS;  
artificii prius intentati  
inventor idem, et perfectior.

O! fortunatum maritum;  
cui datur

uxorem, multam amaram,  
retinere una, in unis ædibus;  
affari, tangere, complecti,  
propter dormire, si lubet,  
non satis modò superstitem  
sed

(quod mirabilius)

etiam suaviorem,

venustiore,

habitiorem;

solidam magis, et magis succi plenam,  
quam cum ipsa in vivis fuerit!

O! fortunatum virum, et invidendum;  
cui peculiare hoc, et proprium contingit,  
apud se habere foeminam,  
constantem sibi,  
et, horis omnibus,  
eandem \* 1"

I have always understood, Mr. Urban, that the husband of the lady thus happily preserved is the celebrated Mr. Van-Butchell, whose advertisements, as recorded in the *Argus*, must ever embalm his memory; but this gentleman's name is inserted *Martin*, whereas, in the excellent memorial above given, the name *John* occurs. This, however, is, upon the best authority, but a trivial *minutia*; since we all know

\* We shall be obliged to any of our correspondents for a spirited translation of this curious and elegant inscription. EDIT.

That which men call a rose,  
By any other name would smell as sweet.

Yours, &c.

ROMEO.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your correspondent Sagittarius, that his wishes for an extensive and minute history of archery are likely to be amply gratified.

Mr. William Latham, of Eltham, in Kent, F. S. A. and antiquary to the Society of Royal Kentish Bowmen, commenced (pursuant to the request of that Society) in the year 1788, a General History of Archery, from the earliest period to the present time.

His intention was, and I hope still is, to adorn the work with coloured plates of the bows, arrows, &c. belonging to every nation. I ought to apologize to him for the liberty I have taken in giving you this information without his permission; but my motive is this; having received much pleasure and knowledge myself, from a view of part of his MS and elegant drawings, I hope to stimulate him to permit the publick to share with me. Yours, &c. R. K. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

IN your Magazine for December last, "An address, &c." signed A Reformer, caught my attention; the insertion of a few remarks on which, your wonted urbanity will no doubt induce you to admit. The gentleman alluded to hath, I think, criticised rather too severely on the Cantabrigian attachment, as he says, to that great luminary Sir Isaac Newton. I agree with him, that if it was a real fact, that the studies of the learned seminary in question, were really and wholly bent on mathematical researches, the measure ought to be justly reprobated. So far from the truth is the circumstance, that I can on my own personal knowledge affirm, that both the classics, and the various subjects of morality, have a place in the pursuits of the young gentlemen of Cambridge. As a proof, I shall mention the college of St. John the Evangelist, where there are *regular* and *intelligent* lectures read, not only on the Grecian and Roman authors; but *where*, also, there is a proper respect paid to the sagacious Locke, and the profound Butler; as that not superficial acquaintance, which some of the Johnsonian Academics have fully proved, they had both with the *Essay on Human Understanding*, as likewise with the *Analogy of Religion*, hath evinced.

Without

doubt, there is a proper esteem these branches of science in the colleges; probably, therefore, your correspondent, if I may launch out into a rhapsodical strain used by him, with equal propriety set to musick sick Aphorisms, as he hath supposed sons of Granta would the sons of Newton. Should he want it is not unlikely, but that some, called, "Grim King of the" would not unfitly be adapted purpose. Let me not be supposed to cast the least reflections upon the learned Bacon; but, surely, a candid man may commend the particular merits of an individual, without detracting those of another. A single instance now occurs, with which I conclude; namely, on that uncanonical which your correspondent owns on what *must* be allowed, the Latinity, used in the Cambridge schools. But, Mr. Urban, if your correspondent is acquainted with that style, he ought to have owned, that in the mind of a young person is dried in the abyss of one study, as it is in another should be generally overlooked. A CANTAB.

MR. URBAN, July 16.  
I am resident in the metropolis, and am, perhaps, a stranger to the deficiencies of literary men in the country. Amidst the multifarious collection of people within the walls of London, one must naturally expect to find many who are philosophically inclined, these, under the encouragement of patronage, and under the aid of a superior number, have always been wont to compose an exclusive society. But in the country few instances of societies formed for co-operation in scientific or literary pursuits. I am inclined that there are not wanting in any part of the kingdom, men enough disposed for the pursuit of science. The general temper of the nation, in social life is corrupt, I must confess. The grand misfortune of the age is the want of men of genius, and of an active and vigorous mind (who will necessarily devote themselves to some society or society of men), too much influenced by the unfashionable air of more enclosure, are at present excluded, and universally, addicted to Cards, for instance, are permitted to melt every description into idleness; and thus the thoughtless, dissipated, effectually reduce

all to their own standard. If traces of a leveling system can any where be discovered, it is in this prevailing passion. On the other hand, men of patient and resolute application to science are driven to the necessity of immuring themselves within their libraries; and, wanting courage and countenance to struggle against the torrent, drown themselves from the world in despair. With respect to History and Antiquities particularly, it is impossible that any considerable progress can be made, unless such as are devoted to the study of either associate themselves for mutual information and investigation. It is true that many memorable advancements have been made on those subjects by some eminent Societies in the kingdom; but, if we reflect upon the want of many County Histories, and the great imperfection of those already published, we shall find that there is abundant necessity for the more general association of literary men. I am sure, it must be needless for me to enlarge upon this matter. If it were merely for the sake of counteracting the lamentable effects of Card and Jockey Clubs, I think that every reflecting man must sincerely desire, and, I wish, would cheerfully exert himself, to obtain the formation of societies for scientific pursuits, and polite learning. By more general and pleasant inducements to intellectual improvement may be effected no inconsiderable change in the manners of the age. Yours, &c. A. D.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 3.  
I AM afraid the discovery made by your correspondent B. P. (vol. LXII. p. 835) of our Saviour's prediction being partly accomplished in the French Revolution, will not be received among those numerous verifications of the holy prophecies, which have been observed and recorded by the pious ingenuity of theological writers. There has not a single century elapsed, since the Christian era, to which the words in St. Matthew might not be applied with equal propriety. Revolutions in empires, and wars among nations, are easily accounted for by the invariable conflict of human interests and human passions; and even if the scene now acting in France (which is by no means new or uncommon on the grand theatre of the world) should be followed by any of the great phenomena of nature, by fiery shapes in the heavens, and burning cressets, I should be tempted to say with Houspur:

"Why

"Why so it would have been  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had but kitteded."

But, to shew that I am not perfectly incredulous, give me leave to add two prophetic sentiments, which are very descriptive of our continental neighbours, the one delivered near two thousand years ago by a Roman poet, and the other at the distance of only a few years by an English politician. After explaining the natural consequences of ambition, and telling us that the various changes in political affairs will be only different modifications of the same effect,

"Nec magis id nunc est, nec erit mox quam  
fuit ante,"

Lucretius goes on in this sublime strain:

"Ergo Regibus occisis subversa jacebat  
Præstina majestatis soliorum, et sceptrum superba;  
Et capitis Summi præclarum insignis cruentum  
Sub pedibus Voægi magnum iugebat non irem.  
Nam cupidè conculcatur nimis antè metutum.

Res itaque ad summam faciem turbatque  
redibat, [petebat.

Imperium sibi cum ac summatum quisque  
Inde Magistratum partim docuere creare,  
Iuraque constituere ut vellent legibus uti:  
Nam genus humanum defectum vicolare ævum  
Ex inimicitiiis languebat; quò magis ipsum  
Sponte, suâ cecidit sub leges arctaque jura."

The fifth line of this quotation resolves the cause of those atrocities which seem so inconsistent with the French character of gentleness and philanthropy, into the general principles of human nature, and may perhaps serve to abate the wonder and indignation of another of your correspondents\*. The second passage which I allude to, may be found in a pamphlet of Mr. Burke, intitled, *Observations on a late State of the Nation*. After going through the numerous species of oppressive extortion practised by the late government in France, he concludes the subject, by saying, "No man, I believe, who has considered their affairs with any attention or information, but must there look for some extraordinary convulsion in the system; the effect of which, in France, and even in all Europe, it is difficult to conjecture." It is to be lamented, that the former good sense and political sagacity of this writer should still remain on record, only to exhibit so strong a contrast to his present enthusiasm for the times of feudal despotism and barbarity.

We cannot help thinking of the man who rode a considerable time in the

company of the valiant knight  
Mantel, without having any  
suppose, from his conversation  
was at all deranged in his head  
Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN.

PERHAPS some of your  
correspondents in astron-  
account for the following extra  
appearance on the Sun, on the  
Saturday 19, Jan. 1793. It  
been very clear and frosty, at  
12 o'clock; a fog arose, by w  
sun, as is usual, appeared b  
globe. The attention of man  
myself among the number, was  
by observing an oblong opac  
nearly on his center. It was f  
as to be seen without any assist  
telescope, and even when the  
peried, and the Sun became ve  
nous, the spot was still very  
although the power of light  
great upon the eye, which wi  
and weaken the sight. As so  
dinary a phænomenon must cre  
wonder and surprize to those  
not involved in the profound r  
of philosophy, an explanation  
above cause would give great  
tion.

Those whose minds are aff  
superstition may be led to bel  
sign of some tremendous event.

Mr. URBAN,

WHATEVER relates to  
or any prediction that is,  
to be accomplishing, is general  
ful to the ear, and is the favour  
of many. The Revelations  
have thus gained the attention  
eminent in their day for lea  
Among the many who made th  
study, was a Mr. Robert Flen  
of Mr. Robert Fleming, who  
the fulfilling of the Scriptures)  
lished a discourse, in the year 1  
the rise and fall of Papacy;"  
is the following remarkable sen

"I cannot but hope, that some  
tification of the chief Supporters o  
will then happen, and perhaps  
Monarchy may begin to be co  
humored about that time: that w  
present French King takes the  
Emblem, and this for his motto—  
Infer, he may at length, or rather  
cations, at least before the year  
forced to acknowledge, that (in  
neighbouring Potentates) he is eve  
infer."

Sw

\* See the letter of J. B. vol. LXII. p. 679.



The

Act

*A Sketch of the Character of Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, late of Byer's-Green Lodge, in the County of Durham.*

NO one having hitherto attempted to save from oblivion the memory of Mr. Thomas Wright, late of Byer's-Green Lodge, in the county of Durham, deceased, we take up the pen, and offer to the publick some authentic anecdotes of this singular character, collected from his own note-books and manuscripts. The portrait prefixed to this narrative was engraved in his middle stage of life at his own expence, but we do not find it prefixed to any of his works.

Mr. Wright was born at Byer's-Green, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of September, 1711: his father, a carpenter, living on a small estate of his own. His earliest education was under one Thomas Munday, of Bishop-Auckland, in the county of Durham, where he made some progress in the mathematics; being obliged to quit his study of the languages, on account of a great impediment of speech, he was entered an apprentice to a clock-maker in 1725, and at leisure-hours applied himself closely to the study of astronomy. On account of some dissensions in his master's house, in September, 1729, he ran away from his servitude, and soon after obtained a discharge from his indentures; and then sat down with singular industry to study navigation, astronomy, geometry, and the abstract branches of the mathematics. On having a promise of a ship from his father, if he would become a seaman, in 1730 he made a trial-voyage from the port of Sunderland to Amsterdam in the ship *Fenwick* and John, Thomas Robertson, master; but, experiencing the distresses of a tedious voyage, and the perils of a storm, on his return to England he gave up all thoughts of the sea, and opened a school for teaching the mathematics at Sunderland.

Thus settled, with a mind at ease, he became enamoured of Miss Hareland, the daughter of a clergyman; but, not being approved by her father, he made fruitless attempts to obtain a clandestine marriage, which so unchanged him, that in the end he determined to quit the country. Sailing to London by sea, he there engaged with the master of the *Fame* galley to carry him to Barbadoes; but, after every necessary preparation for the voyage, was induced to quit that pursuit, at the earnest solicitation of his father, and returned to the North. His

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employment in the summer months in London was making mathematical instruments under Mr. Heath and Mr. Syllons; and, in the latter end of the year, Mr. Wright took up his residence at Sunderland, again opened a school there, and taught navigation with great success.

In the spring of the year 1731, being then with his father, he projected a general representation of Euclid's Elements in one large sheet, and the doctrine of plain and spherical trigonometry, all at one view: wrote a theoretical journal from the Lizard to the island of Barbadoes, and made an almanack, in imitation of that of Oxford, for the year 1732, calculated for the meridian of Durham.

Our ingenious mathematician now entered upon situations which poor and ingenuous authors often experience; fruitless disappointment and vexation, he moved to London, in hopes of publishing his almanack with profit: but the Company of Stationers slighted his delicate prospects, by telling him it was then too late for printing it, though only in the month of October; they contrived to keep his anxious hopes of bread and wages for public fame, alive, by encouraging him to calculate another almanack for the year to follow, and promised him a yearly salary, to reward his labours, if he could procure 100 subscribers for the first impression. Thus flattered, and betrayed into the snare, with empty pockets, Mr. Wright left London, and returned to Sunderland to teach navigation.

In the spring of the year 1732, he designed an almanack for the following year, and, in the course of six weeks, produced 900 subscriptions. Von of this success, he hasted again to London, promising himself on the way, that his fortune was made. Under these visionary hopes his steps were light, and with an exulting heart he presented his work to the Company of Stationers, at a general meeting. But now, instead of receiving him with looks of approbation, regarded his subscription with a jealous eye; and, pretending they were unwilling to interfere with the Oxford almanack, absolutely refused to print for him. Overwhelmed in disappointment and distress, for his cash was nearly exhausted before his sentence was passed, he returned home again on foot, two hundred and sixty miles, with only three

three or four shillings in his possession. In his passage he made himself known to several men of science, and received great civilities on the road; visiting Mr. Ireland, at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and one Mr. Townsend, near Peterborough, his pocket was supplied; he also met with Mrs. Mary Hargrave, his mother's sister, at North-cave, where she kept a boarding-school\*, and who had not been heard of by her relations for several years; she received him with great cordiality.

Soon after Mr. Wright returned to his father's, he determined to change the title of his almanack, and have it printed in Scotland; though unknown to any one at Edinburgh, he travelled thither on foot, having obtained a recommendation to Mr. Alan Ramsay. One Richard Cooper contracted with him to engrave and print his work for 15 guineas, and, on the 5th of October, it was begun, and stamped paper was procured from London. In order to expedite the work, and attend to its correctness, he lodged with the engraver, and spent several weeks at his case. Mr. Ramsay, who was then manager of the playhouse, made our traveller known to several eminent men†.

In November, Mr. Wright published a correct calculation and type of the total eclipse of the Moon for November 20, 1732, which was received with much applause. The engraver being dilatory, very few of the almanacks were published in January, so that several subscribers refused to pay their subscription-money, which occasioned Mr. Wright to visit Sunderland; but not being able, with his utmost endeavours, to raise a sufficient sum to satisfy the engraver's demand, he submitted to a proposal, that he should design an almanack for the following year, and vest the whole property in him; on which condition the engraver undertook to discharge Mr. Wright of the debt; he was obliged to comply; and, with his genius only for his consolation, he trudged home on foot.

The Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Sunderland, who had been Mr. Wright's bitter adversary in former years, now became his very warm patron and friend; he retorted he had used efforts to prevent

this ingenious man's teaching the mathematicks; but, having discovered the invidious arts that were used to give false impressions, and now becoming fully acquainted with his extensive genius and good disposition of heart, he invited him to live with him as his familiar companion. During Mr. Wright's stay in this clergyman's hospitable mansion, he completed his *Pannauticon*, the *Mariner's Universal Magazine*; and, in April, he published a General Calculation of the Eclipse of the Sun, which was to happen in May, and proposed a public lecture upon the subject at Durham. During this happy retirement he also invented a composition of dials, and erected his model on the pier, or mole, at the mouth of Sunderland harbour, by order of the commissioners or conservators of the river Wear, appointed by act of parliament, from whom he received a gratuity of twenty guineas; a description of this work was printed and published at the expence of the town.

Mr. Wright's better stars were now rising upon him; and, from this period, his merits began to come forward in public reputation. Mr. Newcome introduced him to the earl of Scarborough, at Lumley-castle, who invited him to London, and promised his countenance and patronage. Mr. Wright, in a short time after this visit, took leave of the North, to try a new prospect, and, in his way, he received from Mr. Rakes, of Northampton, a recommendatory letter to Roger Gale, esq. commissioner of excise, and then treasurer of the Royal Society, who became his warm friend, and introduced him to the Society, when he communicated the *Pannauticon*, which was ordered to be booked in their Transactions; and he received their public thanks. The earl of Scarborough took the earliest opportunity of recommending Mr. Wright to the Admiralty, who gave approbation for his publishing the *Pannauticon* by subscription, and he procured permission for the work to be dedicated to the king. At the earl's instance the prince of Wales became a subscriber; and the earl of Pembroke was added to the number of his friends.

Mr. Wright was engaged, in the spring of the year 1734, in preparing his publication for the press; but, through want of money, was obliged to engrave all the mathematical parts himself, he having engaged several work-

men

\* His own book says, she was a great scholar.

† Thomas Cant Elphinstan shewed him great civilities.



men on the other parts. The work, when finished, was received with much applause, and gained him the attention of several personages of the first rank. Lord Baltimore introduced him to the prince, who made him a considerable present. His noble subscribers paid him generously; and the produce of this publication afforded much consolation for former disappointments. In the succeeding summer he visited his friends in the North\*; and, in the close of the year, he held a course of astronomy at Brett's coffee-house, in Charles street, London; and communicated many things to the Royal Society. The earl of Pembroke continued to shew Mr. Wright great countenance; permitted him to have the use of his library, and made him several valuable presents.

In 1735, Mr. Wright invented his *Hemispherium*, and made two different designs of it, one for the cieling of a room, the other for a grand amphitheatre. Of this invention he made a model in brass for lord Pembroke. He published the Calculations of two Total Eclipses of the Moon, for 1736, engraved on copper, and dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, to whom he was introduced by lord Pembroke. In the winter of this year, Mr. Wright, on the recommendation of Mrs. Holt, was introduced to the honourable Mrs. Townsend, and taught her geometry. He drew up, for Mr. Senex, F. R. S. a Calculation and Geometrical Construction of the great Eclipse of the Sun, for

February, 1737, in two long sheets, dedicated to the President and Council of the Royal Society, which was presented by Dr. Defaguliers.

In 1736, Mr. Wright contracted with Mr. Senex for writing a Treatise on the Use of the Globes, and sold his Theoretical Journal, to four proprietors, for 15 guineas. Mr. Senex recommended him to the duke of Kent, and he went this summer to Wress, in Bedfordshire, to teach the mathematicks to the ladies of the family. Returning to London in the autumn, he was arrested by Mr. Cooper, the Edinburgh engraver, and submitted to pay the pretended debt, with costs. In the winter he completed his Invention of the Theory of Existence, in a Section of the Creation, 16 feet in length; and was at a great expence in copper-plates and printing†.

In 1737, his leisure-hours were employed in drawing many Demonstratory Schemes in Astronomy, and in projecting certain Physical and Mathematical Elements; for publishing which, by subscription, he set out proposals. In the summer he went down with the earl of Pembroke to his seat at Wilton, where he constructed for his lordship, in brass, a System of the Planetary Bodies, in due proportions, equal to a radius of 190 feet; also invented his Cylindrical Dial, and presented it to the earl; published the design, in copper-plate‡, at the command of the duke of Richmond and lord Pembroke, dedicated to Dr. Defaguliers; spent some

\* Particularly Lord Scarborough, the Rev. Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Rakes, and the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, near York.

† Several plates have been rescued from the copper-smith by falling into the hands of George Allan, esq. of Darlington, who purchased his collection of prints, mathematical instruments, and other valuable articles.

‡ The construction of this Astronomical Cylinder, or Sun dial (which is engraved at the bottom of our plate I), he thus explained: "1. The perpendicular lines represent every five degrees of the sun's longitude in the ecliptic; six of which making one sign is distinguished by a large black one, and each are marked with their proper characters. 2. The circles parallel to the base are the almicanthers, or every degree of the sun's altitude above the horizon, and are numbered from it accordingly on the autumn colure; also, if counted from the equinox, as is shewn on the opposite or vernal colure, will answer his declination. 3. The elliptical diagonal black lines are the hours of the day, and are marked on the summer solstice, those of the morning ascending, and those of the evening descending. Lastly. The contrary broken lines are the sun's azimuths from the South, and they are numbered on the winter solstice.

"The Use. Set the brass index at the top to the day of the month, then place the cylinder perpendicular; afterwards turn it about to the sun, till you find the projecting index or gnomon to have no shadow, except that of its own thickness, and there will be shewn to you all at once the things required: viz. 1. The shadow will cut the horizon, and give you the time of sun-rising and setting. 2. It will shew you his place in the zodiac. 3. The shadow-point will shew you the sun's altitude. 4. Amongst the hour-lines, give you the time of the day. Lastly. If you turn the index to the opposite degree (or the earth's place) on the cylinder, you will find, in the same manner, the sun's amplitude, his azimuth, and, if sought, his declination, all at the same time."

days

days with Mr. Duck, at the Queen's-house, at Kew. At the approach of winter he was sent for to Bath, at the instance of the duchess of Kent, where he was introduced to many persons of distinction; and, in the spring of the succeeding year, returned to London in the suite of lady Portland.

In 1738, Mr. Wright composed his *Astronomical Secrets*, and invented a *Display of the Universal Vicissitude of Seasons*, in folio.

In the summer he paid a visit to the honourable Mr. Cowper, at Oxford; went into Bedfordshire, and there, being met by the duke of Kent's servants, made a visit to Wroth; thence he travelled to the earl of Bristol's, in Suffolk, to wait upon the honourable Miss Hervey, and again returned to Wroth. In the winter he was introduced to lord Cornwallis, to teach his daughters geometry.

Mr. Wright having obtained an introduction to many great families, where a very honourable attention was paid him for his scientific knowledge, we find several of his succeeding years filled with a rotation of visiting and journeys to the houses of illustrious personages; yet even there we see him pursuing his studies with unremitting ardour, and teaching the sciences to persons of the first distinction\*. To attend to all his journeyings would be tedious and unprofitable to the reader. The most remarkable are shortly mentioned in the notes†.

In 1739, Mr. Wright fulfilled his engagement with Mr. Senex, and finished his *Treatise on the Use of the Globes*. In 1740, completed his *Mathematical Schemes and Phenomena*; invented an *Astronomical Fan for the Ladies*;

planned a *View of the Visible Creation*; and composed his *Representation of the Universe*‡. In the summer of this year he visited the North, and then proved the orthodox saying, "A prophet has no honour in his own country;" for, he published proposals for a *Course of Lectures of Natural Philosophy at Durham*; which exhibition held him five weeks, but was very thinly attended§. In 1742, Mr. Wright published his *Astronomical Elements*. After journeying from place to place in the summer||, he returned to London in November, where an application was made to him from the Czarina, by the prince Pariskin, to become chief professor of navigation in the Imperial academy at St. Petersburg, with a salary of 300l. a year, and many other contingent advantages. Our mathematician thought this too small a recompence for leaving his native country, and deserting a round of amusements, together with the enjoyment of that British hospitality, to which he was now eagerly invited; so acceptable had Mr. Wright rendered himself to people of fashion, and so much was science at that period thought an object of attention with those of high rank, of both sexes. He demanded a fixed salary of 500l. a year, and his proposals were reported to the sovereign, but were not acceded to; so that Mr. Wright was again left to a course of life highly pleasing to himself.

(To be continued.)

*Thoughts on POETRY, especially modern, with Criticisms on several POETS.*

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

THE nauseous mechanism of the great body of modern POETRY; the false principles of excellence that are set

\* Gave private lectures to the earl of Scarborough, 1739.—Projects a large horizontal dial for lord viscount Middleton; went with his lordship to his seat in Surrey; lady Middleton, lady Charlotte and lady Mary Capel, study the use of the globes.

† Visits sir Thomas Samwell, bart. at Upton, near Northampton; hunts with the earl of Halifax; spent three months at Wroth, to teach the ladies to survey; the duchess surveyed all the pleasure-grounds, and made a plan of them, which was engraved. In 1740, with lord Middleton at Sepperrham. When in London, he was honoured with the visits of the duke of Portland, the earl Strafford, lord Glamorchy, and several other great personages; dined almost every day with the duke and duchess of Kent; taught the honourable Miss Cornwallis, Miss Hervey, Miss Talbot, and lady Sophia Grey, afterwards lady of Dr. Egerton, bishop of Durham.

‡ Mr. Allan has these plates.

§ We find the names of Thomas Allan, Ralph Gowland, Basil Forcer, — Tempest, and — Blake, esquires. 1741, he gave private lectures to the duchess of Kent, lady Sophia Grey, the marchioness Grey, lady Mary Grey, Miss Talbot, honourable Miss Cornwallis, and Miss Hervey. Visited lord Middleton, Dr. Carter; the duchess of Kent at Old Windsor, the earl of Essex at Cuffbury, &c.

|| Cuffbury; Brook-Green, the seat of lord Limerick; Cufford, the seat of lord Cornwallis; Jeckworth, the seat of the earl of Bristol; Old-Windsor and Sepperrham, &c.

up; the minute, and foolish criticisms, that stare me in the face in almost every book of the present day that treats on the subject; put me out of all patience. What, I confess, brought the matter more immediately to my mind, was turning over the long and tedious controversy in some of your late volumes\*, between Mr. Weston and Miss Seward;—a discussion I would not on any account wish to be renewed; for which reason I shall decline expressing my opinion upon a point, on which I own I wonder how, but on what are now the fashionable criticisms of merit, there can be a doubt. In our times the shadow is mistaken for the substance; the dress for the thought; the mechanical incidents for the principal; and, as Dr. Johnson applies it,

“—Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.”

Perpetual personification, metaphors, though trite, unceasing, thick-clustered imagery, un-original, and ill-combined, like a gaudy nosegay of flowers of all kinds, borrowed from all quarters, and arranged without taste, attempt to supply the place of natural and energetic flights of imagination, of the elevated and pathetic sentiments, and the bold reflections of genius. Alas! how easy is it to be a POET, if that divine name may be applied to the authors of such compositions! I do not add to my complaint the monotonous and mechanical harmony of POPE,—that fashion, it seems, like other meteors of a day, has vanished; but I add, what is equally censurable, a harshness of language, encumbered with consonants, and almost enigmatically involved; unpointed, unfinished, so as to puzzle the sense, and disappoint, if not disgust, the ear. Yet fashion loves to combine extremes: the same age that applauds these things applauds also ‘prose hitched into rhyme,’ and, extolling the most vapid tales, the most insipid sentiments, and the most common-place remarks, expressed in a language the most unelevated, debased by terms the most cant and familiar, added to the laxest versification, rings their praises for simplicity, manliness, and classicality. Johnson, of the magnitude and comprehension of whose mind I find every day more reason to be convinced, somewhere says, that definitions of poetry are dangerous. What he thought difficult, I shall not

attempt. But he, who, with a loftiness of sentiment, a copiousness of fancy, and an exquisite sensibility, possesses that attention which can arrest the operations of his own mind and heart, and that command of language, and of ear, which can cloath them in words and in rhyme, may be safely pronounced a true poet. Such were Spenser and Shakespeare, Milton and Cowley, of which latter Pope so happily says,  
“Forgot his Epic, nay Pindaric art,  
“Yet still we love the language of the heart.”

Yes! I will affirm, that every man of taste will continue through life to read his moral essays, both in prose and verse, with increasing delight; while his Davides, and too many of his odes, are neglected, as the ill-directed efforts of the most energetic understanding, and the richest imagination. And why? Here he set up artificial models of excellence; he sacrificed simplicity to the fashion of the day; “he plucked,” as the great biographer says, “a deciduous laurel;” and the natural consequence has followed.—Dryden, it may be said, is injured, by not being classed with the four poets already named;—his faculties of ratiocination were undoubtedly great; his fancy was truly brilliant, and inexhaustible; his powers of diction were in general nervous, comprehensive, and happy beyond all praise; his ear was exquisite;—but then—(with fear and diffidence I speak it) he wanted that extreme susceptibility of heart, which gives to imagination its wildest and richest directions; its tenderest, its most delicate, and interesting hues. Pope appears to me to have had similar defects, though not similar merits. Once, indeed, he wrote on a subject that came home to his own bosom; and then how did he exceed himself! I mean the “Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.” But this only adds strength to my position. Were it not for that, and the “Eloisa to Abelard,” I dare not say in which class I should be inclined to place him. Yet even these will not avail to me, who prefer thought to expression, the fire and vehemence of natural eloquence to the stiff periods of labour, and the harmony of nature to the monotonous instrument, so long as I recollect the Tancred and Sigismunda; the Theodore and Honoria; and the Ode on Alexander’s Feast. And, if to such a writer objections can be made, how rare must be the combination of faculties, that can produce a perfect poem!

GRAY.

\* See Vol. LIX.

GRAY, whose talents were certainly of the first order, has in his Elegy given one of the purest instances of his genuine poetry. Of his Pindaric Odes, though they do not lessen my opinion of his ability, my admiration has long been on the decline. The cause of his failure, if he has failed, seems to me to have been over anxiety, labour, and too much study of the arts of writing. Passages of stupendous splendour and sublimity there are; but, as a whole, they are too artificially combined; their connexions are too remote, and wanting that natural association of ideas, which, like Dryden's Ode, proves itself to have been produced under one impression of the mind, and at a single sitting. Next, therefore, to the Alexander's Feast, and in some respects superior; is Collins's noble Ode to the Passions, which, whether we consider the originality and magnificence of the design of the whole, and its parts, or its imagery, its sentiments, its expressions, and its versification, has ever appeared to me one of the happiest efforts of human poetry. To be thus successful again could not be expected; yet, from his almost constant adherence to allegory, it is a subject of great regret that even he seems sometimes to have mistaken the form for the soul. Why does Thomson continue to please, nay to gather strength, and have his sails filled with the increasing blasts of fame, as he rolls down the tide of time? Why, but because he does not study what he shall write; nor dresses up a trite thought in tinsel expressions, like a common harlot disguised in rich apparel, but because he sits down to describe the scenes of nature, that have from childhood delighted his exuberant fancy, and the benevolent feelings with which they have made his big heart expand. His language is not perhaps always the most pure and polished; but, being sufficient to convey his ideas without debasing them, though it may not add to their power of charming, can diminish little from it.—Akenfide's Pleasures of Imagination is a most splendid and beautiful poem, especially when we recollect it was produced before the age of twenty-four; and such persons of taste as wish to see an instance how little learning, and toil, and attention to the rules of criticism, will do towards the excellence of such a work, may compare this brilliant composition with the dull and vapid performance which the Doctor, in the latter part of his life, by re-

writing the whole, intended to have substituted for it.

Sonnets, or what they call such, are become very fashionable of late. Your Magazines are over-run with them; for, being short, the writer's labour, however great, (and great I have no doubt it often is), soon comes to a close. Three four-lined elegiac stanzas, of alternate rhyme, are strung together, with a couplet at the end—and then, (however crude, complex, unnatural, dull, and hobbling), the deed is done. Johnson has said that the legitimate sonnet is ill-adapted to our language; and has condemned even those of Milton. I must differ from him here. That it is very difficult, I confess: the repetition of rhymes will, without great command of language, produce embarrassment to the expression, and dissonance to the flow of the verse. To my ear, habituated to the general structure of Milton's sentences, and cadence of his verses, he does not appear to have failed in these respects: in elevation of thought, and majestic plainness of phrase, I must think his sonnets of a tone with his other poems. How noble are the 7th, the 8th, the 12th, the 14th, the 15th, the first part of the 16th, the 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d; and above all the 23d and last!—After these what shall I name? Among the older poets, a few of Drummond of Hawthornden, and perhaps one or two of Daniel and Drayton! Of the later, the highly-plaintive and perfect one of Gray, and the best of T. Warton!—Shall I mention the living? Those of Mrs. Smith, always natural and pathetic, and full of fancy, and sometimes sublime, are above my praise! The objection to them is, too little variety. But grief will harp on the same strings. Yet few of these sonnets\* are legitimate. This is certainly a defect, but only a subordinate one, as it affects their form alone. But if genius like hers may be excused from these rules, is it to be endured, that poetsasters, of whose productions the *outward* resemblance (very slight as it is) is the only claim they have to the title, should be exempt from the laws that mark their shape?

Mrs. Seward, the superiority of whose imagination over her judgement, every person of understanding must be convinced of, and herself probably may not be unwilling to allow; always poetical,

\* A new edition, the 6th is now published.  
always

always respectable, (except when she paraphrases Horace), though very unequal; when she pursues the natural fire of her fancy, produces passages of sublimity or pathos, that leave all competitors far behind her.—But when she bewilders herself with critical systems, when she reins in “her courters of ethereal race” to follow after models of petty excellence, we lament the degradation of the brightest talents. The more equable strains of Mrs. Barbauld, elegant and easy, give a more placid delight to the judgement, if they do not equally transport the soul. And here I close the list, nor enter upon those other female names, with which Miss S. has chosen to stuff her list, and flatter her contemporaries. But let me stop my pen, lest I preclude myself from that indulgence, of which I fear that I stand in too much need. My own productions may be too liable to those objections, that I have so liberally imputed to others. Alas! I fear they may!—There was, I suspect, a time of that youth, which is now yet fled, when, dazzled by the tints of corrupt examples, and deserting the standards of antiquity with which the simplicity of my childhood was delighted, and to the merits of which the sympathy of my heart bore testimony, I cramped my thoughts, and controlled the ardor of my soul, in search of false beauties, and the innumerate sparkles of adulation. But hope flatters me the time is past, and that I shall yet live to complete the designs with which the dreams of my infancy filled my tongue, and which, however depressed by disappointment, repelled by envy and malice, and overclouded by grief, still rise buoyant over the waves of opposition, and direct the tenor of my thoughts and my actions.

PIERS DE GRANDISON.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

**M**EETING accidentally with the following short sketch of the family of Bishop Gunning, I would request its insertion in your useful Miscellany, as it may afford some assistance to the Editors of the Biographia Britannica, towards perfecting their life of that worthy Prelate. The particulars appear to have been taken from a manuscript history of the House of Tracy.

Thomas Gunning had issue Peter, two other sons, and four daughters. Peter received a clerical education; and, taking orders, was presented, by the

Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to the vicarage of Hoo, near that city. He also obtained, a short time before his death, the rectory of Graveland in the same county. At this latter place, he dates his will Dec. 5, 1615. and his body was interred there the 12th of the same month. By Eleanor his wife, daughter of Francis Tracy or Tresse, of Hoo, gent. and aunt to Sir Thomas T. of the same place, knr. he left an infant son, named Peter, afterwards the famous Bishop of Ely, born at Hoo, Jan. 11, 1613. Which son he requests in his will, that Eleanor, his wife and executrix, would bring up to learning; so that, it is probable, young Peter had shewn some tokens of genius, which had led his father to conceive a preface of his future advancement. Eleanor his mother afterwards married with a Mr. Heathaw, by whom she had two sons; the Rev. Thomas Heathaw, installed A. chdeacon of Lewes, Sept. 5, 1670; and Edward, living 1683.

The seal affixed to Mr. Gunning's will is quarterly of two coats; 1, 4, 3 billets (or a charge very like them) in fess,—2, 3. per fess,—and—a Bend,—which is noticed, because Peter his son, when he became a Bishop, had, on May 9, 1670, from Sir Edw. Walker, Knt. Garter, the grant of another coat, viz. Gules on a fess, between three doves, Argent, as many crozier patee, of the first. Crest, a dove, Argent, supporting with his dexter claw a crozier staff. And in the patent it is set forth, that he was desirous of changing his family arms derived to him from his ancestors, and which had been until that time by him used. This latter coat has since been assigned, with proper variation, to the Dutchess of Hamilton; Sir Rob. Gunning, bart. &c.

From one of the two other sons of Thomas Gunning, descends the present Mr. Geo. Gunning, of Frintbury, near Rochester. So, likewise, from one of them did the Gunnings of Cowling, not far distant, derive their extraction. Yours, &c. F.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

**Y**OU will much oblige an old correspondent, by procuring him information with respect to the initial letters prefixed to the old version of the psalms. He is well aware that T. S. and J. H. denote Messieurs Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. And he imagines that the other contributors to the work,



to whose merit he thinks adequate justice has not been done, are not altogether forgotten. There are many persons, besides G, who prefer the "venerable ancient psalm-inditers" to the Poet Laureat of William and his co-adjutor, and even to the elegant Merrick, for the purpose which called for their homely, but nervous and animated, strains.

Allow me to repeat my unanswered query, as to the age of our blessed Saviour at the time of the crucifixion. He is said to have been born four years *before* the vulgar Christian Era; to have suffered thirty three years *after* it; and yet no one harmonizer of the Gospels, or chronological enquirer, assigns to his abode on earth a period exceeding three and thirty years. Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.  
WITH much regret, I read in the papers, that, on the 26th ult. died at Liverpool, the Rev. Ralph Nicholson, rector of Dudcote, Berks. Such was this gentleman's diffidence, and great unwillingness to appear in print, that, notwithstanding his great zeal for a favourite subject, such encouragement only, and such a repository as yours, could have overcome it, by allowing him to take shelter there under the initials, or a similar cover, of his name; as he had on his mind, for seven years together, a wish to see a question in it answered (which was started vol. LIII. p. 144); and, after consulting the successive volumes, not to have brought forward the question himself till vol. LX. p. 301. Not being personally known to him (and I speak it with concern, as I hoped better), I owe the pleasure of a correspondence with him to the communications he gave the publick in your Magazine, under his initials R. N. (of which more will be found vol. LXI. pp. 313. 1017.), and to his active zeal, which traced the initials of another writer therein, whose situation casually enabled him to give some authentic information, relating to the favourite object of his repeated enquiries—Bishop Jeremy Taylor. In consequence of this discovery, I have been able, in the course of the last summer, to receive from him, and communicate the result of farther mutual researches on that subject. As I wish to be in time for your first notice of his death in your obituary, I hope I do not too early intrude on the feelings of his relict and family, if I take this indirect

mode of expressing my hope, that the publick may still not be deprived of those papers, which, in his last letter, he kindly offered to let pass, through my hands, to a very respectable gentleman; who has already printed, and most disinterestedly dispersed, two different sets of extracts from Bishop Taylor's works, and who means shortly to publish, with continued liberality, the entire collection, abridged, in a quarto volume. I think I place Mr. N. but in the amiable light in which, I must believe, he deserved to appear also, as a father and a husband, when I give you, from a letter now before me, his account of the first article he sent you; to which (as he alluded to it in the second, p. 301.) I had desired to be directed; as, not suspecting it to be poetical, I had omitted to search for it in that department of your Magazine. His choice of subject for a first essay is to be considered.

"The lines, with the signature of Arren at the feet of them, occur p. 165, Gent. Mag. 1793, and refer to p. 12, though not worthy your enquiry. The circumstance that gave birth to them was this: My eldest daughter, whilst I was giving a prose translation of the Latin verses to her mother, desired I would give *her* one in verse; on which I hastily took a piece of paper, and scratched off the lines as you see them. The gratification of this request was followed by another, that I would send them to Mr. Urban. His insertion of "the trifle" encouraged me to send him my subsequent papers on the Bishop. &c. &c.; some of which he has not yet admitted."

From those specimens we have seen, and from the certainty that they must now be the last from himself, it may be hoped, that, if any with that signature should occur to your revival\*, they might be thought not unsuitable to the purposes of your publication, and their insertion would probably oblige many of your readers, but certainly your constant reader,  
E. J.

I believe I ought not to withhold from you an observation which he lately communicated to me, with an apparent design of transmitting it to you at his leisure; his great unwillingness to let any thing too harsh escape him, having induced him to desire me to give "my sentiments on the passage; and, if I thought there was too much asperity in it, to soften it as I pleased; nay, even to

\* We do not recollect any; but a diligent search shall assuredly be made. EDIT.





*Sydney - Tracy*

Fig 1

*Clara - Corolla*

Fig 2

*Wydolant - 11*

Fig 3

take the axe instead of the pruning-knife." I add it here.

"Amidst the variety of my thoughts on this subject, I have taken occasion to remark, it is somewhat wonderful that the editor of a *Biographical Chart* has not noticed our bishop in the 17th century. But that distinction forsooth was reserved for — Taylor, the founder of the Warrington Academy. It had been kind to have allowed the bishop one little niche in his temple of fame, that the great and good man might have had his chance for immortality in the same tablet with the Doctor's *favorite name*; but, if the editor knew (and amazing his ignorance if he did not) their comparative merits, he must be assured that the memory of the latter will not long survive the academy he founded; whilst the bishop, in his mellifluous writings,

*Labitur, & labitur in omni volubilis ævum.*"

Notwithstanding the learned editor's laboured, ingenious, and apparently candid, manner of obviating this or similar remarks (from recollection of which I purposely referred to the passage in his pamphlet before I would give Mr. N. my sentiments, and again before I transcribed the remark for you), I cannot avoid concurring in opinion with my correspondent, and requesting that you will take some convenient opportunity to insert it.

E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE small priory of De Calceeto, or Pynham, for regular canons of St. Augustine (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) was founded by queen Adeliza, second wife to Henry I, and, after his demise, married to William Albini, second Earl of Arundel (of that name), for the health of the soul of her lord and husband, Henry I. Ranulph, bishop of Chichester, approved the said charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by William earl of Arundel, for the good of the souls of king Henry I. queen Adeliza, his heirs, and his own. He gave to the priory annually one bushel of corn from out of his mills de Swanbourn, 13 cords of wood, to be cut in his forest of Arundel, for fuel, and timber for the repairing of Arundel bridge, when his forester should think it necessary. He granted them the privilege of fishing on both sides of the bridge a furlong's length, and the right of pasture, in common with his burghers, in his meadows of Arundel, for 14 cows and 2 bulls, with liberty to feed their hogs in the park and forest of Arundel, in

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common with his vassals in Wepham\*. They appear also to have possessed a messuage and 80 acres of land in Warblington, with other possessions in Pernsted, Bourn, and Woodemanent. The number of the religious is no where mentioned (except four in their first charter). The church of the priory was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey procured to be suppressed, and obtained a grant of, 17 H. VIII. for the better endowment of his college in Oxford, being then valued in spiritualities at 11 l. per annum, and in temporalities 32 l. 0 s. 10 d. †. The site was granted, 5 Jac. I. to Anthony lord viscount Mountague, to whose descendants it now belongs. It stands near a mile South of Arundel, at the end of the road, through the meadows called *The Causeway*, leading from the bridge, of which it appears they had the custody. Its situation is low, on the verge of the meadows, and close under a rising ground. It is now known by the name of *Hell House*, and is reduced to the square building represented in the view, which is taken from the South-west. T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

IT is an observation which you have made more than once (so often perhaps, as to render unnecessary the trouble of proving it to you); you must have observed, Sir, how much, in all the transactions of our lives, in all we say, and in all we do, we are influenced by the power of imitation. Why does the child, both in his dispositions and his manners, bear so great a resemblance to those of his parents? The most probable cause which we can assign for it is that of imitation. Why is the servant, in these respects, so proverbially like his master? The only or most probable cause is that of imitation. And the same cause that produces this similitude between the child and parent, the servant and master, produces also in an equal degree between ourselves and those with whom we associate; so much, that the "noticer a facio" is an adage, the truth of which is universally allowed, and replete with wisdom and observation. We are, in truth, a kind of planet, reflecting the light of that sun, within whose sphere we happen to move; we

\* A charter of foundation.

† See Tanner.

are the very dottrels of our acquaintance, and reflect their virtues and their vices, as the cameleon does the colours of whatever surrounds it.

If we extend our observation from the influence of this power on the dispositions and manners of men to its influence on the polite arts, I know not but that we shall have a very sufficient apology for that great affinity in the style of many of the greatest ornaments of poetry, painting, and music; and besides being an apology for this likeness of *style*, it may probably serve as an apology for that exactness of thought with which the works of so many are so wonderfully characterized; insomuch so, that originality seems to have actually disappeared, thoughts seem as limited as the letters of the alphabet or the words of the dictionary, and variety seems to consist only in the various forms of their combination. In truth, Sir, this plagiarism (if you please to term it so) seems unavoidable and unintentional. The bard, who exclaimed "Oh! imitatores, servum pecus!" had not himself the smallest claim to originality; and Dibdin, when he censured the imitations of Shield, forgot that he himself had not only been the committer of a similar act, but that he had even imitated the compositions of the very object of his reprobation.

Permit me, Sir, to proceed a little farther. May not the apology be extended so that kind of imitation which consists in an exact *imitation of ourselves*; that is, in having at various periods of our lives, and in various parts of our productions, produced a similitude of thought; of which there are many eminent instances? Dibdin has produced the same melody in two different songs; and Pope, who, in his Temple of Fame, writes,

"The queen assents, the trumpet rends the  
And at each blast a reputation dies," [skies,  
in his Rape of the Lock, makes a repetition of the same thought:

"At ev'ry word a reputation dies."

But the greatest instance which I am able to recollect of this self-imitation is in the works of one of the greatest geniuses that this country has produced. Fielding (whose Joseph Andrews, by the way, is an imitation of Cervantes) has in Tom Jones produced a glaring imitation of Joseph Andrews. A young man, ignorant of his parents, wandering about with a humourous companion, and attempted to be seduced by a lady of superior fortune, is the hero of both those

performances. The heroine of each goes in quest of the wanderers; and both histories conclude with putting the young people to bed, discovering the parents of the hero, and deciding the fate of the principal characters.

I know not whether the *involuntary* commission of these faults will be thought a sufficient excuse for the frequency of the practice. If authors, however, do not (as was once the practice of Sterne, and is now the practice of Mason) resolve to read no other works but their own, I know not how they can avoid the former; nor the latter, without debarring themselves, like Rousseau, of the supreme felicity of perusing their own performances.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Friars-House, Salop,*  
Jan. 22.

I MAKE no apology for sending you the inclosed view of Clun castle (*Plate II. fig. 2.*), and hope you will not think it unworthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine. Clun\* is a small market-town in Shropshire, about 6 miles from Bishop's-castle, in the same county; it contains little worth notice beside the castle, which is now in ruins; and an hospital founded by Henry Howard earl of Northampton, for 12 men and a master, in the reign of James I

Clun castle was built by the Fits Alans, descendants of Alan, son of Flaold the Norman, afterwards earls of Arundel. The manor of Clun was originally in the family of the Sais, and came to William Fits Alan, grandson of Flaold, by marriage with Isabel, daughter of Helias de Say. Their son William built the castle 24 Hen. III. His son John was captain-general of the forces for guarding the marches. In this family, afterwards earls of Arundel, it continued till queen Elizabeth's time, when the last earl died. About 1549, Mary Fits Alan married to Philip Howard, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It came to that noble family, and from them to the Walcots, from whom it was purchased by the late Lord Clive†.

Near Clun is Caer Caradoc, a hill famous for being the place where Carac-tacus, the renowned British king, about A. D. 53, defended himself so bravely against Ostorius and the Roman legions.

\* *Colun*, British *Colunwy*, and by contraction *Clun*. Camd. Brit.

† Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 404.

There are the remains of some other camps in the neighbourhood, which appear to be Roman work, and were probably thrown up by Ostorius.

On looking over the monumental inscriptions in the parish-church of Cleobury Mortimer, I saw the following lines on a plain stone. If you think them worth a place in your excellent Miscellany, they are at your service.

"The Reverend

Mr. William Edwards, late vicar of this church, departed this life

Feb. 16, 1738, aged 77.

The ritual stone, thy son doth lay

O'er thy respected dust,

Only proclaims the mournful day

When he a father lost.

Fame will convey thy virtues down,

Through ages yet to come;

'Tis needless, since so well they're known,

To crowd them on thy tomb.

Deep to engrave them on my heart

Rather demands my care;

Ah! could I stamp in ev'ry part

The fair impression there.

In life to copy thee I'll strive,

And, when I that resign,

May some good-natur'd friend survive,

To lay my bones by thine.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Finsbury-Common, Jan. 4.*

I INCLOSE you a drawing of Wyddial-hall, Herts (*plate II. fig. 3.*). In 1789, I published a "Descriptive Sketch" of the place; and will now add a few farther particulars to accompany the drawing. H. G. OLDFIELD.

Wyddial is about 15 miles from the county-town; the manor-house is on the South side of the park; the entrance, in the center of the front, is through a porch, with a rustic door-way, over which used to be a stone carved with the Guleson arms; a Doric cornice and frieze run through the whole length of the building; and, in the paraper, over each window, is an open balustrade. Going through the porch, you enter the hall, fitted up with pillars of the Doric order, on the right hand are the drawing-room and library, which contains a very good collection of books; on the left are the drawing-room and staircase. The offices are at the back part of the house, and the stables, &c. in a detached building, North of the mansion.

The manor of WIGGLES, in the Saxon times, was held by Edgiva, a noble woman, who, in the days of Edward the Confessor, bestowed it upon the church of St. Paul, London, as

Dugdale, in his History of that place mentions.

The arms of John Thomas Ellis, esq. the present lord of the manor, are, Ermine, a lion passant guardant; crest, a lion's head; ducally crowned, issuant from a coronet of the same. He married Miss Heaton, daughter of John Heaton, esq. of Bedfords, near Havering, Essex. H. G. O.

Mr. URBAN,

*Jan. 5.*

THE inclosed is faithfully copied from an original letter of Dr. Johnson in my possession. It is undated; but relates probably to the benefit he obtained for Mrs. Williams from Mr. Garrick; on which subject you have already printed one of his letters to Dr. Birch, vol. LV. p. 8. United, they shew his hearty zeal to serve a friend.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

"DEAR SIR,

"I FIND this Gentleman knows more of Tickets than either you or I; and I wish you would be so good as to settle with him. I fancy printed ones may serve, on good strong paper. Let them be dated right. There should be for Box, Pit, and Galleries. I am, Sir, Your, &c. "SAM. JOHNSON.

"To Mr. Cave."

Mr. URBAN,

*Jan. 6.*

TO read Nature in its uncultivated walk, and delineate it as near to its original faithfulness as possible, must be acceptable to you. I, therefore, take up my pen, with my best endeavours, to display arch simplicity in the character of a waggoner, and guilt in a man that seemed to undergo all the horrors of it. If, in the little I send, I prove myself a Rambler of observation, I shall think I have not travelled in vain. And, I must own, I am so interested when I meet with a certain stamp of character, that I am anxious to know something about him, in whatever line of life he is in; and, I dare say, I felt as much pleasure with the uncouth language of the once hearty waggoner as a first-rate amateur could do with the sight of a fine painting. From this turn of mind, I have often, when unnoticed and unknown, thrown myself into places where I have been well repaid. A certain part of the world might charge me with lowness and whimsicality of spirit; for, I have often sitted in silent delight, to hear the honest principles of a man that lingered over a pint of porter, as if he knew that he could not afford another. I have visited the cottage of a labourer with a

Deo, profecit, ut Catholicæ fidei veritatem invicto animo amplecti voluerit, tantumque per quadriennium zelo et eruditione potuit, ut ejus exemplo Londinenses aliquot sceminae longissimè eam amplexæ sint: matrimonio copulata Florentiam statim ac venit, abdicato sæculi luxu, unicè Deo vacans, orationi, sacerorumque librorum lectioni inter sorores tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci de Paulo adlecta coelestis Mariæ delicias per singulas hebdomadas perguistare austeritate vitæ prudentia sibi vixit, et Christi pauperibus, quos domi suæ præsertim hñeme læta excepit et aluit, æternitatis amore flagrans, ut esset semper cum Domino, rapta est vii kalend. Februarii, A. R. S. c1515ccxxxi111, ætatis suæ XLVIII. M.VI.D.I.

This strange inscription, which seems imperfect, being probably copied hastily, is to me scarce intelligible. The lady, a daughter of Oliver Sir John, son of the Chief-Justice, became the wife, by a stolen marriage, of an Italian painter mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes, IV. p. 39. Yours, &c. F. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 1.

I HAVE heard and read of many extraordinary instances of the wonderful powers which the human mind has acquired, when confined to one particular branch of science; but I accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman last summer, whose intellectual abilities appear to me to equal any instance I have ever met with, either in ancient or modern history.

Arithmetic has been the object of this gentleman's pursuit for several years; and he is become so skilful in the science, that he very rarely has occasion for pen and ink, generally performing his calculations by an extraordinary exertion of his mental powers. On my expressing my astonishment at his thus solving some very difficult questions, he acquainted me, that he could answer any question by the same method, in *involution* and *evolution*, when the sum was not expressed by more than 12 figures; and also multiply and divide the sums of any powers by each other.

This assertion I gave but little credit to, as it far exceeded my comprehension. I was, however, desirous of ascertaining the truth of it, and I therefore proposed several arithmetical questions, each of which were precisely answered with equal ease and expedition. The most material of them were as follows:

1. I desired him to raise 9 to the 12th power, and then extract the square, the cube, and the biquadratic, root. In a

short a period of time as I could have performed the work by the usual method, he replied, that the 12th power of 9 was 282,420,536,481, that the square root of that sum was 531,441, its cube root 6561, and its biquadratic root 729.

2. I desired him to acquaint me what was the 9th root of 10,077,696, the 7th root of 823,543, and the 10th root of 9,765,625 (which, by a previous calculation, I knew were *rational* numbers); and he answered, that 6, 7, and 5, were the respective roots required.

3. I requested him to determine what number would result from multiplying the 6th power of 8, by the 5th power of 8, to which he replied, that the 6th power of 8 was 262,144, that the 5th power of 8 was 32,768, and the product arising by multiplying the 1st of these sums by the last was 8,589,934,592.

Lastly. I proposed to him to divide the 10th power of 7, by the 6th power of 7; he answered, that the 10th power of 7 was 282,475,249, the 6th power of 7 was 117,649, and the quotient arising from dividing the first sum by the last, was 2401.

I carefully examined all these several operations, and found them to be perfectly accurate.

In short, sir, after various trials of the gentleman's abilities, I found that he could raise either of the 9 figures to any power as high as the 12th power, and afterwards extract the square, cube, and biquadratic, roots of the sum thus found, provided it was a *rational* number; and also multiply the sum of any power, not exceeding the 6th power of any single figure, by itself, or by the sum of the 5th or any inferior power of the *same* number; and also divide the sum of any power, under the 12th power, inclusive, by the sum of any inferior power of the *same* number.

The several questions which I proposed were (as I said before) all determined by the operation of his mental powers, and with so much apparent ease and accuracy, that I was much inclined to suspect, that the gentleman was assisted by some kind of *artificial memory*, and this suspicion induced me to turn over a number of arithmetical and other books, which were likely to reflect any light on the subject; and also to make many inquiries amongst other persons conversant in such matters; but all my researches and inquiries proved fruitless. And, unless any of your correspondents can clear up the mystery, and point out some

some means of solving such difficult questions as those I proposed, *by bread*, I must at last conclude, that the gentleman did not deceive me, when he asserted, that he performed the solution of them by the mere strength of his mind, unassisted by any extrinsic aid.

Yours, &c. A. B.

For the benefit of those readers who are unacquainted with the higher orders of arithmetic, the following notes may not be judged superfluous.

Involution, or the raising of powers, is performed by the continual multiplication of any number by itself. The number itself is called the 1st power, the number multiplied by itself is called the 2d power of that number, and this last product again multiplied by the original number is called the third power, and so on. The first power is also called the root, the 2d power the square, the 3d the cube, and so on, of the original number.

Evolution or extraction of roots is the converse of involution. To extract the square, cube, or biquadratic, root of any number, is to find that number, which, being multiplied by itself, twice, threetimes, or four times, will produce the original number. Thus, 3 is the 2d or square root of 9, and the 3d or cube root of 27, &c.

A number is said to be *rational* when its root can be extracted without leaving any remainder; 27 is a rational number, the cube root whereof is 3; but 28 is not a rational number, because its root cannot be extracted without leaving a remainder.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

AS several of the admirers of Mess. A. L. Morris and the Rev. Gronow Owen have long wished to see a copy of the following curious letter, it was thought that the most eligible mode to make it public was, to transmit a copy of it to your entertaining publication, which is greatly admired by the Cambro-Britons; and, if you please to insert it the first opportunity, you will very much oblige

SEGONTIUM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. LEWIS MORRIS to WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq. of Nannau.

“WORTHY SIR, Bishop's-Castle, Oct. 7, 1752.

“AFTER a perambulation of several counties, and observation of a variety of objects, a great number of strange sort of people, abundance of gimcracks, mountains, rivers, dales, and towns, I am arrived at this place upon business. Having a leisure evening, which I seldom or never have at home, where I

am in the center of my business, who should come into my head but you! I began to remember how I had been told that you were come home from your voyage, and all safe and sound, but did not know how to believe it (nor shall I believe it), till I have it under your hand.

I wrote you a good while ago in behalf of poor Gronow Owen, the greatest genius, either of this age, or that ever appeared in our country; and perhaps few other countries can shew the like of him for universal knowledge. I shewed you *Cywydd y Farn*, and some other pieces of his, when I was last at Nannau; and I have three or four pieces of his since, that are the best that ever were wrote in our language, and will endure while there is good sense, good nature, and good learning in the world. It is a pity, and the greatest of pities, that such a man as this, who is not only the greatest of poets, but a great master of languages, should labour under the hardship of keeping a school, and serving a curacy in the middle of *caru saeson*, and all for the poor income of 26l. a year, when at the same time many a fat parson (who, their neighbours say, have hardly common understanding) makes the earth groan under him when he treads it, because he hath some hundreds a year, for not keeping a school, or serving his church! But, however, let them contrive it as they will, all that I want is, that our countryman Gronow Owen should have meat to his mouth, and to his wife and two children.

But I would chuse of all things to have him in Merionethshire, it being impracticable to get him into Cardiganshire, but he wishes to be in Anglesey, his native country.

I am told you have good interest with the bishop of Bangor, if you can get this man a living, you will not only make this man immortal, but make me immortal too; and if you are so hard-hearted as to refuse me immortality, when to be had upon such easy terms, I should think you very cruel. My next shall bring *Cywydd y Gem*, which is the last poem he hath wrote; the subject is a search for happiness; *Dedwyddyd* is the gem he hath searched for in all corners of the world, and, after a great many fine descriptions and researches, with the help of philosophy, and all kind of learning, after consulting Solomon's works, &c. that gem is not to be found among the jewels and crowns,



mitres and caps, nor in short any where in the world; then he finds a book written by another son of David, which tells him where it is to be found, and gives a lively description of that country (Heaven); this is the subject, but nothing can come up with the beautiful lines and expressions throughout the whole, which makes the writer worthy, not only of a paltry rectory, but of the favour of all men of sense in our country; and is really not only an honour to the antient Britons, but to human nature in general. I do not remember that I have sent you a copy of his *Cywydd*, intitled, *Bonedd ac Aebau 'r Arwen*, a most excellent piece; the subject of that, as well as all his other subjects, hath something new and surprising in it. He first examines the Greek and Roman writers, and finds the accounts they give of their feigned Muses to be only the dreams of the poets *Breuddwydion y Beirdd Iydynt*; then he finds out an original far more ancient than the father of their Muses, &c.; he finds that the stars of the morning sang the praises of God, and all the host of Heaven. They sang so loud, that the comets or wandering stars heard them, and jumped into their orbs again to join in the chorus:

“Fei clywai 'r Ser disperod,  
Llemain a wnai rhain i'w rhod!”

Adam heard them out of paradise, and joined in the song; his wife was so well pleased with his singing, that she became a proficient in it, and they sang together the praises of God all day long.

Here we have an original of poetry, which the superstitious Grecians and Romans know nothing of; hence he carries it to Moses and David, and gives some charming specimens of David's poetry:

“Deffro fy Nabl parable pêr,  
Ni ganwn emyn gwiwner,” &c.

Then he comes to the great poet Solomon, the author of the Song of Songs.

“Fe gant Gân gwiwlan y gwau,  
Cân odiaeth y Caniadau;  
Pwy ni char ei Rôs Sâron,  
Li li, ar Drainllwyni lion?” &c.

These lines will last for ever, in spite of enemies; neither fire nor water can destroy these, nor will they perish till the world falls in pieces, and man is no more.

I had forgot to give you a specimen of the song sung by the morning stars, on the creation of the world:

“Ser bore a ddwyreant,  
Yn llu i gydganu gynt;  
Perffaith, yw dy waith Duw Iôn,  
Dethol, dy ffyrdd a doethion,  
A mād, ac fŷchwiliadwy,  
Dduw mawr ac ni fu ddim mwy i”

When I see in Milton, Dryden, or Pope, such nervous lines and grand expressions as this poem contains, I shall admire them as much as I do Gronow Owen, and not till then. Pray let me hear from you as soon as you can.

“Your most obedient servant,  
“LEWIS MORRIS.”

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.

HAVING received great pleasure in hearing The Shepherd of St. Andrew, Holborn, on occasion of the present times, preach three or four as orthodox sermons as can, I think, be delivered, all replete with truth and zeal (and too much zeal, I think you will agree, cannot be shown where there has been a prospect of so much danger, and when there still remains so much infidelity); it appears to me that it would be no more than a just compliment to hint to his flock, that they should request his leave to print them, or such of them he may think most proper. His text, on Sunday last, from Romans iii. and first part of verse 8, was most admirably well treated of. And, as it struck directly at the root of what we may fairly consider some of the bad tenets of Papists and Atheists; sure I am, that the printing and distributing such a sermon would have full as good, if not a better, effect than many of the publications of late distributed.

It cannot, I think, be urged, except by the malevolent, that the Clergy, and more particularly the parochial part of them, are more interested than the Laity on the present occasion, so as to make them more zealous; for, every person wishing for any government will, I conceive, be disappointed if there is once a dereliction of Religion. And, in hopes you will favour these sentiments with an insertion, that, if the hint should not be attended to, or it should be thought unnecessary by such of the inhabitants into whose hands your publication may fall, the same may remain a monument of the good intentions of the worthy Rector I have above spoken of. Yours, &c.

AN INHABITANT OF  
HATTON-GARDEN.

Mr.







MR. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

PREVIOUS to my complying with the request of Mr. Savage, in your last volume, p. 973, I wish to submit to his consideration a few observations on the inscription he has communicated to you.

I shall not insist, on the uniform tradition of the place, that it was placed over the bowels of Bp. *Walter Skirlaw*, or that he was a prelate of far more consequence in his time than *Walter de Kirkham*, and a capital benefactor to Howden; nor on a copy of the inscription taken by Mr. Carter, which I send you herewith, and which reads so very differently from that communicated to you last month. I shall rest all my objections on examining the authority for assigning the inscription to *Walter de Kirkham*, as stated by Mr. Hutchinson, *History of Durham*, l. 213. "The Bishop departed this life at Howden, on the 4th day of August, 1260, and was buried at Durham on the 16th day of that month, he having been embowelled at Howden, as appears by an inscription in the church there." The authority for this to Mr. H. is v. Howden, v. ii.

I have sought in vain for any mention of *Howden* in the second volume of the *History of Durham*, and should have been surpris'd at finding it, as it is not a member of the church of Durham. I shall, therefore, prefer the authority of Matthew Paris, and Matthew of Westminster, in Godwin de Præf. ed. Rom. 742, and Robert de Graystones, in *Anglia Sacra*, l. 738, for *Kirkham* having died at Howden, and being buried at Durham, without a word of his having been embowelled at *Howden*, which appears only from Mr. H's reading of the inscription in question. It may be added, in farther confirmation, that Leland, in whose time, we may fairly presume, the inscription was faster, and the monument better preserved, says, "it appeareth, by inscription of a very fair stone *varii marmoris*, that the bowels of *Walter Skirlawe*, Bp. of Durham, were buried in Howden church." Itin. l. 58.

What I have here said proceeds from a desire to rescue Mr. S. from the vagaries of upstart Antiquaries, who seem to delight in new speculations and unfounded assertions, and bring discredit on the science of Antiquity by the flourishes of pedantic language. D. H.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1793.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

ST. CECILIA, whose festival is celebrated Nov. 22, was a Roman lady of good family, and educated in the principles of the Christian religion. Notwithstanding she had vowed virginity in her youth, her parents compelled her to marry a nobleman named *Valerian*, whom, with his brother *Tiburnus*, she converted to the faith, and they both suffered martyrdom. Nor was she many days after them. These martyrdoms are variously placed under M. Aurelius between 176 and 180, and under Alex. Severus, about 231. From her assiduity in singing the divine praises, in which she joined her voice with instrumental musick, she is regarded as the patroness of church musick. Her body was found by Pope Paschal I. in the cemetery of a church called by her name, which occurs as early as the sixth century, a council being held in it A.D. 500. With her body was found that of her husband; and they were translated, together with those of the martyrs *Tiburtius* and *Maximus*, A.D. 821, to a monastery founded by Pope Paschal in honour of these saints near the church of St. Cecily, and was re-built in a sumptuous manner, which gives title to a cardinal priest, 1599. by Cardinal Sfondrati, nephew to Pope Gregory XIV. when Clement VIII. removed the bodies from under the high altar to a handsome vault in the same church, called the confession of St. Cecily. This church is called *in Trastevere*, to distinguish it from two others dedicated to the same saint. (Butler's Lives of Saints, vol. XI. p. 395, 8vo.) P.

MR. URBAN, *Winton*, Jan. 13.

I Write to give the best satisfaction that is in my power to the inquiries of your ingenious correspondent *Eusebia*, (vol. LXII. p. 1106.) concerning *St. Cecilia*, who is particularly desirous of knowing why this saint was chosen the patroness of music, and whether any incidents, related in her history, correspond with those which are alluded to by Dryden, in his immortal Ode, inscribed to her:

"At last divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame; [store  
The sweet Enthusiast from her sacred  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds,  
With Nature's mother-wit, and Arts  
unknown before. Let

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,  
Or both divide the crown;  
He rais'd a Mortal to the skies,  
She drew an Angel down."

That a virgin-martyr, of the name of St. Cecilia, suffered death in one of the early persecutions, most probably in that of M. Aurelius and Commodus, most probably also at Rome, the ancient ecclesiastical calendars, some of which are almost coeval with the said persecutions, and the ancient church dedicated to this saint, that is known to have existed at Rome in the fifth century, leave no reasonable pretext for doubting. Nevertheless, the existing acts of St. Cecilia, though more ancient than the age of Bede, who has borrowed from them in his Martyrology, are judged by the most able critics, such as Tillemont, *Mem. Eccl.* and Bollandus, *ad 14 Apr.* to be spurious and of no authority; that is to say, though there is a foundation of truth in them, they appear to have been amplified and embellished with legendary fictions. Certain it is, however, that these acts were considered as genuine, until the lamp of criticism was lighted up in the last century; and it seems equally certain, that, on the credit of these acts, painters have fixed upon organs as the appropriate emblem of our saint, musicians have chosen her for their patroness, and poets have described her as the inventress of the above-mentioned noble instrument, and as charming angels to leave their celestial spheres, in order to listen to her harmony. The acts in question may be found abridged in the Old Sarum Breviary, and at full length in Surius, who borrows them from Aloysius Lippoman, the translator of Metaphrastes. According to these acts, Cecily was a Roman virgin of distinguished birth, and still more eminent for her piety, who having, contrary to her inclinations, which led her to a life of continency, been espoused by her parents to a heathen youth, of the name of Valerian, to adopt the words of the Acts, " whilst the organs were playing (to celebrate her nuptials), sang to the Lord in her heart, *O Lord, let my heart be preserved immaculate before thee.*" Addressing herself afterwards to Valerian in private, having previously obtained from him an oath of secrecy, she told him, that she had an angel appointed to protect her from defilement; and she engaged that Valerian himself should see this angel, in case he would dispose himself for such a favour,

by being baptized and becoming a Christian.

It is not necessary to pursue this account any farther; but, from what has been related, it is easy to conceive, 1st, why painters and statuaries, when they attributed appropriate emblems to the several saints, should fix on the organ\*, and the angel, to accompany the figure of St. Cecily; 2dly, why, at a later period, when the patron saints of the several professions were chosen, our saint should be pitched upon by the organists, who, being the chief musicians of the age, were considered as the representatives of the harmonious art in general; and, lastly, why poets, by a licence of their art, should ascribe the invention of wind-organs to her, an instrument not known till many ages after her time, and should represent the angel that accompanies her as attending to hear her strains.

The explanation which is here given, though it does not agree with the opinion which your lively correspondent has taken up, who, I make no doubt, is a much better musician than St. Cecilia ever was, is that in which all the learned concur. In the "Inquiry into the History and Character of St. George," which I have lately published, some of the authorities for this last ascription are to be met with, together with many instances of the emblems of saints having been chosen upon so light and arbitrary grounds as those of St. Cecily. I have nothing more to add at present, except to inform Eusebia, that the book of *Saints Lives* in her possession, as appears by her account of it, is not the work of the late Alban Butler, one of the best critics and most universal scholars of his time, as his performance, in the most compact form, consists of six large quarto volumes. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, Jan. 1.*

YOU have not, I believe, often been asked to admit an account of the death of a mere pauper into your obituary. Permit me to hope, however, that neither the surviving friends of the many more distinguished names which

\* The word *organa*, in the age of Cecily, and also in that of the legendary writer, was a general name for musical instruments in general; but, after the invention of modern organs, and in the age I am at present speaking of, was appropriated to the noble instrument in question. [On this subject, see another letter in p. 33. EDIT.]

usually occupy your monthly list of deaths, nor your readers in general, will be offended at seeing one poor old woman among them. I am far from feeling myself degraded by becoming the humble biographer of one whose name probably never was in print before. To many such an account may be instructive; and I would fain hope, there is none to whom it can be wholly uninteresting.

On the 24th of last month died at this place *Sarah Steer*, who going, as she used to express herself, *with the year*, if she had lived till the 24th of this month, would then have entered into her 93d year. For the sake of the reflections they may suggest, I beg leave thus publicly to notice a circumstance or two that occur in the *simple annals* of this old woman.

By much the largest portion of her protracted life was spent at Epsom; and there is as good evidence as the case admits of that it was not ill-spent. In this age of adventure, when persons of each sex, and of all conditions, *compass sea and land*, and traverse every quarter of the globe to *better themselves*, as it is called, it is at least no discredit, if it be not commendable, to the subject of our memoirs, that, like the woman of Shunem, she was contented to *dwell among her own people*. She, as well as her husband, was industrious and frugal; but, with a family to bring up, it is no reproach to them that, in this expensive neighbourhood, the provision they could lay by for a rainy day was but slender. As long as they could work they lived comfortably, if not plentifully. He did not outlive his ability to labour, but she did. Old, infirm, and, latterly, almost blind, still she had a virtuous pride, that restrained her from either becoming a beggar, or soliciting parochial aid. It is this part of her character which strikes me as particularly proper to be held up to public view.

Ever since the state took upon itself to establish a legal provision for the poor, that kind of pride (if pride it ought to be called) has been growing out of fashion, and it is now pretty nearly extinct. Poverty, however incurred, is no longer deemed a reproach; so ample indeed is the relief extended to it, that it has almost ceased to be an evil. One consequence of this state of things, much to be lamented, is, that, with all our plenty, poverty and distress are daily increasing; whilst industry and frugality

(which alone can prevent poverty) are no longer (as surely they always ought to be) the characteristics of the lower classes of the community.

I believe it is peculiar to this kingdom to provide for its poor by law; and, I am confident, its liberality in this way is peculiar, and without a parallel. God forbid it should ever be less! But, whilst the liberality of the publick is thus freely acknowledged and praised, it is not illiberal to consider how far it is either wise, or really does good. I am not sure that it has ever yet been clearly proved, that any state has a right thus to foretell and controul the charity of its people. In England our charity is certainly controlled; for, should we be so fortunate as to have something where-withal to be charitable, beyond what the law requires of us, there are so many laws that compel us, both to give alms, and not to give alms, that it is become a delicate and difficult matter to be charitable to any extent.

The wisdom and the policy of any poor-laws seem to be points still more questionable. When one reflects how much attention has from time to time been given to this matter, by men of the highest reputation for wisdom and integrity, with little or no other perceivable effect than a regular increase of the evil it was their object to cure; and that this evil has now grown to such an enormous and alarming height, that we can neither bear the disease nor a remedy, the recommendation of a totally new system should not be set down as the romantic reverie of a mere theorist. By a new system, however, I mean no more than the revival of the old one of the kingdom, and which still, I believe, obtains in most other, if not in all other, kingdoms; this is gradually to bring back things to their old state, and leave the poor again solely to the voluntary charity of individuals.

Let not this, perhaps novel, suggestion be hastily condemned as a direction of the poor. Whilst so many hospitals and charitable institutions, of almost every name and kind, have been founded, and are supported, by voluntary contributions, what just grounds of fear can there be, that the poor in general would not, under the voluntary guardianship of the publick, be properly attended to? Till the experiment is made, we can reason only by analogy; and in that way the argument is certainly in our favour, that if country poor-

houses, to be supported and maintained by voluntary country associations and contributions, were once properly instituted, and to become general, many good consequences, and few bad ones, would result from it. Of any yet untried scheme it might be rash to say more. The persons most liable and likely to become poor would again find themselves, as was formerly the case, wisely subjected to an happy train of dependences and expectations, which would all tend to excite in them more exertion, and more care to avoid becoming burthensome, and also thus bind them over, as it were, to a better behaviour. And, if poverty was thus prevented, crimes, and those numerous public executions, which are the reproach of our country, might and would also, at least in some degree, be prevented. The rich too, released from a burthensome tax, which is much aggravated by their being sensible that it does little or no good, would then find a pleasure in being liberal and charitable. At any rate, such an experiment might perhaps make things a little better, whilst it is hardly possible they could be made worse.

Sarah Steer (a review of whose life suggested these reflexions) was a striking instance in favour of this scheme of unenforced charity. In the day of her prosperity she had behaved well, and, of course, when the evil days came upon her, she was not forsaken. Every body was happy in having an opportunity to be kind to *old Mother Steer*. From the table of one gentleman in particular (who is of no ordinary rank in the Republic of Letters), she has, for several years, daily received a comfortable dinner and supper; and, from others, such other kindnesses as she wanted, and they could afford; so that she has often been heard to acknowledge, with heart-felt gratitude, that, amidst all the evils incident to extreme old age, she had never yet known what want was; she had always had such food and raiment as were convenient for her, and she was contented.

Let me not be deemed tiresomely prolix, if I yet add of this old woman, that, though in a low sphere of life, she could read, and, as long as her eyes lasted, she did read; and she read with judgement, for she read the Bible. Hence, she was, and always had been, a religious woman, and, because religious, therefore chearful and happy, even when poor, old, and blind, and

confined to her bed. It may I thought thing to add, that she was loyal. Old age is naturally garrulous. Mother Steer had a large collection of old stories, which she often told with glee; and was sometimes not a little proud of what she had seen. One of her satisfactions in this way, that and pride of her life was, that *and many a time she had had it (God bless him!) in her arms*. C. sentiment, all that needs be said is I do not envy the man who does not honour her for it. The father of the present gracious king (of whom I most heartily, say, with mother *God bless him*), long ago, lived for some time at Epsom; and mother Steer her husband, who was a carpenter employed in their household.

Mr. URBAN, Jan  
THE petulant corrections of T. correspondent R. S. (vol. p. 1088), would, from me, as concerns myself, rather have me pity than any other notice. But attack, in its nature public, calls for public defence; and I yield to a duty that, to which the person who charges me with ignorance can, on his own account, have no pretensions.

It is probable the person who has undertaken the History of Derbyshire is not ignorant that some of Bp. Tanner's MSS were lodged in the Bodleian library; but, having had opportunity of examining the MS Collections of persons whose abilities, industry and diligence, as Antiquaries, do not give the palm to those of Bp. Tanner, I am as the Bishop's literary reputation is so well deserved; and knowing that the MSS of some such Antiquaries are often inserted in publications of good credit, and are in the hands of particular persons, I am not surprised that they are not publicly known to be so; I conceive it cannot justly be charged as a proof of ignorance in an enquirer, that, in his anxiety to hold on every possible clue to information, he should enquire for the MSS of Bishop Tanner.

Will R. S. assert, that Bishop Tanner had no MS Collections, from the Notitia Monastica was composed other than such as are now lodged in the Bodleian library?

That R. S. *always* thought, with the British Topographer, Bp. Tanner's Collections were in the Bodleian library.

at Oxford, would convince some people he did not think much when he wrote; for, I should hazard a laugh from your readers at my own expence, Mr. Urban, were I to tell them I thought twelve months ago it rained in Derbyshire last night.

Those who are anxious to see an History of Derbyshire would have no great cause of concern on that account, had Bp. Tanner's Collections never been made, or if they did not now exist. It is not my design to cite the authority of any printed book, where the evidences from which it appears to be compiled are accessible; and in the districts of Derbyshire, which are to be included in that part of the History of the County of Derby for which I am pledged to the publick, there are no material proofs in Bp. Tanner that I should not have examined as matters of course.

I do not design to trust to any person's extracts from records; though, before I undertook the History of Derbyshire, I had a collection of such extracts, of no inferior kind, taken by persons well skilled in records, and of *good local knowledge*; the latter a circumstance very essential to the understanding of antient evidences. It has not been the fortune of Derbyshire to be much spoken of in literary publications by persons possessed of local knowledge. *In the topographical works extending to the whole kingdom, there is no county that has received a more scanty pittance of attention.*

R. S. seems desirous to establish a new kind of Review; to which the greatest severity of all Reviewers who have preceded him would, by comparison, be merciful. His Review is of things unseen; and is like the second-sight of the people of Scotland, which precedes the first. To condemn, either directly or indirectly, that of which we have no knowledge, cannot be called ignorance. Let him, who has been guilty of such condemnation, in his candour give it a name; and permit me to indulge myself in the hope that he will hereafter "most candidly," and in his "most sincere compassion," correct the embryo county historians, not in his anger, lest he bring them to nothing.

THOMAS BLORE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

SEEING, in your last volume, p. 1106, some enquiries after female saints, permit me to ask why St. James

the Elder is constantly represented in the habit, and with the distinguishing marks, "the cockle-hat and staff," of a pilgrim.

The reason, why pilgrims themselves wore a cockle-shell on their hats, probably was to denote their coming from, or their intent of travelling to, places beyond the sea; the very name *pilgrim*, from *pellegrino*, denoting a traveller from distant countries.

The dresses and characteristic attributes of saints have a reference to some particular action of their lives, or to the manner of their deaths; therefore, I am led to suppose that, as this Apostle is said to have travelled from Jerusalem into Spain, it may have been imagined that he performed this journey on foot, after the manner of pilgrims, and therefore is represented in their habit.

Another reason may be suggested; which is, the great resort of pilgrims to Compostella, the supposed burial-place of St. James; but this seems to be no sufficient cause why the saint should be represented in the habit of those who visited his shrine.

Ribadeneira being the only book on this subject which I have been able to consult, in which I have found nothing satisfactory, I shall be much obliged if some of your numerous and intelligent correspondents will favour me with their opinion.

C. S.

Mr. URBAN, Clare, Jan. 10.

I SENT you in 1787, p. 789, a paper respecting our antiquities at Clare, and then mentioned my intention of continuing the subject, which I have neglected doing, having no authentic documents respecting the building of our parish-church, which is a beautiful structure, and without some account of which any antiquarian history of this place must be imperfect; and my friend Mr. Walford having taken much pains to collect notices of this place, I communicated such as I possessed to him. But, as an *amende* for not keeping my promise, I have sent you a small antiquarian supply for the Gentleman's Magazine.

1. An exact fac simile of a gold coin (*plate III. fig. 2.*), the weight of it 101 grains; it was dug up in the year 1787, in a field called Mill-field, in the parish of Haverhill, in this county, about half a mile North-East of the middle of the principal street; about fifty were found together loose, but seemed to have been wrapped



wrapped up in something which was so decayed as not to be capable of being described; the labourers who found them sold them to a tradesman in Haverhill, who disposed of them all except this one, which Mr. King, the occupier of the farm where they were found, obtained from him; some of them, he informed me, were larger than this which was preserved; the labourers, I am told by the same authority, received forty guineas for them. I will venture no conjecture when or by whom the coins were struck, as I have no collection of coins, and but few books of information on the subject in my library; possibly some correspondent can inform me.

2, You will also receive a copy of letters patent granted by Elizabeth de Burgh, widow of Lionel, duke of Clarence, and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, giving permission to sell or exchange a small piece of ground, situate in her market of Clare, with three persons who are called guardians of her chancery in Clare, the seal of the chancery being affixed to it; but, some part of the wax being broken, only the remains of the quarterings of the Clare family, viz. 3 chevrons, and the earldom of Gloucester, a cross, can be made out; the impression in the middle compartment is very imperfect, possibly it may be the achievement of the duke of Clarence, whose widow she was.

It exhibits a curious proof of the absurd affectation of royal prerogatives by the nobles of those times; all the parade of royal letters patent are made use of by a *subject*, high-born and highly connected, to give a tenant of her honor of Clare leave to exchange a place in the market, sixteen feet long, and eleven wide, the rent of which is four-pence, with the guardians of her chancery as they are termed; for this purpose the *first person plural* is made use of; it is *done in our castle* of Clare, and the seal of *our chancery* is affixed; however, it proves to the antiquary, that Clare possesses the grant of a market, which has been doubted; that its noble owner, as well as our gracious sovereign, held a court of chancery, and also put the great seal into commission; that the court was held at Clare; and that, in 1347, the castle, which will soon cease to possess a vestige of its former consequence, was inhabited by Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare.

“As tous ceux que ces lettres verront ouiront, Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare,

*salutz in semp.* Come William in le Halle tient de nous, par rotele de nostre court, une place en nostre marché de Clare, près de la mais on Walter Abory, que cont, en longueur seize pieds, et en largeur onze pieds, per le service de quater deniers *per ann.* pour tous services: sachez nous avez acordé, et de nostre grace espediale congé doner au dit William, que il puisse en seoffer et changer de meismes la place, William Sorrel, Johan de Peche, et William le Shepperde, gardeins de la chancerie de nostre dame en Clare, haver et tenir a eux et a leurs successeurs, gardeins de la dite chancerie, de nous et de nous heires, per le service de les avant ditz quatre deniers a toutes temps. Et aussi nous avoins congé doné a les avantz detz William Sorrel, Johan de Peche, et William le Shepperde, gardeins de la dite chancerie nostre, qu'ils puissent purchaser la dite place, et ie dit William en a Halle, per exchange, tenir de nous et de nos heeres, en le forme surdite, fauns estre chalanger, ou endamage, eux ou leurs successeurs, per nous, ou nous heires, per cause de purchasse avante dite. En temoignage de quel chose, a ces lettres ouvertes, avons mis nostre seal. Doné en nostre chastel de Clare, le quinquieme jour de May, l'an du regne de nostre seynour le roy Edward tiers, apres le conquest viceisme.”

(See the Seal, plate III. fig. 3.)

I send also a copy of a letter from Dugdale to Dr. Bradye, master of Caius-college, Cambridge, respecting his History of England, and several other matters. I do not know it has ever been printed, and the original is in my possession.

“For my much honoured Friend Dr. BRADYE, Master of Caius College, in Cambridge.

“HONOURED SIR, 6 Octobris, 1634.

“THOUGH it be above six weeks since I did receive your book (which was left at the Heralds Office when Mr. King was with Sir H. St. George, in visiting Cambridgeshire) I could not heare till within these ten days that it was sent from you. I therefore take this first opportunity (by the coming up of my son to London, he being an Herald) to give you my hearty thanks for it. I have diligently read it over, and do finde it to be done with much judgment as well as great paines, you having therein very clearly and amply manifested what the words *populus*, *plebs*, *communitas*, *liberi tenentes*, and divers other, do truly meane. all which our malevolent Antimonarchists would make the world believe, that they beare another interpretation. I assure you, that I do esteeme it an high piece of service to his Ma'tie and the government, and I doubt not but it will be so valued by all learned men that are loyall.

“There is one thing wherein you are mistaken (as are many more bodie:) yourself. Towards the end of the book, speaking of  
that

that learned and excellent book, intituled, *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas*, you attribute it to the late Archbishop of Armagh, as the author thereof; the two letters J. A. subscribed to its dedication, having been by many judgd to signifye *Jacobus Armacbanus*. The book, I assure you, was written in Oxford, and there first printed in the time of the late Usurpation; I was there all that time, and knew it full well, and that a most learned man of the Scottish nation was author of it. His name was *Maxwell*, he had been Bishop of *Rasse* in Scotland, but then was Bp. of Killalla in Ireland, in Latine *Episcopus Alladenfis*, for so it is called in those learned disquisitions written by *Sir James de Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus*, p. 76, so that J. A. stands for *Johannes Alladenfis*. He was a person much of your stature, but somewhat more square, and wore a very large beard, of a browne colour and broad. Be confident that this man was the author of it, for there are many yet living who know it as well as myself.

"It is no new thing to see how current a vulgar report, though erroneous, passeth in the world; as was that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who was commonly sayd to be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, in the South isle of the body of that church, the tombe of Sir John Beauchampe (a younger son to the Earl of Warwick) being taken for his tombe, though he lieth buried in the abby church of St. Alban's, as appeareth by his monument yet remainyng there.

"Likewise that excellent picture in the Privy Gallery at Whitehall is are the chimney; it is comonly taken for K. Henry VIII. riding in state into *Buillone* (his going thither being in the 36th yeare of his reigne) whereas in truth it is his riding into *Glines*, in the 12th year of his reigne, in order to his interview with Frances the first K. of France, who was then at Ardes; and the interview in the middle way betwixt these two places.

"From an erroneous conceipt of some ancient lawyers, I suppose, therefore, it is, that many of that profession do hold that William Duke of Normandy made no conquest here (though he slew K. Harold in battle) as Mr. Petty and those of his pack would have it, for I finde that Sir Edward Littleton, the Solicitor, in his argument against *Mr. Hampden* in that case of the *Ship-money* positively affirms as much\*, and so doth *Mr. Hollorne* (a learned lawyer, afterwards also the late King's Solicitor) in his argument for the same person expressly, the like doth the Lord Chief Baron Davenport in his argument†.

"Sir, finding the cole-smoake ayre of London so destructive to my health in winter

\* *Annals*, K. James and K. Charles I. printed A° 1681, p. 521.

† *Ibid.* p. 598.

(I being entered upon the 80th yeare of my age) I resolve to keep here this winter; if it lie in my power to serve you in any thing, if you direct a letter to me at the Heralds-office in London, my son being there will soon convey it to me.

"So heartily wishing you good health, hoping to see your next volume out this terme now at hand, I rest your most affectionate friend, and very humble servant,

"WILLIAM DUGDALE.

"*Blytheball, near Colestall, Warwickshire.*"

Yours, &c. THOMAS RUGGLES.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

I STRONGLY suspect the genuineness of the *original* letters to Queen Elizabeth, LXII. 1071\*. There is a copy of the second in Hakluyt's *Principal Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*, printed in 1589, which, the author living at the time, I doubt not is a true one. To transcribe the whole letter would encroach too much on the plan of your *Miscellany*; therefore I shall give only the first paragraph, and two last lines, you having inserted no more. Hakluyt thus prefixes:

"The letters sent from the Imperiall Musulmanlike Highnesse of *Zulda Murad Khan*, to the sacred Right Majesty of Elizabeth, Queene of England, the fifteenth of March, 1579.

"In greatness and glorie most renowned Elizabeth, most feared Queene, and noble prince of the most mighty worshippers of Jesus, most wise governor of the causes and affaires of the people and familie of Nazareth, the cloud of most pleasant raines and sweetest fountaine of noblenesse and vertue, ladie and heire of the perpetual happynesse and glorie of the noble reame of England (whom all sortes seeke unto and submit themselves) we with most prosperous successe and happie ends to all your actions, and we offer unto you such pleasures and courtesies as are worthy of our mutuall and eternall familiaritie: thus ending (as best be seemeth us) our former salutations.

"Given at our citie of Constantinople the fifteenth day of March, and in the yeare of our most holy prophet Mahomet † 937."

EDWARD.

FRIEND URBAN, *The 11th Day of the 1st Month.*

WHERE was thine usual respect for morality and religion, when W. S. Oddy's Ode got admission into thy page 1135? We live in days

\* Our correspondent is probably right; but we can assure him they were printed from MSS of the Elizabethan age. EDIT.

† With us the year 1579.



wherein such lessons are not needful; in days wherein profane men seem too much inclined neither to spare the blood of each other nor their own.

However, if thou wilt allow me so to do, I would tell W. J. Oddy, in thy next monthly vehicle of information, that verily it is courageous and brave to defy death *only* in a good cause; in suffering our lives to be taken from us by violence, in defence of the authority and glory of him who alone can give life, and for the open and free profession of the gospel of his kingdom, preached in the world by Christ: and that it is but cowardice and an impatient pusillanimity, or downright insanity, that can impel man to lay violent hands on himself, merely to evade the evils and sorrows of a life, which, without such means, must speedily come to an end: a cowardice and pusillanimity which generally flow from the baneful sources of ignorance, libertinism, and infidelity.

In hopes, friend Urban, that thou wilt, by inserting this\*, repair the scandal given, not to me alone, by the admission of the above mentioned profane ode, I remain thine,

OBADIAH WAITWELL.

\* \* \* *We thank* CORNUBIENSIS. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

**I**N the pocket-book of an old relation, of the family of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, I find this memorandum:

"1695. Wednesday, July 17, my deare nephew, Michael Godfrey, was shone in the trenches before Namur by a cannon-shot neare King William's person, the same shot afterwards taking off a Dutch lieutenant-colonel's arme. God forgive this severe dispensation to all related to him! My above-said deare nephew, Mr. Michael Godfrey, was borne on a Monday, beeing the 22d February, 1658, about 7 a clocke in the morning; soe that when he was shone by a shot from a drake, at the siege off Namur, he was aged 36 years, 4 months, and 25 dayes, beeing a person off as greate pregnant parte, off as cleere, solid, deepe judgement, and off as much sincerity, honor, and integrity, as any gentleman that ever walked on the Exchange off London; to whose indefatigable industry and ingenious contrivance the Bancke of England chiefly owes its establishment."

\* We gladly insert this letter.—In the hurry of a publication like ours, employing so much time and such various hands, compositions will sometimes unavoidably steal in, the tendency of which, on careful examination, we may not altogether approve. EDIT.

The preceding article having excited my curiosity; I have since found that the following epitaph was placed in St. Swithin's church, to the memory of the same person:

"P. M. S. Near this place lies interred the body of MICHAEL GODFREY, merchant, late of this parish, son of Mr Michael Godfrey, merchant, and Ann-Mary his wife; he was born the 22d of February, 1658; being elected the first Deputy-governor of the Bank of England. He went for Flanders on some important business relating to the service of his Majesty, where attending his royal person, then encamped before Namur, he was slain by a cannon-ball from the works of the besieged, July 17, 1695. He died a bachelor, much lamented by all his friends, relations, and acquaintance, for his integrity, his knowledge, and the sweetness of his manners: his body was brought over, and lies buried near his father. His sorrowful mother caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved son.

The God of Battle found in foreign parts  
The son of Hermes, fam'd for peaceful arts;  
And thought it lawful prize to take his blood,  
Because so near a Warrior King he stood."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26, 1792.

**M**R. PINKERTON, in his recent publication of "*Scottish Poems*," having inserted "a metrical romance, called [by himself] *Sir Gavan and Sir Galaron of Galloway*, copied," he says, many years ago, by a *learned friend*, from a MS. belonging to Mr. Baynes, of Gray's Inn;" both gratitude and justice to the memory of this much-esteemed and lamented young man require me to inform the publick, that the copy communicated to Mr. Pinkerton was (to all appearance) surreptitiously obtained; and that nothing, I am well convinced, could have given Mr. Baynes more uneasiness than an idea that either his MS. would be printed, or even his name mentioned, by Mr. Pinkerton.

The MS. being, through Mr. Baynes's goodness, in my possession, Mr. Pinkerton, by means of his "*learned friend*," applied for my consent to its publication; which, having myself an intention to publish it in a collection of such things, and actually transcribed it for that purpose in Mr. Baynes's life-time, I consequently refused. Mr. Pinkerton's "*learned friend*" allowed my reason to be satisfactory, and assured me it should not be printed. Mr. Pinkerton, however, to whom my re-

susal

ful was communicated, has thought fit to give this assurance the lie, by printing a copy which his "learned friend" declares he "never considered as fit for the press." J. RITSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

IF you have no better account sent you, it may perhaps satisfy EUSEBIA (see p. 25) by a reference to your vol. LIII. p. 635; where the legend of St. Cecilia is given from Sir John Hawkins, whose authority is Ribadeneyra's *Lives of the Saints*. The figure of this musical lady is also there engraved; and it is observed that she is usually represented as laying either on the *organ*, or the *harp*, and sometimes on the *regal*. I may add, Mr. Urban, the *violin* also; and my authority is a small figure on painted glass in the museum of Mr. Fowke, of Elmeſthorp, in Leicestershire; of which you have herewith an accurate delineation. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Cambridge, Jan. 8.

THERE are few of those mutilated scraps of Latin, styled mottos, but will admit of a multiplicity of constructions. Like conundrums, their chief merit seems to consist in their obscurity. I am tolerably expert at discovering the secret meaning, or concealed point, of Riddles, Rebuses, or Cherards; but mottos, I confess, generally puzzle me. Though well versed in the Latin language, I am frequently under the necessity of torturing the sense into nonsense, or giving up the point entirely.

When Edmund Ludlow, the celebrated republican, retired to Veray, in Switzerland, he is said to have affixed the following motto to his threshold:

*Omne solum forti patria, quia patris.*

Every schoolboy can translate the first period of this sentence; but there is a mysterious something in the latter part, in the *quia patris*, that baffles all my skill in conundrumizing; unless by this wealthy *pater*, who possessed *omne solum*, he would trace back his pedigree to Adam himself. What are we to understand? From its obscurity, I am induced to imagine that its beauty, when once discovered, must be particularly striking. But it requires more than a microscopic genius at once to develop these concealed perfections. Before I took up my pen, I had been turning, twisting, and torturing, every syllable, a thousand different ways, and

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have nearly thumbed my poor Ainsworth to atoms, that I might discover some obsolete or latent signification for each particular word. The clouds of ignorance, however, in spite of all my perseverance, seemed rather to gather than disperse; and I resolved to request some more enlightened genius to assist me, through the channel of your Miscellany. But the light of reason has accidentally prevailed—has, I think, burst through every nebulous obscurity—and scarcely left a mist remaining. May we not thus deduce his meaning? "God is the acknowledged Father of all; the world itself is at his disposal." Ludlow certainly entertained those Republican principles so prevalent at the present period, and was a strong advocate for those natural rights of man which would confine the prerogative of inheritance to no individual, but would make a general and equal distribution of property the great standard of national and political justice. From a conviction of the propriety of this measure, might he not be supposed to feel every country merely as a part of one general whole, of which every existing being is a native. If this idea is not too remotely sought, and our original premises are true, his meaning seems to be at length discovered. These observations may, from the multiplicity of your readers, find some one more expert at these investigations than myself. If this should be the case, any new opinion, or any plausible objection to this, will be thankfully received by

X.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

THE information which you have inserted in the Obituary of your last volume, p. 1157, that the peerage of Castilis has devolved on a Mr. Pater-son, is erroneous. Could an heir general have succeeded to that ancient dignity, it would now have been virtually sunk in the superior title of the present duke of Queensbury, who, when earl of March, strenuously asserted a claim to it. But the Journals of the House of Lords, January 27, 1762, contain the following judgement:

"It is adjudged by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, and declared, that sir Thomas Kennedy has a right and title to the dignity of earl of Castilis, as *heir male* descended of the body of David, the first earl of Castilis; and also has a right and title to the dignity of lord Kennedy, &c

and

*heir male*, descended of the body of Gilbert, the first lord Kennedy."

By the rule of succession, thus solemnly established, Captain Archibald Kennedy, *now the heir male* of that noble house, happily for the county of Ayr, succeeds to its honors and estate, which will be very considerably augmented, not only by his own extensive property in America, but by the other estates inherited and acquired by the two preceding earls; the last of whom built, on the grand situation at Cubvean, commanding a view of the Western-ocean, and various great land objects, a magnificent castle, in the Gothic style, which is one of the finest pieces of stone masonry in Great Britain. The present earl was a captain in the royal navy; and his son, lord Kennedy, is an officer in the army. Yours, &c.

A SHIRE OF AYR MAN.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

PERMIT me to send you a few observations which have occurred on reading a paper, published in your miscellany for October last, on "the present state of the day-labourers in the interior parts of England."

I would willingly allow to the writer the best of intentions—that he has a charitable mind, which feels for, and wishes to relieve, the distresses of his fellow-creatures. I hope also for the same favourable sentiments as candidly from him.

But surely it is a mistake, in these inflammatory times, to exaggerate the sufferings of the poor; to represent them as being in a condition "nearly as oppressive" as that of the French under Louis XV; to mention the advice of his ministers (whether really given or not) to keep his poor poor, that they might be brought to "bite at his ammunition-bread."

Such as this has lately been the language of sedition, even in England, circulated to disturb the minds of the lower classes, and delude them to forget that they are happy. We have here, Mr. Urban, no farmers-general—no ministers who appear to give such advice. We have nothing which can admit of comparison with tyranny, oppression, or despotism. Never did any age or country less than ours deserve to be charged with severity, or want of regard and charity for the poor. In no part of the habitable world have they so little cause of complaint.

Does the gentleman not recollect our many county and other hospitals—our numberless donations and other charitable institutions for their relief throughout the kingdom? Is he unacquainted with the innumerable ways of getting money which labouring men in England can have recourse to? He mentions slightly the manufacturing towns; and in a manner, I am sorry to say, which seems to give a hint to the country labourers, to cabal and mutiny, as some of the others have done. But does he know what wages the workmen can earn in those towns? what multitudes even of their little children find employment? how many days in each week the fathers often spend in ale-houses, in consequence of their getting high wages when they will work? Has he ever informed himself of the comfort in which such of their families live, where the men are diligent and sober? Even as to the country, he seems not to know, or not to have considered, the almost infinite variety of employments in which the labours of the poor are required, and handsomely paid for. Is it necessary to mention the cloathing trade, which finds work for men, women, and children? the iron trade, which employs not only the men retained at the various works, but multitudes of others, in mining, in cutting, cording, and coaling of wood; and in the providing and carriage of all its materials? the coal-workers in the different parts of the kingdom? the navigators of our rivers? Besides all these, it is to be considered, what vast numbers are continually drawing off from the country to the manufacturing towns, to the metropolis, to the service of noblemen and gentlemen, and to the sea, who are all well paid.

But, above all, the great number of canals now making almost every where have removed all pretence of complaint from the labouring poor of this flourishing and happy kingdom.

I wonder where your correspondent lives; for he overlooks the hardships of the farmers, especially in our tillage-counties, as well during the late bad harvest, owing to the want of hands, as that since they cannot, for the same reason, in many places, get their corn thrashed out. He does not seem to perceive that it is upon the tillage-farmer the hardship now falls, and not upon the labourer.

Agriculture, Sir, is distressed at this time, both by the want of hands to do the

the necessary work, and by the extravagance of wages. Will this be doubted, when it is known what multitudes these canals and the railways employ, and that the wages now paid there to common labourers is 12 shillings a week per man? I say now, when the days are at the shortest.

But this gentleman's poor neighbours, it seems, have no more than 6 shillings, and a family of four persons (two of them little children) eat 9 shillings in bread. I will not ask him how they can have this bread to eat; but I must observe, that, if they cannot have meat to help it out, they may, if industrious, raise potatoes, and other vegetables, which would reduce the consumption of bread one half, and enable them to buy a little meat.

I desire leave to recite a case in my turn.

I also am an old man. I well remember the year 1740, which succeeded the hard winter, and when the price of wheat was 10 shillings, and half a guinea, a bushel. There was then living in my parish a smart little fellow, who, with his wife, died some few years since. They had at that time ten children, the eldest of whom was too little to get any thing. I remember them very well; they all looked healthy and fresh, like roses in June. This man was then employed in cutting cordwood, at the distance of four miles from his habitation. He could not afford to pay for a lodging out, so he walked the four miles every morning, and returned home at night. The price of his work was one shilling the cord; he cut ten cords per week; and he bred up his children to be all men and women (though one of them became, when young, a miserable cripple), without troubling the parish for a single penny. I do not give you my oath, Mr. Urban; but, if called upon, I can produce full evidence of these facts.

In the same woods the price of cutting is now eighteen-pence a cord.

I own myself much at a loss to comprehend how the window-tax (though a heavy burden on the community in general) can affect the poor; as no houses pay more than 3 shillings if the windows amount not to 7; and, if less than 3, pay nothing.

But I must condole with the gentleman, if, as he says, the poor around him appear with cadaverous countenances. I for my part acknowledge

my happiness, in that I see every where the case very much otherwise; and that, in the circle of my observation, through several counties, I never perceived less appearance of distress in the lowest class of people. I well recollect many years, long since the hard winter, when provisions were dear as now, when the wages were every where low, when the poor were rising, or ready to rise, through mere want, and when the granaries, the storehouses, and the corn-vessels in the rivers, were in continual apprehension of being plundered.

Thank God, nothing of this is, or is likely to be, the case at present. But if the gentleman is disposed to give his beef, he may find canting people ready enough to tell him a dismal tale of distresses, which they either do not, or need not, feel. He must, however, have observed very little, to be made believe, that one man, one woman, and two little children (one of them at the breast), can eat a bushel of wheat every week.

I join with him very freely in censuring the savage cruelty of many farmers and rulers of parish-meetings, who care not how they squeeze the wretches that are so unhappy as to stand in need of their allowance. Some persons will in all countries be reduced to poverty and distress. Age and sickness must often want support; but, according to this writer's own account, the laws of England have done all they can for them. They have every where magistrates to apply to, who can order them immediate relief, without waiting for a meeting of justices, and who are a continual check upon their unfeeling overseers; and we see that the terror of the King's Bench hangs over and keeps them in awe.

That Mary Baldwin, with her parish pay of 14 or 18 pence a week (for it is not quite clear which it is) should be reduced to the necessity of living upon pollard and grease for a whole winter, appears very surprizing to me, who, I thank God, never heard of any thing like this happening within my knowledge. If she is a person of irreproachable character, her lot has fallen in a most unfortunate situation. There are, I hope, in most parishes, some humane persons ready to help out the parish pay to such of their poor as are in real want.

For my own part, I think this an act of the most certain charity I can do; for I own and approve Dr. Johnson's maxim, as to this virtue of charity, that,

that, "If thoughtlessly done, we may neglect the most deserving objects; and, as every man has but a certain portion to give, if it is lavished upon those who first present themselves, there may be nothing left for those who have a better claim."

The poor-rates are a very heavy tax, and greatly affect the husbandman. It cannot be consistent with law or justice, that those who are able by any means to support themselves should live upon the substance of others. It is too much in the spirit of the vulgar to live idly, and to throw themselves wantonly upon their parish. The natural consequence is, severity and want of compassion in those who are to pay, and who are often as vulgar and illiberal as the vilest of the poor.

That these rates might be easily reduced, and yet the real poor every where much better provided for, by proper regulations, I have not any doubt. I could give you a history of the management of a parish I well know, which would prove this; and which, if imitated through the kingdom, would equally remove the complaints of the parish-payers, and of the necessitous poor. But I have already extended these observations beyond the bounds I designed.

SIMPLICIUS.

\* \* \* See vol. LXII p. 1195 — As Mr. THICKNESSE, the Writer of the original article, is now no more, NO FALSE SWEARER will excuse our putting an end to the subject.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

WHEN a learned Prelate published his late edition of Bishop Warburton's works, the literary world were eager to see a more perfect account of that great man than the public had yet been favoured with, and from the person most capable of doing justice to his memory. In a short preface, the editor intimates some apology for its omission; and the candid reader will easily admit, that there may be ample reasons to justify the delay. But, as it is the prayer of every one who knows his lordship, that the event, which, it is feared, is to precede that publication, may be long deferred, his lordship will not be surprised, that the ardour of expectation is in some measure damped by this suspense.

It is easy to foresee, that a host of nibbling opponents will swarm, like wasps, to feed on so luxurious a treat as Bp. Warburton will afford them. Most of his former antagonists are now

no more; but we have reason to expect, from some recent attempts, that the controversy may be revived, and the wildness of paradox, as it has been called, again be combated with all the bitterness of his living adversaries.

Among this tribe of assailants, some admirer may arise of a learned prelate lately deceased, between whom, and the late Bishop of Gloucester, a personal dispute was carried on for some time; and continued, perhaps on both sides, with too great acrimony. In the last reply of the Bishop of London, there was an obscure intimation, that the great argument for the Divine Legation was convertible; and some enemies of Bishop Warburton have intimated (whether upon that authority or not) that he had declared he was in possession of this two-fold instrument, *in utrumque paratus*, to build up or to demolish. This, if it were not too extravagant to be credited, might be the more embarrassing to an advocate, from the difficulty of disproving to invidious an intimation. But the argument for the Divine Legation, how novel soever it might appear at first, has now stood its ground for so many years, and is every day gaining so firm an establishment, that it will not be in the power of any masked or open battery to shake it. Besides, the imputation of this duplicity is such an insult to the character of that venerable prelate, who, by the confession of one who has proved himself no friend to his lordship's memory, both lived and died in the profession of that faith which he had so ably supported, that the absurdity of the calumny, from the intrinsic evidence of the work, defeats itself.

The Bishop of Gloucester stands in no need of panegyric; his works are his best encomium. The strength of his imagination, the wonderful extent of his erudition, the accuracy of his authorities, and the solidity of his reasoning, are now so generally allowed, that the more deeply his arguments are searched, the more approved are his conclusions; or rather (as approbation is too feeble for the effect) the more his readers are astonished at the powers of his mind. That keenness of wit, and severity of expression, with some trifling inaccuracies, which the nicer critics object to him, did we not live in an age when the elegances of style are more attended to than truth and elevation of sentiment, had been overlooked in the loftiness of his ideas, the energy and copiousness



copiousness of his language, the depth of his researches, and the force of his deductions. Those little imperfections, however, have had this ill effect, that his writings, owing to the excessive delicacy of our taste, added to our abhorrence of every work that requires patient thinking, are less generally read. But with the truly learned, to whom only they are adopted, and who, *ubi paraxit, non paucis offenduntur maculis*, the name of Warburton will stand as a beacon upon an eminence, to illuminate the wide range of literature, while the faint glimmerings of modern refinement shall give a flash for an instant, and be extinguished for ever.

A most invidious and wanton attempt was lately made to wound the characters of the late Bishop of Gloucester, and the present Bishop of Worcester, by republishing some productions of both, which the authors themselves had virtually disavowed. Whatever might be the motives of either for discontinuing in their editions what in their more mature judgement they might think it expedient to except, the publick is highly indebted to the friendly zeal of this benevolent editor, in dragging those exceptions from obscurity. The fame of many a great writer has suffered by the officiousness of friends, in bringing forward the early effusions of his sportive moments, with a view of doing honour to his memory: but it was left to this Christian Divine, to rake up, and obtrude on the world, what the authors had rejected, and the world had forgotten, with the avowed intention to perpetuate their disgrace. The attempt, however, has fortunately been as ineffectual as it is disingenuous. The unwieldy instrument of assault, so highly overcharged with spleen, with jealousy, and resentment, has recoiled upon the projector himself; and the characters of the two prelates stand the firmer, and more impregnable, from the importance and failure of the attack.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

THE following character of a TRUE BRITON, appearing to be well delineated, and in the present state of things like to be useful, we have extracted it from the paper of that name: (No 1.) omitting only the parts by which it was applied to that particular undertaking. It should be our great

object of ambition to be, and to continue, TRUE BRITONS.

IN drawing the character of a True Briton, let us premise, that we shew him of no rank or class exclusively. For, though our country, abhorring the dead level of Equality, boasts the ornament and the utility of various ranks, by their gradation holding forth the fairest prize for emulation, the most lasting and least sordid recompence of merit; yet one character pervades the whole. It is the inheritance, not of any class of individuals, but of the nation. It adorns the palace and the cottage, and prevails throughout all intervening ranks. Depressed in one part, it would rise to notice in another: nor can it be extinct, till all, which Heaven avert! shall be corrupted by Foreign principles, or Foreign manners.

The True Briton is the child of Virtue and of Reason. The one he loves by natural disposition; the other guides him in the practice of her dictates. From the strength of his reason, he is a zealous friend to Order; by the virtuous ardour of his spirit, he is an adorer of Liberty. Without the due restraint of Law, he fears he might be vicious; without the energy of Freedom, he feels he should be mean. He would neither have his evil tendencies indulged, nor his virtuous impulses repressed. So strong his hatred of vice, that he will bind himself to punish it, even in himself: so proud his jealousy of unjust force, that he will perish rather than obey it, even in a trifle. A child may shame him when he is guilty; the whole world cannot make him shrink when innocent. To admonition, he is a reed—to violence, a rock.

The virtues most congenial to his soul are, Courage, Integrity, Generosity, Compassion.

His courage, however, is neither irritable nor ambitious. He will bear even injuries, till well assured that they are so intended; and then at length he seeks for justice, not revenge—for compensation, not retaliation. Secure in native dignity, and conscious of it, he wastes no time in useless bustle to display his consequence. When the hour for action comes, he acts with vigour and effect; when that is over, he enjoys tranquillity as his reward, well-earned and welcome.

The Integrity of the True Briton is inflexible. In all his dealings, he is open, fair, ingenuous. He neither suspects others of mean artifice, nor will he ever stoop to it himself. To this characteristic he owes his great commercial credit, which even his unremitting industry could never have extended to its present magnitude, had it not been sanctioned and supported by his probity.—For the same reason, he is not a man of compliment. If he means to render service, he

will



racy in practice fell very short of my expectation, and convinced me, I had omitted some requisite data in calculating its effects. Few others are very little better than the common simple steel or well-dried mahogany rod, with a ball of considerable weight, nor has any one I have yet met with come up to my satisfaction. I am persuaded, that the mode of suspending the pendulum, and the evils arising from the application of the crutch to the rod, contribute much to the irregular going of the clock. A different and better escapement than any yet invented must be applied. Mr. Graham's dead beat, given in vol. XXIV. p. 307. with ruby faces to the pallets, as now at Greenwich, cannot be perfect: for, different powers, communicated through the whole train of the clock to the pallets, will alter the rate of its going, and a difference in the weight, when the barometer is at 31 and 28 inches, will affect it in the same way. Mr. Cumming's double pallets please me best, though they have not yet been applied in the best form, and with the greatest advantage.

However, I am persuaded that no clock can be made to keep time accurately, upon any contrivance I have yet seen, either executed or theoretically described, though so much has been done and said on the subject by M. B. Berthoud, in four quarto volumes, by Mr. A. Canning, Ludlow, and other artists, in detached pieces, published in several miscellaneous and periodical works. I presume the following improvements are absolutely requisite, and may easily be introduced, viz. the pallets and crutch united into one, without any friction, or arbor, to either of them, and the escapement made quite close, without being affected by any impediment, in any part of the train, lest it will quite stop the motion of the wheels, nor require any oil in the parts measuring time: the motive force must be applied precisely to the very center of oscillation of the pendulum, and its oscillating out, after the escapement is made, as small as possible, all contributing to its describing very small arches, which is a great advantage for diminishing the error in long vibrations, because a pendulum vibrating seconds for 24 hours, in an arch reckoned in degrees, from the lowest point, and represented by the leg of a right angled triangle; and the degrees vibrated in any greater arch re-

presented by the hypotenuse of the triangle: then the square of the other leg multiplied into 1,646341. or  $\frac{1}{3}$  nearly, will be the seconds lost in 24 hours, by vibrating in the longer arch: and therefore, the smaller the arches, the less will be the error in the longer arch. This provides, in the best manner, against the irregularities arising from the different densities of the medium in which the pendulum vibrates; and this change of its density and tenacity appears to be influenced by two causes, combined together, one from the operations of the terrestrial elements simply among themselves; and the other that produced by the Moon, as I have reason to believe, in the same manner it effects the more dense medium of water in the production of the tides. What else can account for the variable lengths of the arches vibrated at Greenwich, recorded in Dr. Maskelyne's observations? And I have observed much greater in low latitudes, i. e. far from the equator.

Besides, in this mode of suspending the pendulum, the motive force acting as the center of oscillation, and this being also the centre of the percussion, it superadds that great improvement, so much prized a few years ago, of suspending the pendulum from a great magnitude of dense matter, as a slab of marble, stone, &c. and its effects are computed by the Rev. Mr. Huttons, in the VIII. and IX. of his *Mathematical Lectures*.

Again: both the quantity of matter at motion in the wheel, and in the rod or foot of the pendulum, are so very different, that the unequal effects of expansion and contraction, arising from heat and cold, can never be compensated for together, in all cases and at all times, by the application of any other method whatever. They must, therefore, be corrected singly; or must either be corrected, or made to remain independent of the other, before any correction can be applied with the necessary advantage to the other. I have thence been led to consider, and investigate, that particular point within the ball, by which it may be suspended, without suffering any change in its centre of oscillation, in any degrees of expansion.

\* *Genl. Mag.* Vol. VII. p. 81. *Simpson's Flux.* Vol. II. Prob. XXVIII. Cor. IV. p. 321. *Phil. Trans.* Vol. LXI. p. 303. LXV. p. 257. LXVII. p. 216—230. *Imbert's Mechanics*, p. 81, 370; or p. 53, 460.



sion and contraction whatever; whence only a simple correction in the rod or rods alone will be wanted; which may be satisfactorily effected, and made exactly correspondent to the expansion and contraction of the rod or rods, in all cases, and at all times, by a corrector having the very same dimensions, kind of matter, figure, and motion, with the rod itself.

But the great desideratum, so much sought after, for determining the longitude of places, still remains with the portable time-keepers; wherein compounded effects, producing irregularities, have hitherto been corrected by simple applications, and simple cases by a compound of effects. How strangely dissimilar! Experience impresses me with astonishment, at the going of Mr. Harrison's time-piece, during the two voyages it was carried. Nor do I entertain the most favourable opinion of Mr. Mudge's time-keepers, now the subject of debate between his son and Dr. Maskelyne, if they stopped, or suffered in their rate of going, by carrying them, almost in any manner, from one room to another, as both these gentlemen seem to grant; yet they are, as I have heard, to appear before parliament this session, on a claim to the reward for discovering the longitude. It is much to be lamented there should have happened any cause of complaint on unfair trials at the Royal Observatory, as well as on the unlimited power of the honourable Board of Commission, to send a time-piece, on trial, alternately, one year to Greenwich, and another on a voyage, as repeatedly as they please; thereby keeping every artist from his reward, any number of years, at their option, even though his time-keeper perfectly answers every wish.

The numerous equations for computing the Moon's place, and the annual patch-work of new ones, to heal the sores of the old, and keep them in a good humour, are a convincing proof to me, that the theory of her motions is not well founded; and I very believe, that she moves with much greater simplicity than is now ascribed to her. Yet any correction in the lunar theory can only be rewarded by going on the same old principles of gravitation; nor is the time of the reward limited to less than 37 years, by the act of parliament not specifying the particular revolution of her nodes, from which to begin the computations. How great are these ob-

stacles, instead of encouragements, to artists and astronomers!

The ingenious naturalist *Sylvicola*, who incurs the same charge he has brought against me, may be assured, that I am not ashamed to countenance any rational and useful amusements with my name; and since the excellent mechanic Mr. B. thus expostulates with marked emphasis, "I cannot think what *little impropriety* there could be in an ingenious gentleman letting the world know his name," I am led to conclude, they have very little apprehensions of the many unpleasant circumstances and reflections which attend the obscure situation of a country clergyman of my singular turn among the lower rank of people, and even frequently among those who ought to know better, and where I have not a single soul to light up one spark of emulation, but enough to depreciate; these readily catch at every thing which their uninformed minds may deem reflection, and interpret all they see and hear quite congenial to their own wishes for slander: their misrepresentations are sometimes surprizing, and afford now and then a vein of mirth; at other times, they are, to a degree, as low and despicable. I have often experienced more civility among the wild and uncivilized part of mankind, where they never before had seen an European, than I sometimes meet with in my present situation. Many who rank in a better sphere of life have most ungenerously reflected on me, in the sense delivered by Dr. Young, in Night V.

"Your learning, like the *lunar* beam, affords  
"Light, but not heat; it leaves you undevout,  
"Frozen at heart, while speculation shines."

But from this charge I stand sufficiently exculpated in Vol. XXXIX. p. 284—6. wherein is given ample testimony how much I wish to make all natural and scientific knowledge subservient to divinity, and to answer the beneficent ends of GOD, in his works of creation, by making these the means of conveying his grace to the heart.

An upright conscience bears me up against all unmerited aspersions and calumny; I regard them, as prudence and peace dictate, with no other notice than impressing upon me a disposition to keep myself to myself as much as possible. I am confined to my present situation by unfortunately entrusting my little pittance in bad hands, after my return home. Yet, by cutting my gar-

ment

ment according to my cloth, and a little close oeconomy, I have sufficient to live tolerably comfortable, without incurring a single debt. After a few youthful flights in the mathematical departments of two or three publications, I have had no great ambition for authorship; I have therefore used various feigned signatures; and these reasons still induce me to request leave to sign myself again, Yours, &c. W.

P. S. I received a sincere pleasure in seeing, upon p. 1039, the name of my worthy friend, and your old correspondent, J. Mills, from Cowbit. Having, many years ago, enjoyed the days in habits of purest friendship with him, I now exceedingly lament our great distance from each other; and condole very cordially with, and most feelingly too, for him, in the great loss sustained by the death of his good friend Dr. Buckworth, *Sunt lacryma rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt*. He will undoubtedly recollect his old friend, on asking, what is become of the learned Pike, that could teach Hebrew, and which he purchased for that purpose, at the price of five shillings? -

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

I Have just read a book of travels into Norway, Denmark, and Russia, lately published by A. Swinton, Esq. and beg leave to communicate to you some extracts therefrom; not so much with a view of making my own remarks thereon as to solicit information, where I have not been able to agree with, or perhaps comprehend, the writer.

P. 55. "But the history of Iceland is not less distinguished by another circumstance of very great curiosity and importance. Of ancient nations we know not the beginning, of the modern we know not the end." It is in vain that I have endeavoured to comprehend this passage.

P. 63. The author mentions in a note, that he is indebted to Dr. Thorkelin for the list of words, which are of the same import in the Icelandic, as in the language spoken now in the Lowlands of Scotland, and Northern counties of England; and proceeds to say, "a manuscript copy of these laws has been left b. Dr. T. with a literary friend, in London; who, it is said, has some thoughts of translating and publishing them, with notes historical and philosophical, in English." Q. what are the laws here mentioned, to which, in the context,

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there is not the least allusion? I assure, Mr. Urban, a solution of this question will be very interesting to several of your readers, who had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Thorkelin while in England.

P. 73. It is much to be lamented that an author, who has made so brilliant and successful a display of his humour, at the expence of Mess. Wray and Cox, should so far forfeit his credit with the reader, by descending to the character of a miserable punster in the page here referred to. He promises a Sheridan, and terminates with an O'Keefe.

P. 90. "The watery clouds intercepted the Sun's rays, and rolled swiftly along the firmament; apparently rising from the ocean on one side of the horizon, and plunging again into it at the opposite point on the other" How sublime! It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that none of your readers will ever be without a transcript of this passage in their pockets, in case they should happen to be at sea.

P. 109. "I embarked on-board a small cart, I have not yet forgot my terms, for the metropolis of Livonia." It is to be hoped, the author's regard for his high literary reputation will induce him to forget *seu terms* in his next edition.

P. 122. "An army trembling with contempt at the Russian Emperor's attack." This expression reminds me of the story of a Spanish rhodomontadeur, who, being asked why he shook so at the prospect of being immediately led on to battle, replied, that he trembled at the idea of how much blood his valor should occasion the shedding on that day.

P. 125. Admiral Greig is elegantly styled a "son in war." It is to be hoped Mr. Croft will not omit to do justice to this fine expression, by introducing it into his new edition of Dr. Johnson's dictionary. In the same page, the author remarking that the world had consigned the memory of Peter the Great to pity or detestation, says, "either of which must be equally galling to his mighty shade." I beg to be informed, whether this passage is serious or satirical, being quite at a loss to form my opinion.

P. 202, *inter alia*. The author has justly censured Mr. Cox for introducing into a book of travels extraneous matter; but has here forgotten to reproof; for what has a long account of Tartary to do, in the hands of a traveller?

ler who appears never to have seen any part of the country. But these compilations do most marvellously assist the fabrication of our modern books of travels; besides, when a reader is tired with one country he may travel to another without the trouble of moving off his seat. Another very interesting, and no less convenient, digression, concerning sumptuary laws, may be found in p. 325.

P. 318. "I cannot, with any temper, behold Handel taking snuff, screwing his pins, or rosinning his fiddle-stick." Many readers of this right pithy and profitable book will call this wit, but every body knows it is not truth.

P. 322. "He (Peter the Great) established an academy of sciences with *these towels*, by seizing the library at Mittau. We wish we had not to add, that, unlike a father, he corrected his children with them." It is proper to inform the reader, who may wonder what is meant by establishing an academy, and correcting children, with *towels*, that they were the *axe and the sword*, as appears from p. 321.

P. 363. "I would, before this time, have given you some account of the battles between Russia and Sweden, in the course of last summer; but, as there have been none, I found it difficult to draw up a history of them." I had suspected, from two or three circumstances occurring in the course of this delectable book, that the author, who has taken care to inform us that he was related to the Admiral Greig, was a Scotchman; but the above passage affords very complete evidence that he is an Irishman.

P. 403. "The inside walls are *wainscotted* with agate, jasper, and lapis lazuli." Another proof, Mr. Urban, that the remark concerning the author's place of nativity is not an idle conjecture. Yours, &c. Q

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.  
VOLTAIRE'S "flimsy witticism," LXII.608, is not original. "Senantes éoit fort en généalogie, *comme sont tous les sots que ont de la memoire*." Hamilton's *Memoirs du Compté de Grammont*, ch. iv. p. 64.

In the account of the customs of Shrewsbury, p. 690, "viginti quatuor caballos vicecomes Lenteurde," is translated "the sheriff Lenteurde sent 24 horsemen." I think it should be the sheriff of Lenteurde. *Lanterdine*, as it is now called, was at that time in Shrop-

shire, but it now makes part of Herefordshire; and perhaps the district round it might have had a distinct sheriff.

P. 716. "In the 20th year of Charles II. *one* Randal Holmes, a painter, was prosecuted by "Norroy king of arms at Stafford assises, for marshalling the funeral of Sir Ralph Ashton [qu. Ashton?]; and obtained [we should read *lost*] a verdict, and 20 l. damages" Bigland's "Observations on Marriages and Parochial Registers," 1764, p. 91. The person, of whom Mr. B's *esprit du corps* has led him to speak in so contemptuous a manner, was a person of great merit in his line, and of some consequence; for, it appears from an handsome marble monument to his wife, in St. Mary's, Chester, that he was "sworn servant, and gentleman-servant extraordinary of his majesty's chamber, to king Charles II. and deputy to the king at arms." He married "Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Soley, minister of the gospel at Ferton, in the county of Salop," who died April 5, 1665, aged 36. On her monument he is called "Randie Holme," and bears, quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry of six, Or and Az. on a canton Ermine a red rose; 2 and 3, Arg. a cross engrailed G. surmounted by a bend, Az. On an escutcheon of pretence, Vert, a chevron between three soles naient, Or.

P. 980. The duke of Bridgewater did not get the lordships of Ellesmere and Knochin by descent from Lord Strange. His ancestor, the lord-keeper Egerton, purchased them, together with the neighbouring lordship of Middle, from the feoffees of William earl of Derby, whose ancestor, George Stanley, married Joan, daughter and heir of John lord Strange, of Knochin, in the time of Edw. IV. Strange of Blackmere, and Strange of Knochin, were descended from two brothers, who came from Bretagne with Henry II.

In addition to your correspondent's information in p. 979, concerning the great earl of Shrewsbury's tomb, I subjoin an extract from his will, relating to it; which is preserved in Sampson Leonard's collections, Harl. MSS, 1178; and a Letter of that great warrior, extracted from an ancient minute-book of the chapter of Lichfield, beginning in April 1433, and ending in January 1455; which I have lately had an opportunity of examining.

"John earle of Shrewsbury, Waisford, and Waterford, 1<sup>st</sup> Talbot, Furnival and Straunge, made his will at Portsmouth the 1 day

i day of September, an'o d'ni mccccxii. appointed hys bodie to be buried att Blackmerr, in the parisch cherche, on the rygt side of the chauncelle, wher he willed a chappell of Our Ladie and St. George to be made, and a colledg ther to be foundyd\*, to the valew of 40l. p. ann. over the valew of the p'sonage of the sayd cherche. And that the sayd p'sonage and othyr cherches goe to the foundac'on of the seyd colledg, to pray for him, his wife, and all their children, successors, and all othyr goode doers; or els to be buried in the colledg of Warwyck, in the new chappell ther, the wych Richard late erle of Warwyck, his fadyr-in-lawe, late letten, make, and ordeygne, in cas that any time hereafter he may atteigne to the name and lordschip of Warwyck as ryght wolde."

The following letter, from the place it occupies in the MS above alluded to, appears to have been written in 1442; and is apparently addressed to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. I exhibit it with the contractions and punctuation of the original.

"L'ra d'ni Talbot & Fur'iva'.

"Trusty and well loved† s'es we gret you wel ofte tymes. And yo'r l're to us y sent by S' John Chetwynd' ou' of the vycars of yo'r chyrches we† have conferred and undyrstonde. And as to the artycles sent by you by the sayde S' John the fyrste reh'syng that ye be credibly enforined that our counsalle† wold dyscharge our depute of yo'r chyrche of Barikewell w't oute yo'r assente. Wyll ye wyte that we harde neve' of noire swyche dyscharge of hym by us ne by our sayde counsalle not w't standyng we understonde we may do yt. And as we suppose ther wer cause for to discharge hym and ye myght fynde a bett' as we be certyfyed. And wher ye reh'se in yo'r sayde l'ies that our sayde depute had to fee viii marc by zere to f'ue the offyce and that the sayde fee hath be w't drawe by us and by our counseyll.

We understonde and wote ryght well by enformac'on of our capellen' S' Rog' Stedman that the sayde fee of olde tyme was that he had iiii mark. And now late our sone S' Xpofore Talbot\*, of his one luste allowed hym a m're ove' the sayde iiii mark, to the wyche S' Xpofore we have c..yayd our power in our absence ther of. So that his fee of olde and newe graunte ysbut v m'arks. And wher as ye also wryte that yo'r duetes of the sayde chyrche schulde be reysyd and broug.. to you undir our p'tecc'on and yf any desp'ace were of the saide dewties ye undirstonde we schuld take yt as p'celle of our fee. We remembre us ryght weel of swyche a p're of our volunte to the wyche we thynke not contrarye but and any swyche be we wyll see that the fee of S' Ric' Vernon and of our depute schal be contributorie to the sayde desp'ate duetes as well as we, and we fyrste f'ved of our p'te a fore hem both. And wher as ye wryte also that certen duetes schulde be owyng to you at Hope ty on Rob't Hadfelde and that our sayde depute schulde dystreyne certeyn goodes upon his ground for the sayde duete to ansuere you ther of. ye saye and certyfy that our counseyll hau dysposyd the sayde goodes at her luste ye nat satsyfyed. as to that we be c'tryfyed by the sayde S' Rog' that the sayde Hadfelde made a zyste of al his londe and goodes to us at the p'ement of Leycestr'† for certen cause. and we ther of at the same tyme possellid. and suffryd hym to occupye to that the sayde goodes wer and ar abydyng our dysposicion. And no cause of ryght longyng to you not w't stondyng that we wyll wryte to our offycers ther that the rent and duete longyng to you of the sayde ground schall be made leve to you so that yo'r wrytyng to us and the enformacion ther up on ys nat as ye have wryte un to us latyng you wyte that for as any wails longyng to us seeng the allowance that ye desire to be made to our depute and also to S' Ric' Vernon is but a synaple guerdon N erles so as we have occupied

\* None of the requisitions here mentioned were complied with. No such college was ever founded at Whitchurch; in which parish Blackmere is situate. The great earl's remains were buried in France, but were at length entombed in a fair chapel, erected at Whitchurch by his grandson Sir Gilbert Talbot, K. G. deputy of Calais, and ambassador to Rome t. men. VII. (Leland's Itin. IV. 23.); and the earl never succeeded to the title of Warwick.

† Observe the affectation of royal style: "Trusty and well beloved"—"we"—"our council." This last expression refers to the antient custom of the great peers having in constant attendance a certain number of barriters. This appears from stat. 15 Rich. II. c. 12. and from "the Northumberland Household Book;" which tells us, as Mr. Barrington (Obs. on Anc. Stat. p. 271. 3d edit.) has remarked, that Aigernon earl of Northumberland, in the time of Hen. VIII. had a regular establishment of two barriters, and their servants. In the Paston letters, vol. III. pp. 63, 82. the duke of Norfolk speaks of "the lordes of our consayle, and oder of our consayle;" and, in Collins's Peerage, l. 103, it is said, that, "Ranister, the duke of Norfolk's counsellor was imprisoned," t. Eliz. This affectation, as is usual, descended very low in society; for, in the Paston Letters, l. 177, one Henry Windsor mentions "my maistr of the rolles."

\* This Sir Christopher is called in the pedigrees a knight.

† The parliament of Leicester was holden 1426, 4 Hen. VI. Sir Richard Vernon was the Speaker of the House of Commons at it.

zit hedyrto and for fastynauce of the ryght of yo'r chyrche we will enforce us to do that may be helpe and furtheryng ther of. And our lorde kepe you. Wryte at London the xxiiii day of Aprylle.

John' lord Talbot and ffurnyvalle."

Mr. URBAN;

Jan, 20.

**W**HITEHAVEN seems so peculiarly subject to the frequent experience of violent natural phenomena, resulting not only from the heavens, but from the earth, that I hope the compilers of the History of Cumberland will give a short account of the various misfortunes of those kinds, with which that important town has been visited, vol. LXII. p. 1073.

I am sorry to see the affair of the Madôcean Indians revived (p. 1080), as a connexion with them would only be productive of misery to them, and discomfiture to us.

To the plan proposed by Dendrophilus, p. 1080, I see one material objection. Trees on the edges of the canals would increase that putridity in the air, which arises from the stagnated water.

Having been accustomed to peruse the letters of your correspondent M——'s with advantage, pleasure, and approbation, I was astonished to observe the charges brought against his pieces by "A Foreigner," p. 1090; and immediately gave his letters a new perusal, and could not discover in them any thing either *fanciful, delusive, paradoxical, or erroneous*. That Queen Elizabeth was learned herself, and an encourager of learning and poetry, is deducible from most of the writings of her time, and not from the reveries of M——'s brain, as "A Foreigner" asserts. In regard to the scenery of this country, your foreign

correspondent seems to be ignorant of the richness and picturesque of England has justly obtained its relation of "The Garden of the In the year 1788, we had a series of serene sunshines, and skies, and many in 1791. In an alien seems very little acquainted with the history, or with the this kingdom, but seems wholly up in partiality for some other.

Qu. What does "A Rambler by *beau traps*?" p. 1114.

Two incidents that happened in December induce me to express surprise, that our physicians and are not allowed the corpses of *criminals* that are *executed*. V these gentlemen to thoroughly stand the anatomization of the body; and yet our laws do not permit them a sufficient number of opportunities of acquiring that knowledge.

Yours, &c.

R

Mr. URBAN,

**I**N vol LXII. p. 879, there is a error, I suppose of the printer. The letter from Mr. Jermy, respecting the tortoise. The name of the place is Rayfield, not Bayfield. This tortoise was brought by Mr. Robert Swann, of Smyrna in 1683, and given to Mr. Jermy, of Bayfield, in November 1686. She yearly, in December, went under ground, where she remained till the latter end of March. She made a hole in a gravel, and therein usually laid nine eggs. I have found dead in the earth, As you may depend upon the truth of my account.

Yours, &c.

L

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 17

H. OF LORDS.

Thursday, December 13.

**H**IS Majesty came to the House, and opened the session with a most gracious Speech. (See vol. LXII. p. 1048.)

The Commons and their Speaker having retired, and Lord Kenyon, who sat on the woolsack, having read the Speech;

Lord Hardwicke moved, and Lord Walsingham seconded, the Address,

The Duke of Norfolk had his doubts

whether the militia had been embodied; for, the act expressed his Majesty with that power in cases of actual invasion, or insurrections. Now, the first pretended to have been drawn as he was totally ignorant of having taken place, he wished from Administration where detected it: for, an insurrection not be a secret; and yet he was very necessary for them the fact to justify their conduct.



The Marquis of *Landown* entered into a long detail of the modes which had hitherto been pursued by all administrations under similar circumstances, and from which he endeavoured to draw a general blame upon Administration. He deprecated the idea of going to war with France upon the question of opening the Scheldt, conceiving we had nothing to do with the business; and that, if we were bound by treaty, the treaty was a bad one; and, therefore, the sooner we gave it up the better. His Lordship then alluded to the petition of the Catholics in Ireland, the complaints of those who were not represented in parliament, and upon their being obliged to pay taxes to support a plurality of places: and thence he drew a conclusion, that, if we did go to war, an unanimity was necessary; and there would be no way so certain to procure that unanimity as by listening to the complaints of the people; and, if they were just, to redress them.

Lord *Greenville* combated the arguments of the Noble Marquis, and then took a review of the necessity there was for taking the measures which had been done. If mobs and tumults, which the civil power had been unable to check without the interference of the military, were insurrections, they had taken place in several towns: but this was not all; a spirit of discontent had shewn itself among a number of wicked and designing men, and who, he was sorry to say, were spirited up by the countenance they received; and he was more sorry to find there was an actual necessity to speak plainly out, for, in his hand, he held no less than ten papers of a treasonable nature, which had been transmitted to the National Convention of France, in the last month of November only, from different clubs held in this kingdom. His Lordship then read several extracts from these papers; one of which, after complaining of the oppressions they laboured under in this country, and complimenting the Republic of France, stated, there were 5000 citizens ready to enforce the Rights of Man; others stated their dissatisfaction with the ruling powers, which they called an Aristocracy; and others, which even expressed an hope there would shortly be a National Convention in this kingdom. The French, he said, had infringed upon our allies by demanding the opening of the Scheldt. Now, if this point was carried, it would

possibly enable them to extend their principles, overturn the United States, establish a similar government to their own, and thus add them to their territories. To prevent this, was certainly of the greatest importance to England; and, as they had attacked our allies, it was necessary to prove we held a respect for treaties, and should abide by them.

The Duke of *Clarence* perfectly coincided with the noble Secretary of State in all the sentiments which he had expressed. For his own part, he had made an offer of his services in his professional line, in which, he thought, he could be most beneficial to his country. To him it also appeared, that it was of little signification whether the opening of the Scheldt was of any consequence to us: it was sufficient for our interference, if the Dutch held it to be so to them; for, if the French should overturn that government, and afterwards have a design upon ours, we might in that case meet with the Dutch fleet as enemies, whereas, in the present, we should act with them as friends.

Lords *Stormont*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Carlisle*, and the Marquis of *Townshend*, were in support of the Address. Lord *Roxburgh* and *Stanhope* were against it.

The Address was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker*, being returned from the House of Peers, declared the writs he had issued during the recess; after which the chard-line-outlawry bill was read, *pro forma* the first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. *Rose* moved the issuing of a writ for a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the University of Cambridge; the Right Hon. William Pitt having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr. *Jekyll* begged the attention of the House on a question of the greatest importance relative to their privileges; and objected to the authority by which Parliament had been convened.

Mr. *Dundas* assured the Hon. Gentleman, that his Majesty's Ministers would meet that question whenever it should be properly proposed.

The *Speaker* then read his Majesty's speech to the House, when

The Lord Mayor of London requested the indulgence of the House, as he was totally unused to public speaking: he would not have intruded upon their at-

teaven,

tion, but that the important and responsible situation which he held in the City of London opened to him many sources of information, which were not attainable by others. He adverted, with much effect, to that part of his Majesty's speech that laments the possible continuation of burdens to support the exigency of an armament, and possible war; observing, however, that tranquillity at home, and respect abroad, were the surest means of procuring the permanent and extensive alleviation of those burdens. After farther advertising, in terms of strong encomium, on the peace in India, he concluded by reading his motion; which, as usual, was an echo of his Majesty's speech, fraught with much loyalty and zeal, and acknowledging the expedience of the means taken.

*Mr. Wallace* seconded the motion.

*Lord Fielding* approved highly of the conduct of Administration, in the steps they had taken to preserve the tranquillity of the kingdom.

*Ld. Wycombe* declared it was impossible for him to vote in favour of the Address moved by the Lord Mayor, because it was impossible for him to understand it.

*Mr. Fox*, as far as his own knowledge went, believed every assertion in the speech to be wholly false and unfounded. He deprecated prosecuting men for their opinion; as actions, not opinions, were criminal. The fears of Government were not evident during the march of the Duke of Brunswick, in whose discomfiture and retreat he (*Mr. Fox*) exulted and rejoiced; for, that retreat was a triumph to every lover of liberty. He moved, as an amendment, to reject the whole of the Address, excepting such part as professed an attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution.

*Mr. Wyndham* strenuously supported the Address, and was astonished that his Right Hon. friend could see no danger to be apprehended from the industry exercised in propagating opinions subversive of the Government and the Constitution; it was to be seen in every town, in every village; a man could not open his eyes without seeing it, for it was evident as the noon-day sun. A system of subversion to Government was adopted, which had never before been thought of, and which had its origin in the Constitutional Society; was improved by the French, and now returned to produce similar effects to those it had produced in

France. He considered the French to be trampling upon the rights of all nations, and extending an offensive and ruinous war, which it was our interest to check; and they were promoting sedition and rebellion, which our dearest rights called on us to guard against.

*Mr. Grey* supported the amendment, and deprecated the conduct of Government in the whole of their administration, but particularly in this measure, which had excited a dangerous alarm throughout the country; for some wicked purpose of Ministry. If grievances were complained of, remove them, and the matter of sedition would be dispensed. For this purpose he had last year given notice of his intention to move a reform in Parliament, in which intention he continued, and should embrace the first opportunity of performing.

*Mr. Secretary Dundas* stated to the House, that the measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers were in consequence of many applications to the Executive Government, from persons of the most extensive trade and commerce in the manufacturing towns of Manchester, Norwich, &c. declaring themselves in danger, from the sentiments, too prevailing among the common people, of equality and levelling. *Mr. Dundas* then read an Address to the National Convention of France, from the Societies in Manchester, Norwich, and a Society called, "The Friends of the People;" it contained the most scandalous and inflammatory expressions towards the Constitution, and was encouraged and received with applause by the National Assembly, ordered by them to be printed, and copies sent to the different Commanders of their Armies.

*Mr. Sheridan* said, no insurrection had or was likely to happen; he condemned as illegal the assembling the Grand Inquest of the Nation for the purpose of presenting a false bill against the people, and charged Administration with having schemes they dared not manly to avow.

*Mr. Burke* complimented the Lord Mayor for his able and elegant manner of moving the Address. He congratulated the House, the country, and the City of London in particular, that the first Magistrate of the first city in the world should upon this occasion come forward, speaking the sentiment of his fellow-citizens, from whose energy the publick had to expect, what they had frequently experienced, the most essential services in support of that Monarchy which

which had existed for more than a thousand years, with the intermission of only twelve, which had served to disgust the people of England with Republicanism. The Right Hon. Gentleman then, proceeding to the question, lamented the indiscreet warmth some gentlemen had shewn upon the question; Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan had doubted the fact of insurrections, and had ridiculed plots; and the latter gentleman had asserted the declaration of the existence of insurrections to be a gross libel and calumny on the nation: but it was in fact no such thing; for with the same justice Cicero might have been charged with libeling all Rome, when he announced the conspiracy of Cataline and his companions, and their intention to burn the city and massacre the Senate: instead of charging the people with the crime, they were called on to suppress it; they were called on to guard against that French Liberty which some men were infatuated with; a liberty which was tyranny the most nefarious; a liberty which neither secured persons nor property; a liberty which had destroyed one Bastille and engendered thousands; which had destroyed all rank and order, all subordination, all religion, and all society. What was there to admire, or where was the ground for triumphant exultation at the retreat of the Combined armies? Call them what you will; if they had conquered, and established the strictest Government of their own country, it would have been merciful to France; for in all Austria, for one hundred years, there have not fallen as many victims as in a single week in a single department of Paris. In that favoured and happy country, would any man wish to have his son educated? Whom would he point out for an example to imitate? Would he give him a Carra, a Marat, or a Robespierre, a Jordan Coup tête, a Pethion, or Mons. d'Egalité? No, in preference, he might seek the deepest abysses of hell; for worse men never existed; but they were fit for the nation of wretches they lead—a nation of ruffians, of assassins, of plunderers, of regicides. With these men we had worthy associates. After asserting that he knew that a faction existed in the country, whose intent was to destroy the Constitution they professed to maintain, he concluded by declaring, that if it was his last breath, that breath should be in support of the Address.

After several other gentlemen had

spoken for and against the Address and Amendments, the question was put, and the House divided, Ayes for the Amendment 50. Noes 290. Majority for the Address 240. Adjourned at four o'clock.

#### H. OF LORDS.

Lord Kenyon came to the House soon after one, when several petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Lords with white slaves reported, that they had waited upon his Majesty, and that he had appointed this day for receiving the Address; upon which the House was adjourned to Monday, and Lords Kenyon, Harwicke, Walsingham, and Salisbury proceeded therewith to St. James's.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered out for the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for Guildford, in the room of the Hon. T. Onslow, he having accepted the Office of Out-Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented his Majesty's orders in Council, relative to the prohibition of exporting corn.

The petition against the Lugges Hall election was ordered to be considered on the 9th, and that of the Stockbridge election on the 29th of January.

The Lord Mayor presented the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address; which was received, and, on the second reading,

Mr. Fox expressed his disapprobation of it. He censured the entire conduct of Administration respecting Continental Politics, and asserted that the neutrality observed was the effect of supineness in Ministers, and that, instead of deploring the aggrandizement of the French, they should have let themselves to check it; this they should have done in the first instance by negotiation and remonstrance. He concluded by proposing an amendment, “ beseeching his Majesty to employ every means of honourable negotiation, for the purpose of preventing a war with France.”

Mr. Sheridan seconded the amendment, and said, that, if the advice contained therein was immediately acted upon with spirit, it might prevent a war, and not only this, but the fate also of certain unhappy personages, whose life existed by a thread.

Mr. Burke delivered his sentiments in a speech of upwards of two hours long. He declared, that as soon as Great Britain acknowledged France, from that



moment, *rebus extantibus*, she must bow the neck to that country. This was a consequence, which he insisted, would be the result of such an acknowledgement. In her system of conduct, France has followed the conduct of Mahomet, who, affecting to preach peace, carried his Koran in one hand, and his sword in the other, to punish all who would not believe him. Thus acted the French Republic. It published a declaration of the Rights of Man, and then propagated them by the sword. With regard to a war with France, he asserted, that war had already been declared by that country against this, by the promulgation of their decrees against all the governments of Europe. He concluded with expressing his disapprobation of the amendment.

Mr. *Yorke* was astonished at the opposition made to the address, for the purpose of weakening the executive power, at a time when the country was threatened by sedition within, and an insult without; but, though eloquence and abilities might be found on the other side of the House, he would not look there for patriotism, moderation, or candour.

Mr. *Adam* deprecated the war, censured the mode of calling the parliament, and declared for the amendment.

Lord *Carysfort* was against the amendment: he deprecated the conduct of France, and sincerely hoped, that, if we should be involved in a war against our old and inveterate enemy, it might, as all our former wars with that nation had, end successfully and honourably, and enable us to maintain the liberty of every country in Europe, and give

equal freedom and protection to

Mr. Secretary *Dundas*, in r Mr. *Fox*, contended, that the ministers, far from being careful of their duty, had attended to it with a peculiar degree of punctuality. In only construction, he said, that to be put upon the amendment was as if you were to throw yourselves at the mercy of France, and accept of the terms they might please to impose. He thought this country was not yet so low a state of despondence, as to be induced to make any such overture without even knowing whether it would be accepted. Every means would be taken to avoid that which was consistent with the dignity and honour of a great nation; but, he was found to be indispensably necessary, he had not the smallest doubt, that the people of this country would display the same bravery and courage against our old foes, by which their ancestors were so much celebrated in every battle they fought with the French.

Mr. *Powys* considered the intention, declared by Mr. *Fox*, to be peculiarly baneful to this country. His amendment would have the effect of alienating the people from the executive power. To him, a union with France appeared more dangerous to whom was an ambassador to France, who was sure that they who subscribed your king would accept of an ambassador from him? The address met with his hearty assent.

The question, on the amendment, was put and negatived without a division, and the address agreed to.

*(To be continued)*

*A List of CORPORATE BODIES, &c. that have associated for the Purpose of supporting the KING and CONSTITUTION, as established at the REVOL in the Year 1688.*

**T**HE Corporation of London.

Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers and Republicans, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand.

Members of Parliament, &c. at St. Alban's tavern.

Merchants, Bankers, &c. of London.

Merchants, &c. at Lloyd's coffee-house.

General Body of Protestant Dissenters in London and Westminster.

Deputies of Congregations of Dissenters in London.

Trinity-house, London.

West India Planters and Merchants.

Scottish Hospital, London.

The Artillery Company.

The following Wards, viz

Aldgate, Bathshaw, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad, Candlewick, Cattle Baynard, Coleman-street, Cordwainers, Cripplegate, Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Langbourn, Street, Portoken, Queenhithe, Vintry.

The following Livery Companies

Apothecaries, Butchers, Clerks, Dyers, Feltmongers, Fishmongers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Salters, Stationers, Vintners.

1. *Antiquités Nationales, &c.*; or, *A Collection of Monuments subservient to the general and particular History of the French Empire, such as Tombs, Inscriptions, Statues, Paintings on Glass and in Fresco, &c. taken from the Abbeys, Monasteries, Castles, and other Places, become National Demesnes.* By Aubin-Louis Millin.

THE design of this work is certainly an excellent one—the National Assembly having formed a plan for uniting in one general collection the contents of the several libraries and cabinets of pictures, if they could prevent the disposal of them by their original owners. “But there are innumerable other objects, interesting for art and history, which cannot be removed, and will soon be destroyed, or *dénaturés*. All national monuments, such as castles, abbeys, monasteries, and others, that represent the great events in our history, tombs, inscriptions, painted glass, shrines, relicks, vases of singular form, and all that excites the curiosity of those who wish to enter into the details of our history, will be carefully attended to. Statues and paintings on glass will exhibit the portraits of eminent men; tombs will recall the remembrance of their vices and virtues. Epitaphs and inscriptions ascertain epochs, names of offices no longer existing, and furnish facts and anecdotes little known. Buildings will shew the progress of architecture, from the beginning of monarchy; ornaments, vases, shrines, that of the arts of design. These different objects united will present a series of instruments, civil, religious, and military, and form a complete history of the private life of the French, a history hitherto too much neglected. It will elucidate family-history, and the names and actions of our ancestors. The National Assembly, in abolishing hereditary nobility, did not intend nor could hinder a name borne by persons who have rendered it illustrious from recalling great recollections. We have left the arms on the tombs, because they belonged to the persons deposited in those tombs, though now to nobody. The National Assembly, in its wise decrees, forbade disturbing the retreat of the dead. This outline of the work will suffice to shew wherein it differs from all that have been hitherto published, intended only to describe vast buildings, squares, &c. Our principal object is historic monuments. The English have set us the example. Since the destruction of the clergy and monks in their island, they have pub-

lished very interesting works on this subject, and carefully described all their antiquities, civil, military, and ecclesiastical\*. The most faithful representation will be given of the several subjects, and the most exact descriptions drawn from the best sources, and supported by the most respectable authorities.” *Prospectus*.

Thus far the author speaks like an honest man, and a good antiquary. Happy would it have been for his country had the National Convention kept within the original views of the National Assembly, and not, in the massacre of their fellow-citizens, involved the demolition of their monuments, whose merit, as works of art and historic evidence, could not preserve them. Even David, whose engraving has contributed to preserve so many, in the zeal with which his being a national representative has infected him, cries as loud for this outrage as the most ignorant Vandal among his fellows. Men, that could suffer and connive at the destruction of some of their finest statues and monuments, may be fairly construed guilty of commanding it.

In our review of the first six numbers, making the first volume of this useful work (vol. LXI. p. 563), we expressed a regret that the execution of the plates was so unequal. M. Millin expostulated with us on the censure; and we explained ourselves in our Index Indicatorius (ib. p. 1139. see also p. 849). The plates have improved in the succeeding volumes, whose contents, forming 17 articles, we proceed to describe.

Vol. II. contains  
Le petit Chatelet.

Monument of the Maid of Orleans, on the old bridge at Orleans, re-cast in 1571 (the second figure cast in France), and, after being 30 years out of sight, set up in its present situation in 1771. If we are rightly informed, it is now entirely destroyed, merely, we believe, because the figure of king Charles VII. made a part of the groupe.

The castle and church of Vincennes. The dungeon was nearly demolished by the mob in 1791, for fear it should still be used as a prison. The painted glass in the chapel was after designs of Raphael, and represented Francis I. and

\* “Strutt, Antiquities—Grose, Antiquities of England—Monasticon Anglicanum—Antiquarian Repertory—Typographia Britannica—Nænia Britannica—Collection of Armures—Archæologia,” &c. &c. &c.

Diana of Poitiers. The bronze baptismal font of St. Louis, in its sacristy, may compare with those of Winchester and Lincoln for its ornaments, which are *damasked*, or inlaid with silver, and bearing an Arabic inscription, expressing that it was the work of Mohammed, son of Abzeny.

The abbey of *Royaumont*, where are the tombs of several children of St. Louis.

The convent of *Bons-hommes* at *Chaillet*.

Abbey of *Barbeau*, the stone altar-piece of whose church is wonderfully rich, and before it the tomb of Louis VII. of modern construction, "which, being threatened as well as the church, with the destruction which has already swept away many monuments of our history, the National Assembly, at the request of the department of Seine and Marne, decreed that it should be removed to Fontainebleau."

Convent of the Oratory, in the street St. Honoré, with the tombs of Cardinal Berulle and Nicholas Harlay.

The old castle of *Corbeil*.

Fountains of *Juvisy*, and the double arches there, in the road from Paris to Fontainebleau.

The priory of the two lovers, in Normandy.

The gate of St. Bernard, and the prison called *La Tournelle*, the prison of the galley-slaves, at Paris. The elegant bas-reliefs of this gate, the work of *Tubi* the *Roman*, in the reign of Louis XIV. are very indifferently expressed in this engraving.

*Notre dame de Mantes*, burnt by our William the Conqueror, and not rebuilt till the reign of Louis IX. in a bold and beautiful style, by Eudes de Montreuil, who designed most of the churches of that reign. M. Millin, in his description of it, has shewn himself not indebted to the merit of Gothic architecture. Several statues have been taken away from the door of the chapel of the Rosary; it is not said by whom, or what has been done with them.

The old palace at *Rouen*, built by Henry V. of England, with a view of it in its original style, from Ducarel, whose inaccuracy is here censured. By the castle is the statue of Henry IV. which the populace have decorated with the bandeau and flag of liberty, without destroying it. This castle has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries;

but that print has escaped our collector.

The Cordeliers at *Vernon*.

The church of St. Spire, at Corbiel, with the monument of Count Aymon, the three *seats* for the *officiating priests* on the *epistle side* of the altar, and the grotesques under the seats of the stalls (*misericordes*), and the beautiful shrine of St. Spire.

*Pont rouge*, at Paris.

Vol. III. contains the following 12 articles, numbered in continuance from the preceding volume.

The church of the Cordeliers at *Mantes*.

Convent of the Great Augustines, at Paris. In this church was the chapel of the Holy Ghost, erected in memory of the order of the Holy Ghost, instituted therein by Henry III. 1579; of which there was a picture, destroyed by the Leaguers on the murder of the Guises. In another chapel, erected by Philip de Comines the historian, are his and his wife's and only daughter's monuments and figures. The knights of the Holy Ghost were installed in the choir, which was adorned with seven paintings, 16 feet by 12, of the ceremonial, &c. The two halls, decorated with memorials of the knights, 1733, are now used for the payment of rents, and receipt of contributions. A philanthropic society assembled in this convent in 1780, and at present relieves about 1000 superannuated labourers, blind children, poor women with five children and ready to lie-in with a sixth, poor widows or widowers with six children; which example has been followed in other cities of the kingdom.

Monuments of the town of *Vernon*. Here were a collegiate church, three nunneries of Ursulines, nuns of the congregation of Notre Dame, and one of Augustines, founded by St. Louis, with an hospital, and two parish-churches of St. James and St. Genevieve; the first of these now destroyed, the other only half. In the collegiate church is the tomb of William Vernon, with his figure inlaid in white marble, now leveled in the floor of the nave, where it will soon be rubbed out by the feet, badly engraved by Ducarel, from which is copied that of another William Vernon, now destroyed, as were the screen between the nave and choir, and the inclosure of the cloisters. A beautiful new high altar was brought hither from the Carthusian church of Gaillon, and the old one broken to pieces.

pieces. The tombs of the Vernon family were in this choir. There is only that of Marshal Belleisle, 1761, and his son killed at the battle of Crevelt, 1758. The article of Vernon is very full; and M. Millin is indebted for many particulars to M. Guyot, a priest, antient canon of St. Guenault, at Corbeil. This respectable and virtuous ecclesiastick has employed himself on the historical and topographical description of Normandy, and the civil and ecclesiastical antiquities of France.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre at *Paris*, whose altar-piece is the Resurrection of Christ, finely painted by Le Brun.

The collegiate church of *Ecouis*, with the monument of its founder, Euguenard de Maugny, who was put to death, 1315, by the influence of Louis Comte de Valois over Louis le Hutin. In a press under the altar is kept a wooden crozier, of hazle, carved with the history of Christ, and passages of Scripture, in a spiral line. The head of it, here engraved, is very like that of Wykeham, at New College, Oxford.

The church of St. Benedict, at *Paris*, has in it a monument of Francis Fyot Baron Montpont, a commissioner in parliament, who died in 1716. A figure of Death, suspended in the air, uncovering an urn between two Death's heads. The attitude of this figure, the foldings of the drapery, and expression of the heads, are truly admirable. We think the addition of wings to Death novel, to say the least. M. Millin discusses the different and more pleasing manner in which the antients represented Death than the moderns. Perhaps they did not understand enough of anatomy to represent it as a *skeleton*. In this church is buried the famous medalist, *Vaillant*, and the celebrated lawyer, *Chopin*, who used to study lying on the floor, surrounded by his books, and died 1606, under the operation for the stone; the anatomist, *Winflow*, 1760, and many famous printers, particularly *Radius Ascensus*, *Kerver*, and *Cramoisy*; and engravers, as *Audran*, *Perilly*, and *Mariette*; also, Claude and Charles *Perrault*, and *Baron* the comic actor.

The great clock at *Rouen*, and the fountains *du Massacre* and *de la Croix*. This clock existed in 1409, but the tower earlier. The description of it is accompanied with a curious dissertation on clocks and watches in Europe. It is surprising how the French literati excel

us in the proofs and materials of such dissertations.

Palace of Justice at *Rouen*, where the parliament of Normandy used to assemble, the hall of which is the largest and best lighted in the kingdom. The description includes an account of this and other parliaments, and of chimneys.

Church of the Mathurines at *Paris*. Of all the tombs described in it are now to be seen only those of the loyal Mathurin, the two scholars hanged at Montfaucon: that of Sacro Botco, the architect Roman, and those at the door of the chapter-house. The pictures have been removed, and the rest of the buildings destroyed, or succeeded by buildings of good effect, designed by *Vauges*, architect of the new cloister, under which the University of Paris used to hold their sessions every three months, and over it was the library. These alterations, we presume, were prior to the Revolution.

Commandery of St. John in *L'isle*.

The pillory at *Paris*.

St. *Corne* at *Paris*.

Tower and fountain of the Maid of Orleans, at *Rouen*. The tower was her prison previous to her execution in the old market, since made the calf-market, where was erected the cross engraved here and by the Society of Antiquaries (*Vetusta Monumenta*, II. pl. XXXVIII); to which succeeded, 1755, a stone pedestal, with her statue.

Vol. IV. contains 13 articles.

Chapel of St. *Yves*, in *Paris*.

The Catholian monastery of *Lez Gaillon*. The church was rebuilt in 1764, after a fire which destroyed the monuments of the Counts of Soissons-Bourbon.

Jacobine convent in St. James's-street at *Paris*, abounding with tombs of the house of Bourbon.

Abbey of *Bonport*, belonging, at present, to M. de la Folie, who received the compiler with infinite cordiality, and permitted him to draw the different articles.

Chapel of St. Julian of the minstrels at *Paris*, with a curious dissertation on *jongleurs* and minstrels, and the antient fiddle. The altar-piece of this church, a Christ, by Le Brun, *has been preserved*. What is done with the church, and the rest of its appurtenances, we are not told.

The town of *Chaumont*, and the abbey of *Gomir Fontaine*. The parish-church of *Chaumont* is dedicated to St. John; its

its windows have many good paintings of the history of St. Louis, &c. Another church is St. Martin d'Aix.—There is the priory of Aillerie, whose church was decaying before the Revolution. The ruined church of our Lady in the fort, and the church of St. Peter's priory.

*Long Pont* priory, whose estates were sold to Mr. Hoguer, 1791. for 649,500 livres, valued at 408,872 livres, and the church made parochial, after the three bells had been melted down.

This is almost the only religious house whose disposal we are told of. We have long wished to have an account of their sales, and the disposition or destruction of their buildings and monuments. But the French know better than to enter into a detail of their own havock. In the mean time we commend M. Millin's intention to preserve, as much as he can, the ancient glory of his country in the monuments of their Piety and Loyalty—virtues now reduced to obsolete and obnoxious words: and we hope, in the large collection which, he tells us, he has by him, he has been time enough to anticipate the ravages of the destruction.

*Bergues S. Winax*, the library of whose abbey is made a repository of the pictures collected in the Northern department; among which are many of the Flemish and some of the Italian schools.

City and castle of *Gisors*. On the front of the parish-church are two figures, habited in a particular manner, and sitting on ancient seats, being studies of the sculptor from antique monuments. Within the church is a figure of a dead or dying man, by Gonjon, the first native sculptor of eminence in France; which M. Millin recommends to be preserved in a museum. The history of *Gisors*, or rather part of *Vexin François*, by Robert Deniaud, LL.D. remains in MS. in the hands of the Trinitarians of this city.

Carmelites of the *Place Maubert* at Paris, including an history of the order, and prints of the habits, and of the heavy stone altar-piece, erected in the reign of Louis XIV.

A cloister, with a stone pulpit and cover, and the epitaph of Giles Corrozet, the oldest describer of Paris, who died in 1568. The King purchased all the MSS. in their library, for an annual allowance of 1000 l.

Convent of *Les Blanc Manteaux*, at Paris, rebuilt 1685. The church, *actuellement dégradée*, was very beautiful,

built by the side of the old one, which contained a number of old monuments, removed on rebuilding, and given here from older drawings.

The town of *Pont de l'Arche*, with its castle lately destroyed.

With this volume M. Millin closes his publication in numbers; his publisher, having lost so much by this mode, determines to publish by volumes, to be paid for as they come out, instead of an annual subscription of four guineas each, as before.

We have only to wish that M. Millin, if he is not ashamed or afraid to speak the truth, would tell us what monuments of ancient and modern taste and art have already fallen a sacrifice to the national frenzy.

2. *Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson, biographical, critical, and political; with some Pieces of Thomson's never before published.* By David Stuart Earl of Buchan.

THE noble writer opens with an introduction, containing an historical sketch of Liberty in Scotland, "divided into three parts, the Gothic, Puritanical, and Philosophical ages; under which three heads, without once mentioning the formidable and proscribed vocable, I shall endeavour to make it clear and convincing, to the meanest and most obscure capacity, that political energy and sentiment were never wholly suppressed in my native country."

"Great and big books have been written to shew that English law and liberty are as old as the country. I dislike big books; and leave Lord Lyttelton in possession of the field" (p. vii).—"Buchanan was the father of Whiggery, as a system, in Britain, if not in Europe, the Lord Bacon or Newton of political science and sentiment, by far the greatest man of his age, as Napier was of his country, in invention, in as much as political science is above all others in real importance; with respect to which, we may fairly set down every other with an *adject* of a *baud simile aut secundum*. To women, some how or other, we have been indebted from the beginning for fortunate revolutions, saving in the case of *Lady Adam*, and even that is not *carbonized* by the strictest theologians. To the beauty, gaiety, and imprudence of Mary Stuart, the daughter of James V. we are indebted for the present state of Britain, such as it is. Had Mary been prudent, Scotland might have become a Popish monarchy. England, at best, would have been under its old monarchy (with proper address) under the Stuarts; and we should not have had occasion to deprecate Gallic freedom with the



the monstrous insanity of modern Englishmen, but to deplore the want of it" (p. xi—xxiii).

So much for his Lordship's style. His political creed with respect to Scotland is as follows :

"As I think it unnecessary to delineate the spirit of the times in Europe with respect to government, so I think it to be indispensably required at my hands that I should, with respect to Scotland, deprecate the refusal of a militia to my country, the necessity for which was so eloquently set forth by my favourite Fletcher; that I should mark with my blackest coal the game-licence act, which is an universal and dangerous disarming of the commons : that I should express my detestation and utter abhorrence of the conduct of a first Minister, who, calling himself the Minister of the Crown, with a treasonable audacity should dare to advise the dissolution of a parliament against the sense of a House of Commons, the only legal organ of the voice of the people, *let that base be ever so ill constructed*, and demand ever so much reformation; that I should loudly protest that a parliament ought to be allowed to die a natural death; and that, if a parliament, contemplating the foreboding of the ominous imperfections of the Constitution, should, on its death-bed, provide for a remedy, by the equalization of the representation of the people, it would prevent the dangerous concussion which must undoubtedly arise, and *that quickly*, from their political franchises being brought to the level of surrounding nations with a violent jerk. Let us not (said my admirable preceptor and friend, Adam Smith, author of the *Essay on the Wealth of Nations*) rashly believe that Great Britain is capable of supporting any burthen" (p. xxxv—xxxviii).

"I will not offer incense to the living, but to the dead. I inscribe this and the following sheets to the memory of Sir George Savile, of Rufford-hall, M. P. for the county of York."

Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, was son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, by Catharine, daughter of Sir Henry Bruce, of Cuckmannan, so that he was paternally descended from the royal family of Bruce. His father left him young to the care of Dr. Burnet, then minister of Saltoun; and, after completing his studies under him, he travelled to the Continent. He began his public career by opposing the Duke of Lauderdale's administration, and the arbitrary designs of the Court, for which he soon afterwards retired to England and Holland. He kept up a correspondence with the patriots at home; and in 1685 came to the Hague, to assist at the deliberations

of the exile from Britain, and particularly those of his own country, in opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II. "But it does not appear that he possessed much of the confidence of the party. He was *unaccommodating*, and *ran extravagantly* on the project of *setting up a commonwealth* in Scotland, or at least a monarchy so limited as hardly to bear any resemblance to a kingdom."—"Argyll's expedition, concerted at that time with Monmouth and the party, was the most inviting to Fletcher; but being dissatisfied with the plan of operation and his countrymen who enjoyed Monmouth's confidence, he went with the Duke, who was the dupe of the ambitious and crafty Prince of Orange."

Here follows a long note in support of the charge against *Old Glorious*\*, and a story of a bundle of papers, docketed, in King William's own hand, *Letters of the Princess Sophia to turn me out*, seen in Lord Rochford's hands, while secretary of state, which were afterwards in other hands that *need not be mentioned*, and *were probably treated as letters were formerly, and as republicans are now wished to be by some other kings*." Fletcher was not joined by Monmouth with Lord Grey, who betrayed him, "but having been sent out in another party, engaged in a scuffle, in which he had the misfortune to kill the mayor of Lynn, *against the laws of war*, in the sudden heat of passion, on account of contumelious language used to him by the mayor on reclaiming a horse of his that had been impressed by Fletcher's party. This unguarded, unsoldierly, and unjustifiable act of violence must have rendered his future services on the expedition of little consequence to Monmouth," whole ser-

\* How different the character of William the Third, drawn by Dr. Somerville, in his clear, judicious, and impartial "View of the political State of this Country, from the Restoration to the Death of that Monarch!" "In the character of William we turn our eyes to sterling merit, naked and unadorned, to stern integrity, incorruptible patriotism, undaunted magnanimity, unshaken fidelity; but no splendid dress, or gaudy trapping, to arrest the attention of the superficial observer. A deliberate effort of the understanding is necessary to perceive and estimate its defects. William, with all his virtues, respected abroad, respected by posterity, never obtained from his subjects and contemporaries at home the tribute of affection and praise adequate to the merit of his virtues and the importance of his services."

vice he quitted, not on that account, but because he was proclaimed king at Taunton, which he considered as treason against the just rights of the nation, and treachery on the part of Monmouth. He went to Spain, and was there imprisoned, and released in a *miraculous* manner, and escaped no less so being robbed and murdered by the *warning of a woman of a very respectable appearance*. Such was the account he gave of both escapes to the then lord-marshal of Scotland. After serving as a volunteer in the Hungarian war, he joined the Prince of Orange. He refused to accept of liberty as a royal favour from James II. 1686, and remained abroad. He made a manly, noble appearance in the convention which met in Scotland, after the Revolution, for the settlement of the new government.

Fletcher's biographer takes every opportunity of shewing the conformity of his sentiments with those of his hero. But, as much as he wishes for reform in the British Constitution, by the equalization of the rights of election, and the abolition of the rights of primogeniture in private succession, both which, he says (p. 40), will *soon be demanded and obtained* by the people, he "would warn his countrymen against every approach to hasty determination upon the methods of repairing the old house, lest it should tumble about their ears" (p. 41), as has too fatally been the case with his Lordship's favourite Gallic politicks.

Fletcher was the contriver and mover of the act of the Scottish parliament to stop any settlement of the crown till the Constitution was formed, and the rights of the people secured; and his speeches on that occasion are here given. While others, whether Whigs or Tories, were endeavouring to turn the Revolution in Britain to the promotion of their own selfish purposes, Fletcher neither asked nor obtained any emolument from the Court, but was continually attentive to the interest and honour of Scotland. He used all his influence with the Duke of Hamilton, 1692, to forget the causes of his disgust, and co-operate with the friends of a free Constitution. He was the first friend and patron of Paterfon projector of the Darien Company. In his parliamentary conduct, from this busy period till the meeting of the Union parliament, he was uniform and indefatigable, continually attentive to the rights of the people, a strenuous but unsuccessful advocate for a national militia, on which he wrote a Discourse, printed in

1698, great in the debates concerning fixing the succession, 1702.—"He was by far the most nervous and correct speaker in the parliament of Scotland, for he drew his style from the pure models of antiquity, and not from the grosser practical oratory of his contemporaries; so that his speeches and his language will bear a comparison with the best speeches of the reign of Queen Anne, the Augustan age of Great Britain, far superior to the meretricious, inflated, metaphorical style of our modern orators; from which remark I must set down Mr. Fox, member, for Westminster in the present parliament, as a wonderful exception. In many respects Fox resembles Fletcher; and may he close his career so as to deserve an equal character!" (p. 58).

"In his person Fletcher was of low stature, thin, of a brown complexion, with piercing eyes, and a gentle frown of keen sensibility appeared often upon his countenance" (p. 62). His portrait, prefixed to this account of him, painted by Aikman, drawn by Anne Forbes, and imitated by the Earl of Buchan (*Buchanæ comes imitavit*), gives no very pleasing idea of him. "To the memory of this extraordinary man I have reared this monument. The bodies of men are frail and perishing; so are their portraits and monuments; but, upheld by the power of the Creator, the form of the soul is eternal. This cannot be represented by statues, or by pictures, nor otherwise than by a conformity of manners. May whatever was great and truly valuable in Fletcher be for ever imitated by my countrymen! and may the splendour of his virtues reflect honour upon his family, and glorify his kindred throughout all generations!" (p. 62). Fourteen of Mr. Fletcher's speeches close this account.

From the Essay on the Life of Thomson we learn little new. No notice is taken of his father; but his mother is said to have been "well educated, a woman of uncommon sensibility, and endowed with sublime affections." His countrymen have reason to be proud of their only poet of Genius; but what endears him to his noble biographer, and was the motive for placing him in comparison with Fletcher is "his attachment to the cause of political and civil liberty. A free constitution of government, or what I would beg leave to call the *democracy* of the people, is the *panacea* of moral diseases; and, after having been sought

sought for in vain for ages, has been found in the bosom of Truth, on the right hand of Common Sense, and at the feet of Philosophy; the printing-press has been the dispensary, and half the world have become voluntary patrons of this healing remedy." Anacharsis Klostz could not outdo this rant. Unhappy France has found this new-invented Constitution the source of all moral mischief. His Lordship informs us, that Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt), 18 years after Thomson's death, told him, that "before the end of this century, either parliament will reform itself from within, or be reformed with a vengeance from without." He adds, "No wonder that when the brutal Johnson tried to read liberty when it first appeared, he soon desisted when Johnson's countrymen try to read France's liberty and desist."—All the rest is made up of private letters, and scraps of poetry by and on Thomson. The Eulogy delivered on Ednam-hill, by the Earl of Buchan. when he crowned the first edition of *The Seasons* with a wreath of bays, Sept. 22, 1791 (the bust of Thomson sent by Mr. Coutts for that purpose having been broken in a midnight frolick), was first printed in our vol. LXI. pp. 1019, 1083, with several of his letters; but, among other alterations and additions in the present copy, we have the following passage: "All of them agree in the testimony of his being a gentleman at all points, and a gentleman by God as well as a poet by Nature, far above the degrees of our modern poets, that are infused into the house of Bards, in imitation of our modern system of peerage." The rest of the compilation is made up of Thomson's letters, which are perfectly uninteresting.

3. *A Tribute to the Memory of Ulric of Hutton, Contemporary with Erasmus and Luther, one of the most zealous Antagonists, as well of the Papal Power as of all Despotic Government, and one of the most elegant Latin Authors of his Time. Translated from the German of Goethe, the celebrated Author of "The Sorrows of Werter," by Anthony Aufreie, Esq. Illustrated with Remarks by the Translator; with an Appendix, containing Extracts from some of Hutton's Performances, a List of his Works, and other explanatory and interesting Papers.*

THE subject of this publication, of which we ought sooner to have given an account, it having appeared in 1789, was a gentleman of Franconia, of uncommon parts and learning, born 1488, forced by his father on a military life,

which he soon renounced, and was crowned by the Emperor, 1515. He early became a champion of Luther, whom he exceeded in warmth of zeal, and wrote much in favour of the Reformation. Erasmus, though his old acquaintance and friend, refused a visit from him at Basil, for fear, as he pretended, of heightening the suspicions which were entertained against him; but his true reason, as he wrote to Melancthon, was, that he should have been obliged to take under his roof that proud boaster, oppressed with poverty and the pox, who only sought where he might quarter himself, and to borrow money of every man he met\*. This involved him in a satirical controversy, which death prevented Hutton from continuing. He is said to have died, 1523, of the disorder alluded to, on an island of the lake Zurich, where he had concealed himself for safety. Such is the outline of the history of the hero of this rhapsodical tribute offered by the celebrated author of *The Sorrows of Werter*, who is so far from concealing the cause of his death, that he says it was a distemper which might be "very innocently acquired, and was so much the more dangerous in as much as no remedy for it was as yet discovered." Hutton's friends, those wealthy adventurers the Fuggers, had introduced the use of guaiacum as a remedy; and Hutton wrote a treatise on its virtues, 1519, which was soon translated into English. The admirers of modern German composition will certainly think themselves obliged to Mr. Aufreie for translating this tribute to the memory of a red-hot reformer.

4. *Dissertations and miscellaneous Pieces relating to the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia, by Sir William Jones, W. Chambers, Esq. W. Hastings, Esq. General Camac, H. Vassall, Esq. C. Wilkins, Esq. J. Rawlins, Esq. J. Shore, Esq. J. Williams, Esq. Archibald Keir, Esq. Colonel Pearse, Lieutenant-colonel Polier, and others. In Two Volumes.*

VOL. I. contains fifteen dissertations, by Sir William Jones.

On the gods of Greece, Italy, and India.

On the literature of Asia.

The Hindus.

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\* "Quod Huttoni colloquium deprecabar non invideat metus tantum in causa fuit: erat aliud quiddam ille egens et omnibus rebus destitutus querebat nidum aliquem ubi moraretur. Erat mihi gloriosus ille miles cum sua scabie in zedis recipiendus," &c.



The Arabs.

The Tatars.

The Persians.

The Chinese.

The island of Hinzuan, or Johanna.

The chronology of the Hindus; with a supplement.

The Indian game of Chess.

The second classical book of the Chinese.

The antiquity of the Indian Zodiack.

The plants of India.

The spokenard of the antients.

These have appeared in the *Asiatic Researches*, or Transactions of a Society instituted at Calcutta, of which two volumes have already been published (the first reviewed in our vol. LIX p. 1221, LX. 111, 220), but so sparingly distributed in Great Britain, that few have had the opportunity of being informed of their contents, or of judging of their value. This, we are free to confess, has been the case with us, not having been able to procure a sight of the second volume of the Researches, though imported above a year by the London booksellers, who have not been able to complete the sets for the purchasers of vol. I.

The second volume of these "Miscellanies" contains 28 dissertations.

\*On the ruins at Mavalipuram.

\*Interview with the young Lama.

\*Journey to Tibet.

\*On the Si'chs, and their college.

\*The Indian trial by ordeal.

\*The literature of the Hindus.

The descent of the Afghans from the Jews.

\*On extracting the essential oil of roses.

A description of Afam.

On the mountaineers of Tipra.

On the Indian Grotto-beak.

An account of Nepal.

On two Indian festivals, and the sphinx.

On the isle of Carnicobar.

On the cure of the elephantiasis,

And of the bite of the snake.

\*On the city of Tagara.

\*On two royal grants.

On an ancient building at Happur.

\*On the distillery at Chitra.

\*On the Pangolin of Bahar.

On the Lac insect.

\*Five inscriptions.

Those marked \* are from the first volume in 4to.

At the end of this volume is subjoined the hymns to Camdeo and Narayena, by Sir William Jones, and accounts of the embassies and letters between the Emperor of China and Sultan Shahrokh, and of the Maratta state, by W. Chambers, Esq.

Our readers, by comparing it in the first volume, enumerated in the review, vol. LX pp. 111, 220, will serve, that of them, articles I. XIII. XV. XVI. XXII. and being on subjects of natural history, astronomy, &c. are omitted, as probably several such articles of vol.

5. *Roman Antiquities; or, An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans, touching their Government, Magistracy, Judicial Proceedings, Religion, Military and Naval Affairs, Dress, Baths, Marriages, Divorces, Funerals, and Measures, Coins, Method of Houses, Gardens, Agriculture, Civil Buildings, Limits of the Empire, chiefly to illustrate the Latin Classics.* Alexander Adam, LL.D. Rector of High School of Edinburgh.

OF the two compendia of Roman Antiquities, by Nieuport and Keil, A. prefers the former, if it be written in Latin, and abounds in difficult phrases, to the latter, and however, the addition of the Roman and public buildings. He began, with forming a compendium for his own use, but found it so difficult when Mr. Lempriere communicated him his Classical Dictionary, vol. LIX. p. 156, he wished to mix Roman antiquities; but it was impracticable, he pursued his plan, which had engaged him many years, and which he was then printing, waiting for the assent and revival of some gentlemen of taste. His numerous faults with reason esteem the most part of his book, and in which is grossly deficient. We have occasion to observe, that Kirchner's work on Roman funerals, he fully blundered in his references, quoting one book of an author, and giving no number or verse of any author.

"The compiler has now, in a future, completed what, above two years ago, he considered was wanting. His plan of education in this country, his first attempt was to connect the Latin and English grammar, which was proved by Mr. Harris and Dr. Lempriere. He has since contrived, by a new arrangement, to include in the same vocabulary of the simple and primitive words, and of the most common compounds, with an explanation of phrases and tropes. His next object is to join the knowledge of ancient

geography, and the principles of history, with the study of the classics. And now he has endeavoured to explain difficult words and phrases in the Roman authors from the customs to which they refer. How far he has succeeded he must leave others to judge."

We have not met with Dr. A's other publications, but venture to recommend this work as equally useful for schools and classical readers in general.

6. *The History of the Revolution of France; translated from the French of M. Rabaut de Saint Etienne.*

TO what purpose are we here presented with a vindication of the French Revolution, by the most distinguished legislator and orator in the National Assembly, or one of the best writers in the nation? or with a translation of the said vindication, with application of it to ourselves, by James White, Esq. when the translator himself is obliged to add to his other notes the following short and sensible one? "Strange it is, and truly to be lamented, that such very able men, who saw into other abuses with so penetrating an eye, could not discriminate between the useless lumber of religion and the pure and inestimable spirit of Christianity. By a kind of infatuation they *all laboured to undermine what is the very cement of society.*" Is there not the same inconsistency in the total subversion of monarchy, without qualifying and correcting its abuses? Can the kingdom, thus divided against itself, stand? Those who conduct the theological controversy among us, and invalidate the great doctrines of Christianity, should take care they do not lay a foundation for a general contempt of all religion, to which nothing leads so soon as making its service, admirers, and ministers, contemptible. The conversion of the English Established government to a Republican form was of longer duration than that of France can be, for it was founded on better principles. The French vindicator trifles when he talks of *bon ton* and fashion as the effect of moral slavery.

It is curious to hear how this correspondent of Dr. Priestley talks of this country. "In England, the nation *whose interest it now is to ally herself with France*, and who, it is to be feared, hath turned her thoughts to that alliance *when it is too late*, the nation appeared satisfied at beholding the birth and growth of a free people, *while the ministry seemed intent upon obstructing them.* Pitt was

GENT. MAG. January, 1793.

arming and disarming, equipping fleets and reviewing them, furnishing matter for thinking, more than he himself was thinking of, making a gallant parade of his navy, and *LOSING INDIA.*" The history of this "*renowned regeneration,*" if this writer thinks proper to continue it, will furnish very different facts and observations, circumstances which give little prospect of stability to the new regulation of the state, and less to the permanent happiness of the people. In vain do their writers attempt to gloss over the transactions of August 10, as if the King was accountable alone for them. On the series of massacres of prisoners and innocent persons (100 priests, with the venerable, pious, and learned archbishop of Arles and four other bishops at their head), one may ask, "But who slew all these?"

7. *Thoughts on Dancing; occasioned by some late Transactions among the People called Methodists.* By M. Davis.

THE saints having proscribed from their society all school-masters and mistresses who employed dancing-masters in their schools, and all parents whose children are taught to dance, Mr. Davis, a school-master and a preacher among them, at Lavton-stone, revolts from their decree, and shews himself superior to his brethren of that persuasion.

8. *The Benefit of Starving; or, The Advantages of Hunger, Cold, and Nakedness: intended as a Cordial for the Poor, and an Apology for the Rich.* Addressed to the Rev. Rowland Hill, M. A. By the Rev. W. Wolley, M. A.

AN unbeneficed clergyman draws a feeling and able picture of the ungenerous and cruel treatment he has experienced.

9. *The Order observed at the Opening of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Chestnut, Hertfordshire, on Friday, 24th August, 1792; with the admonitory Address, or Charge, delivered to the Students, President, and Trustees of the same.* By the Rev. Anthony Crole, Minister of Pinners-hall Meeting; and the Sermon preached on the Occasion, by the Rev. John Eyre, Minister of Homerton Chapel, Hackney. Embellished with a neat Engraving of the College. Published at the Request of several Persons present.

THE college at Trevecka, near Talgarth, in South Wales, established by the late Countess of Huntingdon, 1768, being likely to come to an end on her death.

death, 1791, for want of an endowment, it was proposed, about four years before her decease, to raise a subscription for carrying it on, under the management of seven trustees. Accordingly, 585l. three per cent. consolidated annuities, was raised, and the subscriptions amounted to not quite 70l. per annum: the lease of their former house expiring at Lady-day 1792, they purchased a freehold-house, with seven acres of land, at Chesbunt, for 950l. and there settled a president, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and admitted seven students. This house was consecrated August 24, on the birth-day of their deceased patroness, by the ceremony recited in the title-page, and a proper intermixture of reading and singing. The Rev. William Frederick Platt, minister of Holywell Mount chapel, in a *sweet, lively, fervent, and energetic* prayer, solemnly dedicated the house, the institution, and all concerned therein, to the grand protection and blessing of God. Mr. Crole then delivered his charge, including a Latin address to the president, which is here given in a free translation. Then the trustees, president, and students gave their hearty assent and consent to the 15 doctrinal articles; and Mr. Eyre, from Rom. x. 13, 14, 15, delivered an extempore sermon, of which the substance is here given, amended, by revision, from defects of extemporary delivery, with which some of our friend, who heard it, assure us it abounded. It is, as may be expected, lavish in the praises of the Countess, who spent an income of 1200l. a-year on the souls of men, leaving their bodies and temporal wants to be supplied by "the many benevolent persons who have no religion." The service concluded with a prayer by Mr. Kirkman, of Spa-fields chapel, and an hymn. The four ministers who engaged had all been students at the college in Wales. The whole service took up nearly three hours and an half, and there were present 7 or 800 persons, many of them very respectable, *who expressed the highest satisfaction!*

30. *A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Laurence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Liveryes of several Companies of the City of London, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1792, previously to the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing. By the Rev. Wm. Lucas, M.A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM the injunction of the good king Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. xvii. 6, 7, the preacher takes occasion to inculcate

the importance of a due administration of justice, and of the magistrate's office; and he handles his subject with precision and energy. Mr. L's merit in the due discharge of his own office has been properly noticed by the Corporation, who voted him a purse of 50 guineas.

11. *A general Reply to the Arguments against the Inquiry into Public Worship. By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, the Author of that Inquiry.*

FEARFUL "lest his silence should be construed into pertinacity, contemptuousness, or even want of candour," Mr. W. vouchsafes this general reply, and "another appearance on the stage of controversy." "In spite of reviewers, and all such declaimers, I shall follow my own propensities throughout, and exhibit the undisguised suggestions of my heart." But does not Mr. W. forget that reviewers on one side the question have an equal right to be heard with reviewers on the other? and that himself has passed compliments on reviewers for their review of some of his writings? Pray, Sir, have not Mr. Urban's reviewers as good a right to repel your insinuations and errors, when you obtrude them on the publick, as the Austrians and Prussians to repel the attacks of the French Jacobins, who have been taken in their crafty devices for corrupting other nations by their leveling principles? Is liberty of acting and freedom of speaking made only for Mr. W. and not allowed to Mr. Urban? Or is it to be expected that the man who has turned his arms against his own corps should be less eager in combating what he deems the common enemy? And is Mr. Urban more adverse to the cause of true religion and virtue than his brethren of the Monthly Review, or of the European Magazine? to that of justice and sound policy, because the one admits a defence of the Established Constitution in church and state, and the other a refutation of the many artifices employed by the abolitionists? All Europe is by this time convinced that the spirit of Democracy is the spirit of Persecution. Mr. W. is doubtless an excellent pleader for good usage, of Drs. Priestley and Price, when he has given both such a dressing in "a salutation" which he owns to be "none of the most soothing and complimentary kind, in a pamphlet for the purpose" (p. 19). Dr. Priestley is here (p. 26) charged with *personalities*, and (p. 28) with *ill-treat-*

rag. Has all the prosecution of the Diffusers charged on *The Gentleman's Magazine* come near Mr. W.'s avowed opinion of them; not to insist on his ungentlemanlike treatment of Mrs. B.? Mr. W. has, in this General Reply, reviewed and appreciated the merit of his antagonists, Drs. Disney and Priestley, Eusebia and Mrs. Barbauld, Messieurs Wilson, Simpson, Bruckner, and Pope; and of all these he has, to use his own phrase, STROAKED only Mr. Simpson.

12. *Le Lucerne e Candelabri d'Ercolano, e termini incisi con qualche spiegazione. Tomo Unico. Napoli, 1792. fol.*

THIS is a single additional volume to the Collection of Antiquities of Herculaneum, already published in seven, and contains the various specimens of antique lamps and candlesticks found there. The three first plates represent the plan and furniture of a *tercularum*, or oil-press, found at Stabia, 1789, illustrated by the preface. The lamps, of earth and bronze, contained in 57 plates, furnish many uninteresting varieties, rather of ornaments than of designs, as arbitrary as those on our porcelaine vases, on which it would be loss of literary time and pains to sport interpretations. A very few exhibit, on the under side, the maker's name, as on the pateræ. Plates LIII. and LIV. represent bronze vessels to hold the oil and pour it into the lamps. Plates LVIII. to LXIX. contain stands for lamps and candlesticks. Among them are several singular devices, resembling the stems of vines and other trees, with lamps pendant at their branches by chains, as others from the tops of pillars by curved lines. Plates LXX. to XCIII. comprehend various patterns of bronze candelabri, on three feet.

Of a beautiful new edition of the *Antiquities of Herculaneum*, of which the plates are engraved by Tho. Patoli, at Naples, 1791, the third volume, completing the collection of paintings, has appeared, enriched with a print not to be found in the original impression. The succeeding volumes will comprehend the busts, statues, basso-relievos, sacred and common utensils. The editor undertakes to deliver a number, of six plates, with illustrations, every month, price four papi. Great care has been taken to omit nothing in the historical and mythological illustrations.

13. *The Divine Right of Episcopacy; addressed*

*to the Catholic Laity of England: in Answer to the Layman's Second Letter to the Catholic Clergy of England. With Remarks on the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance. By the Rev. John Milner, F. A. S.*

A Controversy about the divine right of Episcopacy having arisen among the Catholics in this sceptical age, Mr. M. offers some farther arguments in defence of that right. Having before opposed "the Clergyman's Answer to the Layman's Letter on the Appointment of Bishops," he proceeds to give this farther answer to the Layman's second letter; and contends for the original and apostolical Constitution of the Catholic Church, against the leveling designs insinuated in the *civil Constitution of the Clergy of France*, as some Catholics affect to call their new plan. The picture he draws of the present distressed state of the Church of France is truly affecting:

"The Church will not fail to enroll in the brightest pages of her history the heroic conduct of the present fathers of the Gallican Church. How edifying, beyond example, is the spirit it exhibits! how demonstrative of a particular providence over those to whom the preservation and propagation of the Church principally belonged! When stripped of their chartered rights and property, they were as silent as the sheep before its shearers; but when the sacred jurisdiction which is necessary for the spiritual benefit of their flock is infringed, they nobly raise their voices, and chuse proscription, beggary, and the utmost efforts of savage anarchy, rather than betray their heavenly trust, by subscribing to an unlawful though disguised oath to that intent. Posterity will hardly believe it, that in 1790, out of 131 successors of the Apostles, who then ruled the Church of France, but four imitators of Judas should have been found" (p. 4, n.)

14. *Ecclesiastical Democracy detected; being a Review of the Controversy between the Clergyman and the Layman, concerning the Election of Bishops, and of other Matters contained in the Writings of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. By the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A.*

THIS is a review of a controversy which has been carried on for upwards of two years, on the subject announced in the title, the prosecution of which subject we have occasionally noticed. It also contains strictures on an appendix to a work which, among the Roman Catholics, is known by the name of "The Third Blue Book;" which appendix immediately relates to the conduct of the author himself.

15. *Short Remarks on a new Translation of Isaiah*

Isaiah, by a Layman; with Notes supplementary to those of Dr. Lowth, late Bishop of London, and containing Remarks on many Parts of his Translation and Notes. In a Letter to the Author. By John Sturges, LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

THOSE who know with what views the new translation of Isaiah, here referred to, by Michael Dodson, Esq. was made, and those who consider it merely as a new translation, will be alike pleased with the candour and learning with which the Remarker examines it. Mr. D. returned an answer, couched in terms of equal candour and liberality, in *A Letter to Dr. Sturges, &c.*

16. *Eight Sermons before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1792, at the Lectures founded by the late Rev. John Bamford, M.A. Canon of Salisbury.* By J. Eveleigh, D. D.

THE Provost of Oriel, who has a beaten track to pursue, proposes to take a view of our religion, with regard to its substance and history, the arguments in its confirmation, and the objections started against it. Sermon I. states the substance of our religion, from the earliest declarations in Scripture to its complete publication after the resurrection of Christ. II. III. IV. A sketch of the history of religion, from that period to the present time, including the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, and the Reformation. V. Arguments in proof of the truth of Christianity, the being and attributes of God, and the credibility of a divine revelation. VI. Proofs that it was accompanied with external and divine attestations of its truth, and is distinguished by its universality. VII. VIII. Objections general and particular.—Dr. E's style is correct; and he displays a fund of historical information. Some readers may deem his sermons too much encumbered with notes, and his information not always derived from original authorities.

17. *A Review of the chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's Resurrection: intended to retract some Errors contained in the Author's Greek Harmony, and to shew that Dr. Benson's Hypothesis is satisfactory.* By William Newcome, D. D. Bishop of Waterford.

"NOT long after my *Harmony of the Gospels* was published, a review of the subject convinced me that the manner in which I had endeavoured to reconcile the accounts of

our Lord's resurrection was forced and unnatural. I therefore determined to take some opportunity of publicly retracting my errors; an act of justice which I now gladly perform. The reader will find that I accede to Dr. Benson's hypothesis, which I think the most simple and natural of any yet advanced. That learned writer first published it in an octavo pamphlet, printed for Waugh, London, 1764, and afterwards inserted it in his *Life of Christ*, 4to, Waugh, London, 1764. The following method of arranging the text in parallel columns, and of subjoining a continued narration and notes, in one view, will assist the reader in comprehending the plan, and in judging whether I am rightly persuaded that it affords an easy solution of all difficulties. Some of the notes are new, but they are mostly extracted from the folio Harmony. The common English version is altered where it seemed to admit of improvement; and the arrangement sometimes requires a transposition of the words. A folio page, containing such additions and omissions as will adapt the notes to my present opinion, is printed for the purpose of being distributed gratis to the possessors of my Greek Harmony. Waterford, Nov. 15, 1791."

Though the "Harmony," published in 1778, did not come under our review, we cannot forbear giving our approbation to the candour which inspires this supplement to it.

18. *A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Nov. 2, 1791.* By Edward Tatham, D. D. Fellow of Lincoln College.

DR. T, from Psalm lxxii. 6, 7, takes occasion to illustrate and applaud the glorious Revolution of 1688, and its commemoration on this day. It was, he says, "a species of change, more properly a *Restitution and Improvement*, than a Revolution. Not one true principle of ancient polity was altered—not one ingredient in the compound of the old Constitution changed—for, though necessity dictated a change of *persons*, its object was to prevent a change of the old Constitution in *things*; and, while we commemorate the event, we should not be unmindful of the cause which brought it forth; which was no other than the *Reformed Religion of the State*, as it was lawfully established" (pp. 16, 17).—"So that, by the Revolution of 1688, without the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, we have no KING; and without a KING we have no CONSTITUTION" (p. 19).

19. *An Address to the ingenious Youth of Great Britain: together with a Body of Divinity in Miniature. To which is subjoined, a Plan of Education, adapted to the Use of Schools, and which*



which has been carried into Execution near Fifty Years. By the Rev. John Ryland, M.A.

"THE first and last parts having been out of print almost thirty years, they are now brought forward, at the request of several of the author's friends, under a new form, and with considerable improvements. The plan of education is enlarged, by a supplement, to twice its original size: to make room for which, the body of divinity is here printed without the appendix, but with such corrections and additions as will render it more acceptable to the publick than the former edition." *Advertisement.*

There are so many plans of education, and systems of divinity, adopted in different schools in the kingdom, that it is almost impossible to determine on their respective merits. Mr. R. was a minister of the Baptist persuasion, who kept a school at Northampton, and afterwards removed to Enfield, whence the above advertisement is dated, June 26, 1792, and where he died June 24 the same year (see our vol. LXII. pp. 678, 863). His portrait, engraved by Granger, is prefixed.

20. *The History of Dominica; containing a Description of its Situation, Extent, Climate, Mountains, Rivers, and Natural Productions: together with an Account of the Civil Government, Trade, Laws, Customs, and Manners of the different Inhabitants of that Island, its Conquest by the French, and Restoration to the British Dominions.* By Tho. Atwood.

DOMINICA is one of the Leeward islands, and so advantageously situated, in latitude little more than 15°, that M. Bouillé made an early conquest of it, in the last war.

"Although so very capable of being rendered one of the chief if not the best islands the English have in the West Indies, yet, from a want of knowledge of its importance, or inattention, it is at this time almost as much unsettled as when it was ceded to Great Britain, near thirty years ago. This is the more remarkable, from the great consequence the possession of it is to England in case of a rupture with France, it being the key of the British dominions in that part of the world; and, from its situation between the two principal French settlements, Martinique and Guadaloupe, it is the only place by which there is a possibility for Great Britain to maintain the sovereignty of those seas. It has many conveniences, for the service of both an army and a fleet, which few other West India islands can boast; and, was it to be well settled with British subjects, would be of material assistance to our other possessions, by furnishing them with many articles of which they are often greatly in need."

*Introduction.*

The climate of Dominica is not very warm, but the soil is fertile and varied. Hurricanes and earthquakes are not so severe there as in the other West India islands. Its trade, being principally with North America, declined in the American war, and it was reduced to a miserable state in 1778. How the French treated it during the five years it remained in their hands may be seen in chap. X. of this history; whence also we may learn that there never was that friendship on the part of France towards England that some of our patriots chuse to desire. The Indian natives are descended from the ancient inhabitants found there on its first discovery by the Europeans, and are the people properly called Caribbés, a quiet, inoffensive people, of not more than 20 or 30 families, and seldom seen. The Negroes are treated with parental affection by the planters. Near two-thirds of the book are taken up with an account of the capture of the island, 1778, and the conduct of the French whilst possessed of it. Upon the whole, we recommend this as a plain and apparently honest narrative. It wants a good map, on a larger scale than that in our vol. XLVII. p. 603.

21. *Gibbon's History. Vol. IV. Chap. V. 4to. (Vol. X Chap. LII. 8vo.) (Continued from vol. LXII. p. 1202.)*

PAGE 39, 8vo. The following is one of the passages which it must always be useful to extract from the body of a large history, to present it in a more accessible form. It is a translation of a paper found in the closet of the Caliph Abdalrahman, of Cordova, after his decease.

"I have now reigned above fifty years in victory or peace; beloved by my subjects, dreaded by my enemies, and respected by my allies. Riches and honours, power and pleasure, have waited on my call, nor any earthly blessings appear to have been wanting to my felicity. In this situation I have diligently numbered the days of pure and genuine happiness which have fallen to my lot; they amount to FOURTEEN. O man! place not thy confidence in this present world."

There can be no doubt that this deficiency in happiness must have been created partly by the unreasonableness of unrestrained desires, and partly by the necessary cares and fatigues of empire; the former of which is almost as inseparable as the latter, from a despotic crown. There is no private man, in a well-regulated

lated country, of good sense, and rational self-government, who will not very cordially pity the Caliph. The historian, in a note, boasts his own superiority in that respect; but it is the superiority of a middle life, not any felicity peculiar to him.

P. 135. These reflections on the natural limits of despotism are sagacious and useful; "Yet the exercise of boundless despotism is happily checked by the laws of nature and necessity. In proportion to his wisdom and virtue, the master of an empire is confined to the path of his sacred and laborious duty. In proportion to his vice and folly, he drops the sceptre too weighty for his hands; and the motions of the royal image are ruled by the imperceptible thread of some minister or favourite, who undertakes, for his private interest, to exercise the task of the public oppression. In some fatal moment, the most absolute monarch may dread the reason or the caprice of a nation of slaves; and experience has proved, that whatever is gained in the extent, is lost in the safety and solidity of regal power." The last clause is a little obscure; a second thought will inform the reader that the author means to say, that, in proportion as the monarch's power is more absolute, it is the less scarce and permanent.

P. 144. "These scruples of the Greeks have been compared with the tears of the primitive Moolems when they were held back from battle; and this contrast of base superstition, and high-spirited enthusiasm, unfolds to a philosophic eye the history of the rival nations." The scruples, here so strongly stigmatized, are those concerning the lawfulness of shedding human blood in war; which, though carried too far, deserved surely a milder name than base. But, in this decided preference of a sanguinary superstition to a too scrupulous humanity, derived from the true principles of the Christian doctrines, we may see, perhaps, the source of those bloody practical lessons which some modern philosophers are now reading to the astonished and disgusted nations of Europe. To suppose that bloodshed might pollute a man, is styled *base*; to be eager to gain proselytes by attack and slaughter, is only high-spirited enthusiasm. A Christian may excuse war; he cannot, for its own sake, love it.

P. 160. "From obscure and hear-say evidence, Gerard Vossius (*de Poetis Græcis*), and le Clerc (*Bibl. Choix*, 29, p. 285), mention a commentary of Mi-

chael Psellus, on 24 plays of Menander, still extant in MS. at Constantinople." This is one of those reports which most anxiously excites the wishes of the scholar. Menander is perhaps, of all ancient authors, that of whose works the loss is most to be regretted; a large commentary might lead almost to the restoration of the plays annotated in it. But unhappily Mr. Gibbon appears to have shewn it to be but too probable that the report is without foundation. It is however to be lamented that such hints should not be fully pursued, till it can be determined whether they are well or ill founded.

P. 188. We have here a severe satire against the Reformers for not having, as the *philosopher* thinks, reformed enough. He is surprized at their timidity. His bolder hand would have cut away the belief of the Old Testament; the doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation, with those of original sin, redemption, faith, grace, and predestination; all of which Mr. G. must take in their most exaggerated form, to produce any thing like the severe conclusion with which he winds up this paragraph: "Many a sober Christian, says he, would rather admit that a wafer is God, than that God is a cruel and capricious tyrant." All, surely, would admit any thing rather than that most blasphemous and horrid notion. But the eye of prejudice alone can discover such a phantom in the Deity of the Reformed churches. Nor is the critical balance held here with a fair or equal hand. These doctrines are attributed to the Reformers as of their invention, and to be set against the absurdities of the Roman creed; whereas they were in truth doctrines retained, for which the Romish church was as much answerable as the Reformed, and which indeed the former asserted in much more unqualified terms. Such alterations as would have pleased Mr. Gibbon would have produced the Abolition, not the Reformation, of Christianity; and for the sake of throwing an odium upon Reformers, so little to the taste of a *philosophical* historian, they are accused of inventing that which they did not think themselves at liberty, or rather saw no reason, to discard; that which, on the contrary, they confirmed by scriptural arguments as necessary to be received. The benefits of the Reformation are however, stated afterwards, but with considerable mixture of reproach. The sigh or smile of subscribers to articles, 1



the close of this chapter, has been sufficiently noticed by others.

P. 338. The following anecdote of the justice and magnanimity of the Sultan Mahmud, the first who bore that title, is greatly striking: "As he sat in the Divan, an unhappy subject bowed before the throne to accuse the insolence of a Turkish soldier, who had driven him from his house and bed. Suspend your clamours, said Mahmud, inform me of his next visit, and ourself in person will judge and punish the offender. The Sultan followed his guide, invested the house with his guards, and, extinguishing the torches, pronounced the death of the criminal who had been seized in the act of rapine and adultery. After the execution of his sentence the lights were re-kindled, Mahmud fell prostrate in prayer, and, rising from the ground, demanded some homely fare, which he devoured with the voraciousness of hunger. The poor man, whose injury he had avenged, was unable to suppress his astonishment and curiosity; and the courteous monarch condescended to explain the motives of this singular behaviour. I had reason to suspect that none, except one of my sons, could dare to perpetrate such an outrage; and I extinguished the lights that my justice might be blind and inexorable. My prayer was a thanksgiving on the discovery of the offender; and so painful was my anxiety, that I had passed three days without food since the first moment of your complaint."

(To be continued.)

22. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. XI. No. (Continued from vol. LXII. p. 1205.)*

ARTICLE XX. *An Account of uncommon Symptoms succeeding the Measles; with some additional Remarks on the Injection of Measles and Small-pox.* By Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds.

Mr. Lucas relates an instance, which shews that the measles are infectious during the eruptive fever; and, speaking of contagious diseases in general, he very sensibly observes, that "the custom of persons unnecessarily visiting infectious corpses, and inviting numbers to such funerals, is certainly of more serious consequence than is generally imagined."

XXI. *Observations on the Anguillula Bark.* Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. G. Wilkinson, Surgeon at Sunderland, and Member of

the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

This new drug, which seems to be a valuable acquisition to the *materia medica*, was first described in the tenth volume of *The London Medical Journal*; since which it appears to have come into very considerable use in cases in which the Peruvian bark has been hitherto employed. Mr. Wilkinson, in the present paper, gives a judicious account of the cases and forms in which he has administered it; and, in some instances of intermittents, he has found it greatly superior in efficacy to the Peruvian bark.

XXII. *A Case of monstrous Birth.* By Mr. Richard Dinnicke, Surgeon at Wotton, in Norfolk. Communicated to Dr. Simmons by Andrew Marshall, M.D. Member of the College of Physicians, and Reader of Anatomy in London.

XXIII. *Case of a ferocious Affection of the Stomach; with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection.* By Robert Graves, M.D. Physician at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London.

XXIV. *Some Reflections on the Paracentesis of the Urinary Bladder; with a Description of an Instrument employed in puncturing the Bladder through the Rectum.* Communicated, in a Letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. by Mr. Henry Watson, F.R.S. Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

Of the instrument here described an engraving is given, to which we must refer our readers. The whole of the paper contains much instructive matter for surgical readers.

XXV. *Account of a Wound of the Ulnar Artery, at the Wrist, cured by tying it up at some Distance from the Wound.* By Mr. Edward Ford, Surgeon of the Westminster General Dispensary.

In this case the bad effects which might have been expected from a dangerous accident were obviated by a judicious operation.

XXVI. *Account of a Calculus extracted from a Cyst in the Neck.* By the same.

This concretion, of which an engraved figure is given, was of a chalky nature.

XXVII. *Observations on the Treatment of Gun-shot Wounds.* Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Robert Jackson, M.D. Physician at Stockton, in the County of Durham.

As these observations appear to be highly deserving the notice of the public, and cannot be too generally known,

we

we shall here give them in the author's own words :

" I am aware that the custom of dilating wounds made by fire arms is so generally adopted by practitioners, and so formidably supported by great authorities, that it requires no small share of courage to raise doubts concerning its propriety, or even its necessity. I am also aware that I am ill qualified to illustrate the subject in a regular and systematic discussion. I have little acquaintance with surgical writers, and cannot boast a very extensive range of experience : but I hope to be indulged with liberty of relating a few facts which occurred to me during the late war in America, and which seem to prove that the customary dilatation of wounds may be frequently omitted, not only without detriment, but even with obvious benefit to the patient.

" In the year 1779 a party of the Loyal American militia, who had attacked a post of the enemy in the back parts of the province of Georgia, were obliged to retire without effecting their purpose. A considerable number of them were wounded ; and as their distance from the army precluded them from surgical assistance, their wounds were only bound over with a bit of rag. Such was the fact : the consequence was not what might have been expected ; for among the number of wounds which I afterwards saw there were several which we should have expected to be troublesome and tedious in cure, if treated according to the common rules of surgery, but in reality they healed speedily and well. Another action was fought, some time after, at Brier Creek. The greater number of the wounded were conveyed to the hospital, and furnished with proper accommodations and surgical assistance ; but there were also some of the militia who remained in the woods, and paid no other attention to their wounds than simply to bind them up. The contrast in point of treatment was obvious in the present case, and the difference of effect was not less remarkable ; for, in as far as I could judge from those examples which I had an opportunity of comparing, the progress towards healing was not less advanced in three weeks, where there was not any thing done, than in five, where art and skill were employed. There occurred likewise several accidental instances during the following campaigns, where the usual formality of surgical treatment did not appear to be attended with conspicuous advantage ; but the fairest comparative trial which has yet fallen under my observation was after the action at Cowpen, in South Carolina, in January, 1781. The scene of this action was near the mountains, in a district of country almost uninhabited. Not fewer than an hundred and twenty men lay wounded on the field, or dispersed themselves in the neighbourhood,

where they accidentally found the shelter of a hut. As I was the only professioner who remained on the spot after the action, it was not in my power to visit one ; neither did I find out, till after many days, the abodes to which many had retired. I may observe, that I dilated freely, and treated according to the usual method of the surgeons, the wounds of such as I saw ; but there was probably near a fifth of the whole to whom, from their remoteness, immediate help could not be sent. Other surgeons were afterwards sent to the army by Lord Cornwallis, and accommodations were provided for them as a desolate country could afford. I continued my assistance, and remained on this duty near six weeks, during which time I had the opportunity of observing those wounds to which little or nothing had been done generally healed more speedily and were seldom attended with so much pain and inflammation, as where dilatation was practiced, &c. had been freely employed.

" It appears, then, that we may conclude from the above facts, that the indiscriminate dilatation of gun-shot wounds is not a measure of necessity. I will mention that it often gives rise to pain, inflammation, and many troublesome symptoms, which are not merely the effects of the wound. I mention an observation in this place, which I have often seen verified, and which I should suppose can scarcely be overlooked by any one, viz. that the pain and inflammation are greater, and consequently the cure is slower, in simple flesh wounds, where the surgeon has recourse to dilatation, than where the knife is not employed. It may perhaps will be reckoned a small inconvenience, but I will add farther, that the effects of dilatation are peculiarly pernicious in wounds near the joints. It is well known that the effusion of air, which is favoured by an enlargement of the orifice, is particularly hurtful in wounds which penetrate into the cavities of the joints, after being thus exposed to the growth of fungous excrescences is scarcely to be restrained, and anchylosis is the effect to be expected.

" But though it appears that the dilatation of gun-shot wounds is hurtful or superfluous in the cases which I have mentioned, there are certainly others in which it is necessary and proper. If, for instance, a bone is fractured, the fragment of a bone, can be extracted by the means of an enlargement of the orifice, no person will pretend to say that such an enlargement ought not to be made. It is also proper, where wounds run superficially under the skin, that they be laid open to the whole of their length ; and in cases where inflammation comes upon a limb, the muscles of which are covered by tendinous expansion, and, as it were, by it, a deep and free dilatation is the

vicious and great service. Such dilatations, however, ought to be deferred till the occasion requires them.

"Such, as far as my observation goes, are the advantages and disadvantages of dilating gun-shot wounds. There are also other practices employed by surgeons; which, instead of being productive of benefit, often occasion no small share of harm. It appears to be an axiom in surgery, that a warm poultice, in the first stages of gun-shot wounds, is an application not to be dispensed with. I do not deny that in cold climates, where the fibre is tense and rigid, they often alleviate pain and promote digestion; but I am of opinion, that, in the tropical climates, or even in the southern provinces of North America, they are not only unnecessary, but sometimes actually the cause of very troublesome complaints. I have observed, in numerous instances, that pain and inflammation were obviously increased by the use of warm poultices, and even that suppurations, independent of the suppuration of the wounds, were sometimes produced merely from the heat and relaxation which that application occasioned. Besides, poultices are inconvenient and unpleasant in warm weather, and may be reckoned among the causes which promote the generation of maggots. I might, therefore, I believe, safely advise, that the practice be discontinued in the above-mentioned climates. I might even add, that I am sufficiently warranted to recommend a contrary one. Thus I have often found benefit from the application of bandages wet with Laudanum or spirituous liquors, and, above all, from the pouring of cold water upon the wounded limb. The good effects of these, in disposing the wounds to heal, were very remarkable.

"To the above observation, I shall beg leave to add another, which I believe is not commonly attended to. Rest and quiet are uniformly supposed to be proper in the treatment of wounds. Where wounds penetrate into the cavities of the body, motion would often be dangerous; and where the legs or thighs are broken, it cannot be attempted unless with great caution: but, in the ordinary circumstances of flesh wounds, the advantages of moving about, even of travelling, or continuing to march, are great and obvious. Not to adduce the American militia only as a proof of this opinion, I shall mention, that after the action of Guildford, in North Carolina, every man who was capable of being conveyed either in litter, wagon, or on horseback, was carried with the army. The healing progress was rapid while we were upon the march; I imagined that it proceeded more slowly when we halted for a few days at Crosscreek; and when we came to fix our station at Wilmington it was, in some degree, retrograde: but this

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was probably owing to the soldiers having access to spirituous liquors."

XXVIII. *Case of a Fracture of the Skull. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. George Wilkinson, Surgeon at Sunderland, &c.*

XXIX. *Some Account of a Disease lately observed in Infants. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Thomas Denman, M. D. Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, London.*

XXX. *An Account of Two Cases of retroverted Uterus. By Mr. Richard Croft, Surgeon in London.*

XXXI. *An Account of the successful Application of Electricity in a Case of Cury Neck. By William Gilby, M. D. Physician to the General Hospital at Birmingham.*

XXXII. *A Case of Phthisis Pulmonalis; with Remarks. By Mr. Edmund Pitts Gapper, Surgeon at Mere, in Wiltshire.*

This case serves to shew the good effects of tonicks, under certain circumstances, in the treatment of pulmonary consumption.

Having enumerated the different articles contained in this volume, we come now to the conclusion of the work, in an address "to the reader," which we shall give entire; and which we should peruse with regret, if it did not announce to us the learned editor's intention of carrying on, at his leisure, a similar collection, under a different title. Practitioners of physick; not only in this but in other countries, must have derived so many advantages from THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL (for it has been translated and regularly published in different European languages \*), and the publick at large must have been, ultimately, so much benefited by it, that we feel great pleasure in announcing to our readers the plan on which the sequel to it is to be conducted. The address to the reader is as follows:

"The indulgent manner in which the *London Medical Journal* has been received by the Public, and the numerous and valuable Communications with which the Editor has been favoured by his Correspondents, have induced him to persevere in bringing it out, at stated quarterly periods, much longer than he well suited his other avocations. But this mode of publication having of late been attended with great inconvenience both

\* We have seen French, German, French, and Spanish, translations of it.

to his professional engagements and to the deliberate management of the work, he flatters himself he shall not be suspected of any diminution of zeal to serve the Public, if now, after having brought this collection to the end of the tenth year, he should be desirous of conducting his future labours in a way more convenient and satisfactory to himself.

"He is aware that, by making such an alteration in the form of the Journal as might enable him to continue it at his leisure, he should retain the advantages which an established work may be expected to have over a new undertaking; but the respect he owes to his readers (many of whom might, perhaps, consider any farther change in the mode of publication as too great a deviation from his original plan) induces him rather to bring the present work to a conclusion, and to begin a new collection, the arrangement of which, so far as relates to the periods of publication, shall be better adapted to his other avocations.

"The *London Medical Journal* will accordingly end with the present volume; and, to complete it, a General Index is added of the contents of the work.

"The Collection that is intended to succeed it will be entitled *Medical Facts and Observations*. Its object, like that of the present work, will be to contribute to the improvement and diffusion of medical knowledge; and, like this, it will consist of original papers communicated by Correspondents, or of materials collected from the Transactions of learned Societies and from other printed works.

"The Editor proposes to bring out a part of this new work as often as he shall have got together materials sufficient to form a small volume, of fifteen or sixteen sheets, in octavo; a volume of this size, as it will enable him to make the periods of publication more frequent, seeming to be better calculated for the purposes of the work than one of greater bulk. Communications for the intended work may be addressed to Dr. Simmons, Poland-Street, London."

Three volumes of the new work have already made their appearance; and of those, as well as of succeeding volumes, we shall not fail to give an account.

### 23. *The CONTRAST*. 1792.

WE do not often review *Pris's*. But the present one is so apposite to the times, that we are induced to recommend it to public notice.

Under **BRITISH LIBERTY**, Britannia appears with her appropriate emblems, the scale of Justice in one hand; in the other Magna Charta, and a spear surmounted by the cap of Liberty. The British Lion couches at her feet; and a

ship with expanded sails appears in front. The motto, "Religion, Morality, Loyalty, Obedience to the Laws, Independence, Personal Security, Justice, Inheritance, Protection, Property, Industry, National Prosperity, Happiness."

Under **FRENCH LIBERTY**, stalks hideously a frantic Beldam; in one hand a Dagger, in the other a Pike surmounted by a bleeding head, and two human hearts; whilst on the back-ground a decently dressed figure is suspended on a lamp-iron. Motto, "Atheism, Perjury, Rebellion, Treason, Anarchy, Murder, Equality, Madness, Cruelty, Injustice, Treachery, Ingratitude, Idleness, Famine, National and Private Ruin, Misery."

## WHICH IS BEST?

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Clarendon Press is employed upon a new edition of Strabo, which is to have all the advantages of Mr. Porson's critical acumen, and laborious investigation. The learned world expects its appearance with some degree of impatience; and, indeed, a new edition of this ancient Geographer was much wanted; for, if we except the *Editio Princeps* by Aldus, which is chiefly valuable for its being the first after the invention of printing, and the Amsterdam Folio, which is well printed, we have none that deserves any notice but that by Casaubon. The notes by that learned commentator afford a rich treasure of knowledge: we must, however, remark, that in many places the Greek Text is not accurate and correct.

The Sister University of Cambridge is, we hear, on the point of obliging the lovers of Greek literature with a new edition of Suidas. The editor cannot fail of deriving a most essential advantage from the labours of that profound Greek scholar, Toup, whose *Emendationes in Suidam* have placed him in the first class of criticism.

Mr. Benwell, Fellow of Trinity College, is employed upon the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon. The edition, we add with pleasure, is in great forwardness; the Latin translation is revised, and much improved by that able classical scholar; and the notes are exceedingly valuable. We deny not their just praise to the labours of former Editors, of a Gilman, a Simpson, and an Edwards: but still a new edition of the *Memorabilia* was a desideratum in critical literature: and the task could not have fallen into better hands.

### INDEX

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A PHILANTHROPIST, who regrets the pitiable situation of many of the class of men described in vol. LXII. p. 894, suggests that a remedy for one material part of their grievances has been furnished by the zealous activity of Mr. Whitbread; by whose exertions, in the year 1790, an act of parliament was obtained "to empower Justices, and other Persons, to visit Parish Work-houses or Poor-houses, and examine and certify the State and Condition of the Poor therein to the Quarter Sessions;" which is professedly designed to remedy the deficiencies of former acts, which had in certain instances been found ineffectual, "especially when the Poor are afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, in which cases particular attention to their lodging, diet, and cloathing, bedding, and medicines, is requisite."

A CONSTANT READER is ready to lend R. P. (LXII. 984) WATERHOUSE'S "Discourse and Defence of Arms and Armory," on receiving directions in what manner, and to whom it is to be directed, with a promise to return it, when perused, as he sets a value upon it, on account of its being scarce.

In answer to a Querist, vol. LXII. p. 995, whether a rustling noise is not sometimes heard from the quick vibrations of the Aurora Borealis, AN OLD SHEPHERD informs us, that one evening several years since, in the North of Lancashire, being told that the streamers were very bright, he took a walk into a field some 40 or 60 yards, perhaps, above the level of a valley, which was bounded by hills facing him of a considerable height. Stopping there a-while to observe their remarkable quick vibrations and vivid colours, he heard a rustling, as if a great flight of swifts (*hirundo apus*) had whisked past him. As he had never read or heard of any such thing before, he could not determine in his own mind whether to attribute that rustling to the Aurora Borealis or not. But what struck him very forcibly before he left the field was, that after the streamers had disappeared, or retired, and he noticed the hills facing him, and reflected on the angle of the altitude of their tops, and of the bottom of the streamers, as he remembered their appearance (for the idea did not strike him till they had departed), he could not help thinking the former several degrees higher than the latter, and consequently that those streamers or colours must have been betwixt him and those hills. But it was so widely different from the idea which himself and others have entertained about the distance of the Aurora Borealis, that he does not know whether he mentioned it to any person or not, and has never had an opportunity of confirming or confuting his notions by observation since.

The same correspondent desires us to inform the RAMBLER, LXII. p. 882, that he has picked up an erroneous idea or definition

of the word *Gill*. A Gill is a Dell, or steep Valley, in the side of a Mountain, or Fell down the middle of which a brook, in that country called a *beck*, usually runs. But water does not form any part of the definition of a Gill; for one place, at least, if not more, in that range of mountains, which he speaks of, is called *Dry-Gill*, from the circumstance of its wanting such a Beck. "The Parent of a Gill," is, therefore, in that country rather thought to be Noah's Flood, than a Tarn.

Mr. T. Eccles of Richmond, having long entertained a particular desire of having some information concerning the variation of the Magnetic Needle, without being able to obtain it, requests us to propose a few Queries on that subject. 1. What has been the variation of the needle for these thirty years past at London, Edinburgh, Worcester, and Paris? 2. In those places where the variation of the needle has been long known to vary, or to differ from itself, how far has this variation been observed to be regular? 3. How far has the variation been observed to be regular in different parts of the world? 4. When a ship crosses the Equator, and approaches the South Pole, does the needle continue its former direction, or does it turn round and point towards the South Pole in the same manner as it pointed towards the North Pole whilst it was North of the line? 5. If the needle turns towards the South Pole when South of the line, are its variations from the meridian the same respectively in Southern as in Northern latitudes? 6. Have there been any late experiments or discoveries made that tend to explain the nature of magnetism? And, lastly, what is the present opinion of the learned concerning the cause of the variation of the needle?

L. requests the communication of any particulars respecting the life or writings of the Rev. Mr. Gay, who prefixed a Dissertation to Bp. Law's translation of "King's Origin of Evil." It is a very masterly composition, and opened the way to a knowledge of the true principles of morality. His definition of virtue has been adopted by Mr. Paley, and many subsequent moral writers.

In answer to A. L. we believe the Italian Tragedy mentioned in vol. LVII. p. 242, to be as rare now as it was in 1787. We do not know of its being republished.

C's kind hint on St. Cecilia, is anticipated, p. 33; except that he refers to "Wheatley on the Common Prayer."

The favor of CAMBRENSIS is received; but it is too late this month to give a full answer to his enquiry. The intelligence desired shall be given on the 1st of March.

The Views of HONITON and KEDDLESTON are engraving, and shall appear in our next; with the Portrait of the King of Prussia; the Statue of PETER, the curious Carving from New College, OXFORD, and many other Favours.



*Horace.* Should Venus now, as once, succeed,  
And mutual sentiments impart,  
And, in this traitor's stead,  
My Lydia claim my willing heart?

*Lydia.* He's bright as Sol—your temper  
wrought  
Of fickle winds and stormy seas;  
Yet, long as Life inspires a thought,  
Your presence still and Love can please.  
*Cumberland.* W. SINGLETON.

*Obstant artem, pariter arcumque sonantem.*  
*Virg. Æneid.*

**S**PIRIT of Him, that sang with classic skill  
The crimson triumphs of the grey-goose  
quill,

That hung on Cheviot-hills his trophies high,  
Proud theatre of antique archery!  
See'st thou, from yon bright sphere, superior  
now,

Thron'd, by the godhead of the silver bow,  
See'st thou?—or are these Chiefs below thy  
care? [war?

These feather-champions, and their arrowy  
A puny race! unlike thy sons of Yew,  
Who with Herculean arm the tough bow  
drew:

Heav'n! with what fury on the foe beneath  
From Scotia's mountains shower'd the missile  
death! [art,

From no dark covert, they, with Indian  
Murder'd by stealth, or launch'd a poison'd  
dart; [wing—

Death they approach'd, and fac'd him on the  
Our archers tremble at the twanging string.

But, lo! the scene of fight, the ladies  
met,

The measur'd distance mark'd, the target set;  
Lo! the sweet bugle-horn;—enchancing  
prize!

Seize ev'ry shaft, and level all ye eyes:  
The marshall'd bowmen stand, in true array,  
Proud of their livery'd vest, and gay;  
Greater than pygmies!—had the cranes been  
here, [war.

Their unhatch'd young should tremble at the  
Ye women-warriors! (hardly worth the  
name)

Pluck not the palm of Amazonian fame;  
The boast of chivalry, the bow, forsake,  
A fitter, prettier, bow-like weapon take;  
A weapon, innocent of blood or war,  
Let the poor peaceful pop gun be your care!  
In smart battalia rang'd, each hero stand;  
This fashionable tube shall grace your hand,  
And he, who loudest pops, shall bear away  
A silver squirt,—bright emblem of the fray!  
Big with the glorious thought, my Muse  
would pry

Through the dark veil of long futurity,  
To sing what Chiefs, by novel flame in-  
spir'd,

Their tiny instrument with ardour fir'd,  
Or eke, with unaffected pathos, tell,  
Scar'd at the thundering pop, what myriads  
fell.

But mental darkness dims her curious  
Ah! too short-sighted she to prophesie  
Let this suffice, for this she dares to te  
Lift! lift! O Expectation, tiptoe st  
"Spite of their boasted British fires o  
"Their hearts of oak, their limbs' gig  
"mould,  
"Our moderns—talk as big, and swi  
PAIL

### EPIGRAM.

**T**O Diana, to Venus, rich offri  
sent,  
Each goddess of gifts has her part;  
But what to his nymph can a poet pi  
But his ballad, his love, and his h

### ΑΔΗΛΟΥ

Ἰερα Ἀπτοη, τα μιν ἱερα δωρα Κυθ  
Ἰσλαλαῖ ἡτις ἐν ἱερα δωρα δειν  
Ἀλλα τι σοι προφικων δωρον, η τα  
παρχας  
Ἀσπαζω νυμφη; ἀσμαλκ, ἱερν

AN EPITHALAMIUM on HANNAH G  
(formerly CHAPMAN) written by her  
WALKER.

**L**ONG may this morn in pleas'd  
brance rise!  
Hail each sensation, charm'd at its  
Whilst fleeting time on airy pinions f  
Thy gentle breast may know no c  
mourn!

May Bartlett's name long prove thy  
theme!

Long may you live in plenty, pea  
May true content enliven every scene  
And thine the wish to study  
please!

Easy the task where strict affection bi  
The feeling heart its dictates will  
May genuine Virtue harmonize your  
And Reason's law exert their utmo

In duty's sphere thy feet unerring m  
Caught from the eye each anxious  
thought,

By sympathetic care a daughter prov'  
Perform'd the wish before the  
broke.

Still in fraternal love alike thou shon  
Nor did distress e'er sue to thee in  
The daughter, sister, friend, liv'd all  
And pity melted at the voice of pa

Calm may these virtues follow thee th  
Thy joys chief center'd in thy B  
breast!

Combine those names now in a faithf  
To sooth his cares be ev'ry with co  
Thy sisters hearts in unison will mo  
Affection's power from ev'ry  
stream;

To see thee shine in virtue, truth, a  
Will glad the torrent of each langu

soar above the giddy throng  
y's votaries, whose uncertain joys  
e blasted as they pass along,  
the of time each transient scene de-  
cays.

Wisdom all thy steps attend !  
ion's power the erring thought  
ontrol ! [end,

in serene in peaceful evenings  
signation's aid direct the whole !

re spring now decks the flow'ring  
sads,

mons pass in quick gradation round ;  
ping sun to contemplation leads,

the mind where happiness is found.

u pursue it with a steady pace  
e's wide maze to Time's concluding  
one ! [grace,

ill old age shine with peculiar  
smiling Peace review thy mind  
rene.

it cherish'd innocence and truth,  
er to guile and ev'ry lower art ;  
on's beams shone in thy early youth  
l the errors of another's heart.

ry virtue added years improve,  
d by wisdom to life's journey's end !  
er passions fix'd on things above,  
ial blessings that on truth depend.

tain hopes shall gild thy setting sun,  
the gloom of sickness and disease ;  
that calm in which thy life begun,  
ake to joys of everlasting peace.

### POETICAL EFFUSION

*Religious and Political Principles of  
l-known but not popular Character.*

omptuous man ! can thy electric  
flash

he great artill'ry of the sky,  
ck the rolling thunder ? Can thy  
teams

opfic sulphur dim the blaze  
celestial ? Dares thy earth-born  
ant

the Seraph choirs, that ceaseless sing  
ud Hosannas to the Triune God ?  
the dust ! thy optics cannot bear  
ial glory ; the meridian sun  
thy sense : and yet thou dar'st invade  
id recesses of the highest heavens,  
ith excess of light, and furious tear  
mal Son from his Eternal Sire.

bel reasoner ! canst thou compre-  
end [grace,

rest works ? the smallest blade of  
uks the dew, is mystery to thee ;

st thou level, with unsalt'ring hand,  
dim telescope at things divine,

ehensibly sublime ? Away  
lam's regimen, dark rooms, and  
raw ! [word ?

st thou question the Almighty's

Can truth speak falsehood ? God himself de-  
ceive ? [Heav'n,

With giant-arm, that wars with Truth and  
The glorious pyramid of English law  
Thou gladly would'st reverse, and crush the  
crown

Beneath the people's overwhelming base.  
Vain thought ! like Egypt's, the stupendous  
pire

Shall stand, the lasting wonder of the world.

In vain dost thou affect the tender bleat  
Of bleeding innocence ; we see the wolf  
Hungry and grim, that, should the shepherds  
sleep,

Would leap the fence, and desolate the fold.  
No wonder the audacious hand assail

All earthly dignities, that dares invade  
Heaven's awful constitution, wrest the  
crown

Eternal from the Pow'r that gave thee breath.  
Thus loudly to blaspheme, contemner vile  
Of what is sacred deem'd in earth and heaven,  
Bridle thy dragon lips ; " nor let thy smoke  
Ascend for ever ;" troubled ocean, cease  
Thy factious foam, nor cast up " endless  
mire ! !"

Pure was the breeze that fans this " feat  
of arts,"

Ere tainted by thy breath : in every street  
The voice of labour sang away its cares ;  
The church and sectaries harmonious breath'd  
The genuine spirit of fraternal love :  
But when thy puritanic scowl appear'd,  
The heavens grew dark, and thy familiar  
fiend [press,

Flam'd in the pulpit, thunder'd from the  
Till all was uproar, and strong vengeance  
hurl'd

Sedition's temples smoking to the ground.

*Birmingham, 1792.*

### TO A LADY DRESSED WITH A VERY LARGE BOUQUET.

Fashion's the tyrant of mankind,  
Whose universal sway  
Can captive lead the willing mind,  
And in its silken fetters bind  
Vain mortals to obey.

See Mira with the load oppress'd  
Of a whole garden's pride ;  
The nosegay totters at her breast,  
And, miser-like, of wealth possess'd,  
Its treasure seeks to hide.

There see the Jasmin, once so meek,  
Erect its silver heads ;  
No longer languid now, and weak,  
It gains new lustre from her cheek,  
And ten-fold whiteness spreads.

The blushing Rose, in contrast sweet,  
Its fragrant leaf displays ;  
Whilst Pinks, that sprang beneath her feet,  
Now feel her heart with rapture bear,  
Whilst she her slaves surveys.



Go, gaudy flow'rs, nor in despite  
Presume those charms to shade ;  
The Rising Sun still puts to flight  
The envious clouds of parting night,  
That would his reign invade.

Go, seek the bosom, swollen with pride,  
Spleen, envy, and despair ;  
There spread your ample foliage wide,  
And, like the Pagan temple, hide  
The fiend that's worship'd there.

### PROLOGUE

To the Speeches at the Academy in Soho Square,  
Decr 15, 1792, by the REV. DR. BARROW.

**T**HO' little rhyme or reason grace his  
strains,

Yearly the Beliman feels poetic pains ;  
Sing, sing he must with wayward Muse or  
willing, [shilling.

No song, no Christmas beer, no Christmas  
But how shall task-verse keep its friends and  
favour ! [ever.

No voice, no bell, can chime in tune for  
Ev'n birth-day bards tho' laureat sack in-  
spire, [tire :

Their Pegasus, o'erstrain'd, at last must  
His annual heats let Ciber ride, or Pye,  
The steed may prance, but cannot always fly.  
Worse for the wear will grow the choicest  
things,

And Odes exhaust the virtues—even of kings.  
Since then no Christmas-box nor royal  
bays [ways,

Can teach to sing old subjects in new  
No wonder, hackney'd in this annual course,  
Poor Prologus at last should jade his horse ;  
Condemn'd to hobble o'er the same dull  
round, [bound ;

The beast will cease to curvet and to  
The proverb spoil'd, the poet's curie will  
follow,

" Semel in anno non ridet Apollo."

To luckier play-house bards new matter  
rises, [prices:  
Drawn from new plays, new honies, and new  
Their bustling Muse may dash through thick  
and thin.

From Lisle to Metz, from Paris to Berlin ;  
Nay rhyme and reason rudely may disjoint ;  
And miss her grammar, if she hits her point ;  
Of Rhyme and Muse make Heliconian foun-  
tains, [mountains ;

And change Parnassus for the Champagne  
Sing Brunswick's Duke with courage spent  
in writing,

And right keen appetite, but not for fighting,  
Homeward retreating to substantial fare,  
Untaught to dine on freedom, frogs, and air.  
Then, cross the Channel bound, when'er she  
will,

To Bagshot's tented heath and Beacon-hill,  
Of braver Britons sing the fierce campaign,  
If not with bullets, pelted sore with rain ;  
Or march'd through Hartford-flats in firm  
array,

Storming redoubts—or gallows by the way ;

Battle's loud bray with what *sung fould the*  
bear,

And sight of dead men—dangling in the air !  
Profuse of powder for their country's good,  
Shedding, like Shylock, not one drop of  
blood ;

A mournful tale of Monarchy's o'erthrow,  
Next she may tell, by *sans culottes* and *ca*  
How Democrats in clubs and taverns rail,  
Turn felons loose, and sovereigns send to  
jail ; [bread,

How meagre Jacobins seize churchmen's  
And exil'd priests on foreign alms are fed.  
Let fickle France, true tragic-comic nation,  
Style, if she please, confusion reformation ;  
But ne'er let Britons ape the revolution,  
Nor Paris plaster daub our constitution.

While Lappier Prologues treats like these  
prepare,

We still present the same old-fashion'd fare.  
Of fiery new French sauce we know the  
fault,

And give no seasoning but old Attic salt.  
Our court'ous friends, we trust, will bound  
their wishes [dishes.

To Greek and Roman, mix'd with English  
In treats, or books, we bow to classic rules,  
The doctrine and the discipline of schools.

\* One word at last indulge me on the  
state

Of your poor Prologue's poorer advocate,  
Grown, like his theme, a superannuate.  
Season on season doom'd these boards to  
tread,

As sock or buskin, Greek or Latin, led.  
To-night, the curtain dropp'd, I quit the  
stage,

Far different scenes my future cares engage.  
But may my bark, hence vent'ring from the  
shore,

Thro' life's rude surge new regions to explore,  
With gales of favour her first sails expand,  
Not Censure's tempests wreck me on this  
strand. [cheer,

Farewel.—If you vouchsafe the speeding  
Smooth glides the bark, with wind and  
tide we steer.

And may this stage, in long succession  
rich,

With brighter talents fill my vacant niche.  
Whatever the part my future fates assign,  
Let comic mirth or tragic cares be mine,  
Or shall you mortgage these dear scenes re-  
tract,

And long revere the Genius of the place.  
Grac'd with the wreaths your plaudits can  
bestow, [grow,

With growing years my gratitude shall  
And mantled boast the trophies of Soho.

\* Mr. J. Barrow, the speaker of the  
Prologue, was on the point of quitting  
the school, and had been formerly dis-  
tinguished as a performer in the plays at  
the academy, and latterly in the speeches.

\* \* \* The imposition of which W. G. R. complains was *hardly* an imposition : probably  
our new arrangement of the Poetical Department will exclude such in future.

# MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (continued from p. 1211.)

**Monday, R** HUL, in the name of the Dec. 1. Committee of Twelve, presented a report on a number of papers lately found in the Thuilleries.

The Convention proceeded on the Order of the Day, respecting the trial of Louis XVI.

**Babouze** gave it as his opinion, that the Assembly, without discussing any further metaphysical questions, ought at once to decree that the fate of Louis XVI. should be put at issue; and that, in three days, he should be bound to bring forward the means of his defence. [*Here followed some tumult.*]

**Babouze** then read a Decree of Accusation against Louis the XVIth.

After order had been restored, **St. André** said—"Louis XVI. has been already judged on the 20th of August, when he was declared an enemy of the Nation, and sentenced to be assassinated. The Primary Assemblies have confirmed their judgment. A decree of accusation is no longer necessary. You ought to pronounce that he is an enemy of his country."

**Robespierre** rose, and exercised himself as follows:—"There is no necessity for a trial; the important question is, whether he is to be tried in the law courts; Louis was a traitor for his crimes; Louis betrayed the French People as Rebels; he called in, to put them, the aid of his brother tyrants; we, and the people declared himself to be the King; Louis therefore cannot be tried; he is already condemned. He afterwards assisted at the trial of Charles the First of England, and Mary Queen of Scots: the former, he said, had been tried as a precedent, not as a precedent, he argued, were not to be adopted by them. Charles the First was tried by Judges at the disposal of Cromwell; Mary Queen of Scots was sentenced to the ambition of Elizabeth. Here the case was widely different. In the condemnation of Louis, another difficulty will arise. What punishment will you inflict? Death is too cruel, exclaimed one. No, replies another: life would be a burden. For myself, says Robespierre, I wish the punishment of death to be abolished, and have tried, though in vain, to effect it; but here (it is with regret I own the fatal truth) is a cruel exception, owing to the nature of his crimes. Louis must die; rather than 10,000 of his people should perish—Louis must, to save the country; a King, whose name alone has plunged his distracted country into a war: neither his imprisonment, nor exile, can render his existence indifferent to the public welfare. Decide the fate of Louis, therefore, immediately; his wife, and the other culprits, refer to the Tribunals. Keep his son in the Temple till peace and tranquillity are restored to the country. As for Louis himself, I move that the National

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Convention declare him a Traitor to the French Nation, and criminal towards humanity. I demand, that as fresh he may afford a striking example to the world on the very same spot where on the 20th of August so many generous martyrs fell in the cause of Liberty; and that afterwards a monument may be erected there, to remind the People of their rights, and impress on their minds a horror for Tyrant, and on that of Tyrants the salutary terror of the justice of the People."

**Pétion** said—"If you pass a Decree of Accusation against Louis XVI. you will take from you the functions of the Jury of Accusation, and will thus decide that you do not wish to know any thing of the question, which is not the intention of the Assembly; the Tribunal, to whom you remit the affair, will not be able to judge it, because a Tribunal can only apply existing laws, and the Penal Code does not at present furnish any on this subject." He therefore demanded, that they should previously declare, whether Louis XVI. could be judged, and who should be the judge.

**Lejay** said—"You have a signal vengeance to exercise: prepare an enumeration of the offences of Louis XVI. and pronounce in consequence of their offences."

After a long discussion, it was demanded that the propositions of Robespierre should be put to the vote. The Assembly, after deliberating, gave preference to the proposition of Pétion.

**Lejay** proposed, as an amendment, that it should be declared, that the King should be tried by the Convention. This amendment was adopted, and the decree passed as follows:

The National Convention decrees, "That Louis XVI. be tried by them."

**To-day 4.** The Convention ordered, that the plan of a decree should be printed, relative to the translation of their laws into foreign languages, and particularly the debates concerning the late King.

By a decree issued upon the proposition of Thuriot, "All the provisions and personal property belonging to the Emigrants, which shall be taken by the French armies, shall be confiscated to the State."

A Deputation from Belgia and Liege demanded, "That the French Nation should engage, with the Belgic people, not to form any treaty with Foreign Powers, unless the independence of Belgia should be first acknowledged [*Loud applause*]. In such case 40,000 Belgians would co-operate with the French, and not lay down their arms till the tyrants had disappeared." The Deputation then swore, in the name of their Constituents, to acknowledge no other system than Liberty

and

and Equality, and vowed an eternal hatred to all tyrants. They hoped that the war would never be concluded until tyrants should no longer exist. [*Loud applause.*]

"The Representatives of the people of Hainault and Belgia," continued the Deputies, "have resolved to break all the ties which connect these two people with the House of Austria; to annul the Belgic States and all the Sovereign Councils established in the Provinces, except those which emanate from the people. They also recommended, that, all men being equal in the eye of the Law, all distinctions are abolished, as well as the right of mortmain, and that every man may hunt upon his own grounds from the first of September to the first of March.

The President replied as follows:

"Citizen Deputies—You possess immense treasures and abbeyes. Recollect the massacres of Mons, and your former tyrants. All people are free who possess that metal which forms sabres. The terms Liberty and Equality compose a bond of union much stronger than the connexion of Austria. Choose that free government which you conceive most eligible. The Convention has declared that it will grant protection and assistance to all people who aspire to freedom."

The Deputies were invited to the sitting, and received the salute of fraternity from the President, in the midst of the most lively applause.

The order of the day was the discussion relative to subsistences; but, after many long debates, the Convention decreed, that it should give place to the trial of the King.

*Melin* wished to resume the question relative to inviolability. "Philosophers (as he); as writers inform us, censured the English for having tried Charles I. Consider, whether it had not been better, if, instead of shortening the sceptre, they had destroyed it. True Republicans would then have written their history, and they would not have been censured: Let the sword cut off the life of a Tyrant, and history will be just to our fame.

The President observing that the question of inviolability had been decided previously, the Assembly silenced the speaker.

*Buzot* required, that the Convention should decree, "that he who should presume to speak of re-establishing Royalty, under any form whatever, should be punished with death;" and he demanded the *appel nominal* respecting this proposition.

On this, all the members on the left, and part of those on the right side of the Hall, rose with a degree of enthusiasm, and called for the *appel nominal*.

*Bollant* attempted to oppose this proposition; but the Convention would not hear him. Another Deputy proposed, that they "should pass sentence on the King before they broke up." [*Loud acclamations and extravagant applause.*]

*Rouzel* supported the motion, and recommended the judgement without adjourning.

*Merlin* was considered as a having demanded that, in the preamble of the decree, it should be stated, "should not be re-established by Primary Assemblies. He excused himself by saying, that on the 10th of August, he regretted but one thing, viz. "the constitution which directed Brutus."

*Gaudet*, observing that *Merlin's* propositions tended towards anarchy, to despotism, demanded the order of the day.—*Gazire* was furious.—and *Chabot* unsuccessfully demanded to speak.

The order of the day upon *Buzot's* propositions was adopted. The National Convention decreed as follows:

"The National Convention decrees, that whoever wishes to establish a monarchy in France, or whosoever endeavours to restore it under any form, or in whatever manner, shall suffer death." [*placé, except from the left.*]

The discussion commenced upon the proposition of *Philippeaux*, touching the following terms:

"The Convention decrees, that the King shall remain in custody till it shall have pronounced a definitive sentence upon Louis."

*Petion* proposed the hour of execution should be every day upon the business of the day.

*Ogilby* demanded that the Convention should suspend the law respecting Emigrants till it should have pronounced a definitive sentence upon Louis.

*Gaston* believed that France would have bread till the fate of all families was decided upon.

*Robert* demanded, after many detained a hearing. He demanded that it should be decreed, as a fundamental principle, that no nation could be governed but by a permanent assembly. The President called him to the fore, and asked him, whether the sitting should be permanent?—*Robert* proceeded: It is perhaps needless to repeat the question in different terms. The principal point is to judge Louis XV and Louis XVI. was not sentenced in consequence of the insurrection of the 10th of August, and, if so, whether he ought not to be instantly punished.

*Buzot* opposed every motion to prevent the King from being brought to trial, because it was necessary to know his plies.

*Petion's* proposition was the following:

The National Convention decrees, that the Assembly shall be occupied exclusively, and without interruption, with the sentence of the King, a sentence which relates to the Bourbon family, and which shall be pronounced at six o'clock in the morning till six

"ing, until the business shall be finally determined."

*Dec. 4. Tower.* Every day emissaries are sent from Paris to the Departments, to circulate libels, inciting the people to demand the restoration of Royalty. Measures must be instantly taken to suppress these intrigues.

*Profil.*—An anonymous letter was sent to me, which requested a Stadtholder, with a guard of 10 000 men.

The Convention decreed, that the Ministry should publish as speedily as possible those decrees which enact the punishment of death on any person who shall propose to re-establish Royalty, or export corn.

Official dispatches were read, from Lieutenant-General Valence, announcing the capture of the castles of Namur, one of which, the fort of Vitellie, was taken by assault, after the rout of a corps of 5000 Austrians, entrenched in the wood of Ailly. The garrison were all made prisoners of war.

*Dec. 5.* A long debate ensued, respecting the difficulties, obstacles, and frauds, which existed in Paris with regard to corn. Many persons on their way to Paris with corn had been stopped by persons unknown, and obliged to return. The Convention decreed, that the emissaries who prevented the free circulation of corn in France should, if discovered, be put to death.

The Convention afterwards resumed the question touching the mode in which the King is to be tried, when they decreed as follows:—A commission extraordinary is to be formed, on whose report the Convention, on Monday the 10th of December, are to decree the digestion of the act exhibiting the charges which have been proved against Louis; and on Tuesday that of stating the interrogations which are to be put to him. The next day he is to be brought to the bar, to hear the last act read, and to answer the questions which the President may put to him. A copy of the charges and the questions will be given to him, and two days allowed him to prepare his defence; at the expiration of which time, final judgement will be passed on him by nominal appeal, every Member giving his verdict.

*Dec. 6.* The Assembly deliberated on the Trial of the King: after a variety of propositions, the following were alternately decreed:

1. That the Commission of 24, and the Committee of Legislation and General Safety, shall each name three Members, who shall be re-united to the Committee of Twelve.

2. That these 21 Members shall present on Monday next a declaration (*acte énonciatif*) of the crimes with which Louis Capet is charged, and shall arrange in due order the several parts of the evidence.

3. That they shall also present a series of questions to be proposed to Louis Capet.

4. That, in the sitting of Monday, the Convention will discuss the Declaration and the question to be proposed,

5. That, on the following morning, Louis Capet shall be brought to the bar of the Convention, to hear the Declaration read, and to answer the questions to be proposed to him only through the organ of the President.

6. That a copy of the declaration and of the series of questions shall be delivered to Louis Capet; and that the President shall adjourn the proceedings for two days, to hear his definitive answer.

7. That, on the day after his second appearance at the bar, the National Convention shall pronounce on the fate of Louis Capet, by the *appel nominal*, each Member as his name is called appearing successively in the Tribune.

8. The National Convention charges the Executive Council, on its responsibility, to take all measures necessary for the public security during the trial of Louis Capet.

*Dec. 7.* A Deputation of the Section of the Thuilleries waited on the Council-General of the Commons of Paris, with the following demands, among others, relative to the guard of the King:

1. That two Members of the Council-General should remain, during the nights, in the chamber of the *ci-devant* King, instead of one, which had hitherto been the rule.

2. That, as the *ci-devant* King had the custom of shaving himself, that liberty should now be taken from him; and that, like other prisoners, his beard should be cut with scissors.

The reason given for the first of these demands was, that the King himself being a very powerful man, and his Valet de Chambre being remarkably so, a single Commissary might easily be overcome and murdered by them. With regard to the second demand, it was founded on the possibility of the King cutting his own throat, to raise the compassion of the people in favour of his son the Dauphin.

The result of the deliberations of the Council-General was the following *arret*:

1. Every kind of cutting-instrument, and all arms offensive or defensive, and every thing of which other prisoners, supposed criminal, are deprived, shall be taken away from the prisoners of the Temple.

2. Those who serve them, or come near them, shall be subject to the same privation.

3. All eatables shall be strictly tasted by the persons appointed for the service of the prisoners, such as the cooks, confectioners, &c.

4. Every thing entering the Tower shall be scrupulously examined by the Commissaries of the Temple.

5. The *arret*, which orders that the Commissaries of the Temple shall every day give a written account to the Council of what passes in that prison, shall be strictly executed.

6. The servants shall no longer sleep in the Tower.

*Dec. 8.* Two letters were read from the Commissioners sent to Dumourier's army. In the first they acquainted the Convention

with

with their arrival at Liege; and that, in consequence of an occurrence which they deemed of the utmost consequence, they had dispatched a courier extraordinary. The occurrence alluded to was this: in their way to the army they found the roads thronged with volunteers, who were returning to Paris. In consequence of a report having been circulated amongst the troops, that the Convention had issued a decree, declaring the country to be out of danger, the volunteers, conceiving themselves free from their promises and oaths, were returning home to their families. Should this opinion gain ground, they add, it will have a dreadful effect in the armies; and therefore request some means to be pointed out to them to prevent it. The remainder of this letter, and the purport of the second, were to give an account of the money in the military chests of Mons and Brussels, and the situation of the troops. With regard to the money, they only found 10,400 livres in cash, and 65,000 in *assignats*. As to the soldiers, they are in a very bad condition. The sick in hospitals, they say, were mostly on the floor, without either mattresses or coverlets; and the soldiers on duty had most of them no breeches, or waistcoats; and what they called coats consisted of a thin patched garment: they had not even a cloak, in case of rain, to cover their suits. The cause of these misfortunes they had not yet traced.

*Dec. 10.* The sitting commenced with a deputation from the Faubourg St. Antoine, stating that the insurrections in the Department of Eure and Loire aimed at dethroning a King.—The Deputies were admitted to the honours of the sitting.

This was followed by a tedious harangue from M. Linder, in the name of the Committee of 21, wherein he re-capitulated all the crimes alleged against Louis XVI. from the commencement of the Revolution.

*Dec. 11.* The reading of the act of accusation against the King by Barbaroux was followed by a long discussion, wherein every deputy testified his eagerness to have a kick at the unfortunate Monarch.

At length the King appeared at the bar, preceded by the Commander in Chief, Santerre, escorted by the Mayor, and the Municipal Officers. After he was seated, the instrument of accusation and the interrogatories were read by M. Mallet.

*President.* Louis, you on the 20th of June, 1780, violated the Sovereignty of the people, by suspending the proceedings of their representatives, and expelling them by force from the place of their sitting. You also endeavoured, on the 23d, to dictate laws to the nation. You surrounded the deputies with guards, and presented two royal declarations, subversive to liberty; and you commanded the representatives to disperse.

*Louis.* There then existed no law to prevent me.

*President.* You ordered an army to march against the Citizens of Paris, and many of them were slaughtered in the Tuilleries.

*Louis.* I had then a right to order the troops to march, but I had no intention of shedding blood.

*President.* You have long evaded the enforcement of the decrees of the 17th of August, concerning the abolition of personal servitude, the feudal government, and the tithes. You refused for a long time to acknowledge the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man,' augmented your guard, and suffered, in moments of midnight revelry, the national cockade to be trampled under foot. The white cockade was replaced, and the nation blasphemed; and it was not till after the defeat of your guards that you changed your language, and renewed your perfidious promises.

*Louis.* I made such observations as I thought well founded upon the two first decrees; with respect to the cockade, that transaction did not take place in my presence.

*President.* At the Federation on the 14th of July, you took an oath which you have broken; and endeavoured to corrupt the public by the talents of Mirabeau.

*Louis.* I do not now recollect what passed at that time; but all this was anterior to my acceptance of the Constitution.

*President.* You have appropriated millions to bribe Paris and the Provinces; you even endeavoured to make popularity an engine to subjugate the people. You long meditated on a project of flight. A plan was delivered to you on the 23d of February, pointing out the means, which you commented upon in marginal notes.

*Louis.* I never experienced greater pleasure than in bestowing to those who were necessitous; and what I then did had no reference to any meditated design.

*President.* A number of the Nobility and soldiery were dispersed through the Tuilleries, to favour that flight: and you attempted on the 18th April to leave Paris and go to St. Cloud.

*Louis.* This charge is absurd.

[Here the President went over all the circumstances respecting the flight to Varennes, and exhibited a memorandum of the 23d January, with a marginal note in the King's hand writing.]

*Louis.* I know nothing of this memorandum; with respect to what relates to my journey to Varennes, I must refer to what I said to the Commissioners of the National Convention at that period.

*President.* The blood of the Citizens was shed on the 19th of July in the *Champ de Mars*, in consequence of a criminal coalition between you and *de la Fayette*, to which Mirabeau alluded. You have endeavoured,

by



by libellous pamphlets and journals, to pervert the public opinion, to depreciate assignats, and to support the cause of the emigrants.

*Louis.* What passed on the 19th of July cannot in any degree affect me. Of the rest I am entirely ignorant.

*President.* You concealed the particulars of the coalition of Pillnitz, till the very moment when they were known to all Europe.

*Louis.* I communicated this as soon as I knew it: and, moreover, every thing relative to the transaction applies to the Ministers.

*President.* You have encouraged the Counter-Revolution of Ailes, by sending three Civil Commissioners, who were employed in defending the Rebels.

*Louis.* The instruction of the Commissioners will prove what they were charged to perform: and I knew of none of the articles when they were presented to me by the Ministers.

*President.* You protracted for the space of a month the enforcement of the decree for the re-union of the *Contat*; and, during that interval, this country was wasted by civil war, and the Commissioners sent thither by you effected its destruction.

*Louis.* I do not recollect what obstacle retarded the execution of the decree. The latter part of this interrogatory relates to the persons sent, and those who sent them.

*President.* You did not exert yourself to crush the germs of Counter-Revolution at Nîmes, Montauban, Mendes, &c. till the conspiracy of Sallant broke out.

*Louis.* I issued all the orders which the Ministers advised.

*President.* You kept in pay your former guards *de corps* at Coblenz, and transmitted several sums of money to Louille, Choiseul, Beaupré, Polignac, and others.

*Louis.* As soon as I knew that my guards *de corps* assembled on the other side the Rhine, I stopped their pay. Of the rest, I have no recollection.

*President.* Your brothers, enemies of the country, rallied the Emigrants, raised regiments, negotiated loans, and formed alliances, in your name; which you did not disavow till the moment when you could not mar their projects. All these circumstances are proved by a note in their own handwriting.

*Louis.* I disavowed all the transactions of my brothers, following the line chalked out by the Constitution as soon as it was defined to me. I know nothing of the note.

*President.* The army of the line, which ought to have been raised to the war establishment, consisted only of 10,000 men at the close of December 1791. You neglected to provide for the external safety of the country. Your agent, Naudaine, demanded a levy of 30,000 men; but he did not recruit beyond 20,000, pretending that every thing was ready. You refused to sanction a de-

creed for the encampment of 20,000 men near Paris.

*Louis.* I issued all necessary orders to the Ministers for putting the troops upon the war establishment; the estimates were laid before the Assembly in December. If the Ministers were guilty of deception, that ought not to be imputed to me.

*President.* You sent officers to command, with intent to disorganize the army, and to desert their regiments, and to be devoted to your brother Leopold of Austria.

*Louis.* There is not one word of truth in this article of accusation.

*President.* It is proved, by a letter from Choiseul, that you had commissioned your diplomatic agents to promote the coalition of foreign potentates; particularly to cement the peace between Turkey and Austria; that the latter might be enabled to send a greater number of troops against France.

*Louis.* M. de Choiseul has not spoken the truth. This was never the case.

*President.* It was not until July 10, when 50,000 Prussians had commenced their march against France, that you gave the legislative corps official information of this act of hostility.

*Louis.* I did not know it myself till that period. All correspondence passed through the Ministers.

*President.* You confided the charge of the War-Department to d'Abancourt, Calonne's nephew; and so successful was your conspiracy, that Longwi and Verdun were surrendered upon the first approach of the enemy.

*Louis.* I did not know that d'Abancourt was M. de Calonne's nephew. It was not I that dismantled these places, nor have I any knowledge that they were dismantled.

*President.* You have destroyed our Marine by favouring the emigration of its officers, when the Legislative Corp proved to you, on the 5th of March, that Bertrand granted passports every day. You replied, that you were very well satisfied with his services.

*Louis.* I did all I could to retain the officers. As for Bertrand, since the National Assembly did not exhibit any specific accusation against him, I did not think it was my duty to supersede him.

*President.* You have encouraged Despotic Government in the Colonies, where your agents have universally fomented the Counter-Revolution there, effected at the very time when it was on the point of being accomplished in France.

*Louis.* If there were any of my agents in the Colonies, they have not spoken the truth. I know nothing of the business.

*President.* You have avowed yourself the Protector of Fanatics who disturbed the interior of the State, that you might recover your former power.

*Louis.* I knew nothing about this plot.

*President.* You suspended the execution of the Decree of the 29th, relative to the Factions Priests.

*Louis.*

*Louis.* The Constitution left me the free sanction of the decrees.

*President.* You wrote a Letter, expressive of sanction, to your guard after it was disbanded, and continued to keep it in pay.

*Louis.* I only did this till it should be new-modelled, as the decree imported.

*President.* You retained the Swiss Guards, contrary to the Constitution, and at a time when they were ordered to depart by the Legislative Assembly.

*Louis.* I executed every decree relative to this subject.

*President.* You have employed in Paris particular persons to wind up the springs of a Counter-Revolution; and given them pensions out of the Civil List.

*Louis.* I knew nothing of their plots; and I never conceived the idea of a Counter-Revolution.

*President.* You endeavoured by considerable sums to seduce many of the Members of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies.

*Louis.* Many persons presented similar subjects, but I rejected them all.

*President.* You made no exertion to demand satisfaction for the injuries sustained by France from different Countries of Europe.

*Louis.* The Diplomatic Correspondence will prove the contrary. The rest concerns the Minister.

*President.* You reviewed the Swiss on the 10th of August at five in the morning, and the Swiss fired first upon the Citizens.

*Louis.* I reviewed all the troops who were collected near me; I even requested a deputy from the Convention to come thither, and afterwards I retired into its bosom with my family.

*President.* Why did you collect these troops from the Castle?

*Louis.* All the constituted authorities were apprized of it. The Castle was menaced, and I, as one of the constituted authorities, conceived it my duty to defend myself.

*President.* Why did you send for the Mayor of Paris to the Palace in the night between the 6th and 10th of August?

*Louis.* On account of the rumours which were circulated.

*President.* You have spilt the blood of the French.

*Louis.* No, Sir, it was not I.

*President.* You have authorised Septeuil to trade largely at Hamburgh in grain, sugar, and coffee.

*Louis.* I do not understand what you say.

*President.* Why did you put the Veto upon the Decree for establishing a camp of 20,000 men?

*Louis.* The constitution gave me the uncontrollable exercise of this power; and, even at this very period, I proposed a Camp at Soissons.

After these interrogatories, the Assembly presented to Louis the original writings on

which the process was grounded; the principal parts of which he disavowed, as not having any knowledge of them, reserving others which wore some little appearance of authenticity for farther explanation; and he rejected others as anterior to his acceptance of the Constitution.

After reading these particulars, Louis withdrew into the Hall of Conference. After violent debates, wherein the Legislators, to use the President's expression, appeared more like *gladiators* than legislators, the Convention decreed, "that Louis should be permitted to chuse a Counsel for his defence."

Before Louis appeared at the bar, the Convention decreed, that the wives and daughters of the French emigrants who left France should suffer the same penalties as their Fathers and husbands.

(To be continued.)

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris, Jan. 20.* "The National Convention, after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of death shall be inflicted on his Most Christian Majesty.

"This judgement was carried by a majority of rather more than 100. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest, in respect to the time when it should be inflicted; some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war; and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion, and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

"Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to be attached to the Royal Prisoner can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the Convention, that many of the members, who went to the Hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the King if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

"There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name many of the members, to murder them on the spot, if they did not vote for the death of the King.

"I cannot express the horror which was painted in the Countenance of every individual in the National Convention, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and Relation.

"The King is perfectly reconciled to his Fate. The situation of her Majesty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princess Royal, is melancholy indeed!"

*Poland.* The General Confederation of Grodno has issued orders to arrest, and bring to punishment, all agitators; and also to prevent



vent the assembling of clubs for the discussion of politics.

The Marshals of the two United General Confederations have written a letter to the King of Poland, stating, 1. That they propose to diminish the number of troops in the Capital. 2. To reach the regiment of Lithuanian Foot Guards, and the regiment of Infantry under the command of M. Dziedvicki. And, 3. To diminish the number of Military Quarters in the neighbourhood of Warsaw.

The conclusion of this Letter is as follows:

"Your Majesty must acknowledge, that the Nations, who by means of their magnanimity produced the Revolution of the 1st of November, and all the benefits which served for the support of the Republic, and of its Civil and Political Liberty, having deposed the Republic under the yoke of Monarchical Despotism. It is in consequence of this principle, that the General Confederation of the two Nations is convinced, that not only your Majesty will not give any opposition to these measures, dictated by prudence; but that you yourself, born a noble Pole and a freeman, and wishing for nothing but the happiness of your country, which is common to you with the rest of the Citizens, will not spare either pains or effort to render the Government of this Republic, which you are connected with by so many ties, at once moderate, free, and durable. Such, in fact, is the only ambition which is permitted to a King, who ought not to consider himself as the Master, but as the Chief, of the State confided to his care.

*General Gazette, Nov. 29, 1792."*

The Emperor is making very active preparations to recover the losses of the last campaign. He is raising 100,000 men. The Emperor of Russia, who had come to meet the march of his troops, has recalled that order. The forces of the Germanic Empire have agreed to furnish him with a contingent. The Language of these Emperors is to command the latter troops.

The King of Prussia has made some large gratuities in money to the Prussian troops, for their brave conduct at Fraustadt. To some of their Officers he has bestowed honourable marks of his approbation.

The Dutch are extremely busy in placing their marine on the most respectable footing. Several line of battle ships and frigates have been lately put in commission.

*Bellin, Dec. 15.* The French Jacobins had attempted to introduce weapons of assassination into Spain. A vessel from France arrived there, laden with a great number of chests, which the Captain declared were full of scythes to be used in the woods. One of these chests having slipped from some of the people, who were unloading them, broke by its fall, and a quantity of sword-blades fell out. This discovery led them to open the others, where, instead of scythes, they

found sabres, poignards, and every species of destructive instruments, many of which, being made in a singular manner, terrified the spectators. The officers of the police immediately put the Captain of the vessel into irons, as well as the merchant to whom this strange cargo was addressed; and they seized the whole. Some days prior to this, a French hair-dresser had been stopped, who was hawking about, as a pedlar, papers of an incendiary nature. These letters mention also, that two other hair dressers from the same place were taken up at Madrid for a similar offence a few days before.

There have been two severe storms at *Hamburg*. In the first the shipping sustained the principal damages; but, in the latter, all the steeples of the churches, and other buildings, were more or less damaged. The streets were nearly filled with ruins; and it was with difficulty that the corn-magazine was preserved. The damage is said to be incredible.

#### WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Deputies from the islands of Martinico and Guadeloupe have lately arrived in London, who solicit the protection of our government to these two islands from the plunders whom the French Republic is disposed to send there, in order to place the inhabitants on the same footing with St. Domingo. It is well known that Martinico and Guadeloupe have driven away the Jacobin Rochambeau and his 3000 men, who were destined to reduce them to the same state of anarchy with the rest of the French settlements.

*Cape Francis.* This ill-fated island is in a melancholy situation—murders and massacres are without number; the canes, on one plantation or another, are set on fire every night by the Blacks, with whom are joined great numbers of the Malatoes, between whom and the Whites, joined also by the Malatoes and Blacks, are continued skirmishes and battles. The prisoners taken are put to the most unheard-of cruel tortures: one favourite revenge they practise is, the pressing or screwing the unfortunate person to taken between two boards, and then sawing them into small pieces, beginning either at the head or feet, as cruelty or chance dictates. The week before he left the island, there was a fight, in the town of Cape Francis, between the Aristocratic and the Democratic parties, wherein six of the principal merchants were sacrificed; one of whom, supposed the richest there, and a warm friend of the old form of government, was mangled and cut into small pieces, which they stuck on the point of their swords, or fixed in their hats, and, so decorated, paraded the town in triumph. Want of order and subordination reigned also on-board the men of war in the harbour, the crew having command, and the officers being subject to their caprice.

*Martinique.* The Governor who presides over the affairs of the colony, with the general approbation of its inhabitants, understanding there were 1200 troops, and three Commissioners, deputed by the National Assembly, on their way from Old France, dispatched a frigate from the road of St. Pierre, to meet the fleet, and acquaint the commanding officer, that the inhabitants of the island being at length, after a struggle of two years, in a state of perfect security, and having forgotten all political animosities, were determined that no intrusion from France, in her present situation, should subject them to a renewal of former disorders; that, when France should be capable of governing herself, it would be time to acknowledge her supremacy; and that at present not one would be suffered to land. In consequence of this mission, which was actually executed, the ship steered for Hispaniola, and the 1800 troops are now in Cape Nicholas Mole.

#### AMERICA.

*Pittsburgh, Virginia.* We are informed that the Complanter, New Arlow, and sixty of the Chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation, have set out for the Miami Town, to counsel with the hostile Indians, and to exert their influence to bring about a peace between them and the United States.

#### SETTLEMENT OF SIERRA-LEONE.

On Saturday last advices were received at the Sierra-Leone house, from that settlement, dated Oct. 20, giving a favourable account of the farther progress of the colony. An amicable meeting, or palaver, had been held with the Chiefs on the subject of the distribution of the lots of land, of which a regular survey was begun. The rains had ceased, and the health of the Nova-Scotia Blacks was much improved. It appears also by the returns, that the mortality among them had not been so very great as was apprehended, only 95 American Blacks having died, from the time of their landing to the 20th of October: the number of them remaining alive was 1016. Somewhat more than 60 Whites appear in all to have died, the chief of whom were of the lower order living on shore. The Company's Accountant, who returned on account of his health, died on his arrival in England.

Information has been received, by the Harpy, of the Colony's progress up to the 20th of November.

The Company's brig Catharine, of 140 tons, which was dispatched home with some of the adventurers to Balam, and brought the dispatches of the 20th of October, had been lost off Buetord in a storm, and one boy perished.

From the report of the physician, it appears, that the disease which troubled the settlers most was a remittant fever, and that by administering bark, at as short intervals

as the stomach will bear, immediately after the first paroxysm, it changes it into an intermittent fever, which may be then cured with as much certainty as the common ague in England. The Doctor attributes most of the mortality to those causes which are common to all new colonies, and says, that the climate, as far as he can judge from his short experience, is very good. Of the 1100 free blacks embarked at Halifax in January, 1792, the following is a return of the deaths up to the 2d of September, 1792, which in the men and women have been principally old and infirm, and many of those who died on shore were landed in a diseased state. On their passage 35 men, 18 women, 7 boys, and 5 girls: total, 65. Since their arrival, 28 men, 23 women, 21 boys, and 22 girls: total, 99. General total, 164.

#### IRELAND.

*Garrickmacross, Dec. 31.* Last Sunday, a numerous and armed mob, called Defenders, paraded through this town, and hence proceeded on the road towards Ardee. Norman Steele, Esq. a magistrate, having been apprised of their meeting, and intention to commit depredations, set off with a party of the army across the country to meet them. On coming up with them, he humanely endeavoured to persuade them to disperse quietly, but to no purpose, for in a short time they surrounded Mr. Steele and his party and fired on them.

Mr. Steele, in his own defence, and to save the lives of those with him, was obliged to read the Riot Act; during which time a great number of shots were fired on the Magistrates and the soldiery.

At length he was compelled to direct the army to fire, and several of these unfortunate men were killed and wounded.

Immediately after, a party of the light horse arrived from Monaghan, and happily, for the present, restored tranquillity.

*Thrapston, Jan. 10, 1793.* This day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to express his satisfaction in referring to your counsels in the present situation of affairs.

"His Majesty feels the utmost concern that various attempts should have been made to excite a spirit of discontent and disturbance; and that appearances should have manifested themselves, in any part of this kingdom, of a design to effect by violence an alteration in the Constitution.

"It is an additional ground of uneasiness to his Majesty, that views of conquest and dominion should have incited France to interfere with the Government of other countries, and to adopt measures with regard to his

his Majesty's Allies, the States-General, neither conformable to the law of Nations, nor the positive stipulations of existing Treaties; especially when both his Majesty and the States-General had observed the strictest neutrality with regard to the affairs of France.

"Under these circumstances, I have ordered, by his Majesty's commands, an augmentation of the forces upon this establishment.

"By the advice of the Privy-Council, measures have been taken to prevent the exportation of corn, provisions, and naval stores, arms and ammunition. The circumstances which rendered these measures necessary will, I trust, justify any temporary infringement of the laws, and will induce you to give them a parliamentary sanction.

"It will afford his Majesty the greatest satisfaction, if by a temperate and firm conduct the blessings of peace can be continued; but he feels assured of your zealous concurrence in his determination to provide for the security and interests of his dominions, and to fulfil those positive engagements to which he is equally bound by the honour of his Crown, and the general interests of the Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to grant such supplies for the public service, as the honour and security of his Majesty's Crown and Government, and the exigencies of the times, may require.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Protestant Charter-schools, and other public institutions, which have so repeatedly been the objects of your care, will, I doubt not, engage your accustomed regard and liberality.

"I am to recommend to you, in his Majesty's name, to adopt such measures as may be most advisable for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and for this purpose to render more effectual the law for establishing a militia in this kingdom.

"His Majesty has the fullest confidence that you will, on all occasions, shew your firm determination to enforce due obedience to the laws, and to maintain the authority of Government, in which you may depend upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation and support: and I have it in particular command from his Majesty to recommend it to you, to apply yourselves to the consideration of such measures as may be most likely to strengthen and cement a general union of sentiment among all classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution. With this view his Majesty trusts that the situation of his Majesty's Catholic subjects will engage your serious attention; and in the consideration of

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this subject he relies on the wisdom and liberality of his Parliament.

"I am truly sensible of the repeated testimonies which I have received of your approbation; and I will endeavour to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by strenuously exerting the power with which I am entrusted, for the maintenance of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, as the best security for the liberty of the subject, and prosperity of Ireland."

*Dublin, Jan. 1.* The accounts from the county of Louth, with respect to the proceedings of a banditti, calling themselves Defenders, grow daily more alarming; near forty houses have been attacked belonging to Protestants, for the purpose of plundering them of their arms, and most of the attacks have been successful. Among those whose houses were attacked was Mr. Owen's of Roxborough, Mr. Henry Brabazon, Mr. J. T. Foster, of Stone-house, Mr. Blacker, Mr. Hanlon, Mr. M'Clintock, &c. At the latter place they met with resistance, and were beaten off. This banditti were linked together by an oath of secrecy, and they have their regular leaders and captains; they train themselves by night in the practice of fire-arms, or execute plans of robbery. Last week these daring insurgents are said to have met in Dunleer in very great numbers, perhaps from 1500 to 2000, some armed with guns, some with pitchforks; but it does not appear they had any settled object. The army were immediately dispatched from Dundalk, and on their approach the mob dispersed. On Saturday morning about thirty of these men were, about the hour of six, fighting in the streets at Castle-bellingham when the Mail Coach arrived there from Drogheda, and the Mail Guard, having left the post bag at the Post-office, was returning to the inn, when he was violently attacked; but having his pistols in his belt, he immediately fired one of them at the mob, and effected his retreat to the inn; however the door was soon forced, and overpowered by numbers, he was robbed of his pistols and cut and otherwise abused, inasmuch that his life is despaired of; however it does not appear that there was the smallest intention on the part of the rioters to attack the Mail, as some of them told the passengers in the coach that they took the Guard to be a military man, from his dress.

#### SCOTLAND.

In the course of the autumn 1792, Thomas and John Carruthers and Robert Beattie, tacksmen of a free-stone quarry belonging to the Viscount of Stormont, lying at the foot of the water of Kirtle, in their progress of working the same, discovered a mass of tar, incruled on all sides with the rock. The hollow in which it was found would have held about a gallon and a half Scotch measure;

sure; and the quantity of tar found was about an English pint and a half. When the tar so found was tried, it burnt in fire like common tar extracted from fir, but had not the same smell; it was soft, and became fluid in their fire.

The rock in which it was found is a white free stone of a good quality.—There was no fire joint in the rock in which the tar was found nearer than three feet.

The quarriers are of opinion it has proceeded from a spring in the North-west side of the quarry. This spring leaves a black stony substance like tar; and the substance, they imagine, coming through the pores of the rock, has produced the mass above mentioned.

*Edinburgh.* An eminent master-furrier in this town has just finished two elegant gown-pieces, manufactured from Shetland Wool, the one for her Majesty the Queen, and the other for her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. They have also just finished a very handsome and uncommonly fine coat-piece for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a beautiful gown-piece for her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, both of the common Scotch Worsted. Encouraged by the patronage of personages so highly distinguished, we may reasonably hope soon to see the woollen manufacture attain a degree of perfection hitherto unknown in this country. A gown-piece, similar in pattern to that of her Majesty, has been ordered for the Empress of Russia.

#### PORT NEWS.

*Plymouth, Dec. 26.* Orders were received this day at the dock-yard for the artificers in every department to work double times; the shipwrights worked till half past seven last night. The greatest exertion is used to get the ships ready. The Boyne and Windsor Castle 68 guns each, and the Egmont and Castlen, 74 guns each, are getting ready to be commissioned. The Nautilus of 16 guns, was commissioned yesterday, and ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. The Alarm, of 32 guns, (having undergone a thorough repair) is brought down the harbour to be got ready with the utmost dispatch for commission; the Syren only waits for a fair wind to proceed to Spithead to bring round the St. George's feather, sent on board the Orion and Hannibal, as the St. George is ordered for Spithead immediately. As soon as the sails, the Admiral is to hoist his flag on board the Powerful, 74 guns, Capt. Hicks.

*Jan. 4.* Capt. Barlow and Lieut. Mends, of the Childers sloop of war, are arrived from that ship, which was left at Fowey. The particulars brought are of infinite importance at this crisis. The Childers cruized off Brest harbour, and last Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Childers stood within three-quarters of a mile of three batteries in Brest

harbour. Her colours were not then hoisted; the Battery on the star-board side fired a shot, which passed over her. The Childers then hoisted the British colours; and the Fort hoisted the National Colours, with a red pendant over the ensign, which was answered by the other two Forts. The Childers was then driven by the tide of flood within half a mile of the Forts; and Capt. Barlow was obliged, it being calm, to have her oars out, to keep her from driving too far in: immediately a cross heavy fire began by signal from the batteries. Fortunately a breeze of wind sprang up, and the Childers made sail. She being a small object, only one shot hit her, which providentially struck one of her guns, and split it in three pieces, without injuring a man. The pieces were collected and flung; and the shot weighed 48 pounds. The Childers arrived safe at Fowey. Capt. Barlow set off for London express; and Lieut. Mends waited on Admiral Coffey with this interesting intelligence. The ships of war in Brest water, with their sails bent, were one of three decks, one of two decks, and five stout frigates.

*Jan. 5.* This day was commissioned His Majesty's ship Egmont, 74 guns, and the command given to Capt. A. Dixon; also the Alarm, 32 guns, Capt. Robertson. Orders were received in the Dock-yard by this day's Post, to get ready for commission with all possible dispatch, the Captain, Colossus, and Illustrious, 74 guns each; and at the same time the caulkers were sent on board the Royal Sovereign of 110 guns, and London of 98, to forward them with the utmost expedition, and to prepare them for sea-service.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Liverpool, Dec. 22.* This afternoon, between the hours of four and six, we had a very dreadful storm of wind, which, we fear, has done considerable damage. Amongst other matters, are the following: the ship Charlemont, Pindar, for Africa, lying at anchor near the Slyne, was driven on shore at Kinn's Hole, but will be got off again with little damage: the Peggy, McIlroy, from Newry, that arrived on Saturday evening, is on shore near the tide-mill, but will be got off again without damage. One of the turrets and vane were blown from the steeple of St. Peter's church, which broke through the roof, near the organ-loft: no service in the church yesterday in consequence. Two large trees in the North Walk were torn up by the roots, several others nearly dislodged from their native earth, and a considerable part of the paling blown down. A man walking near the copper-works was taken off his feet by the wind, and had his leg broke in the fall: he was immediately carried to the Infirmary. The upper part of the stone work, which supported the ship's weather-vane, on the top

top of Mr. France's elegant new warehouses, George's dock, was by the violence of the wind, broken off, and, with the vane, thrown on the top of the building.

*East Retford, Notts.* The present Head Bailiff of this place, though a very young man, and engaged in trade, has had the commendable spirit, in imitation of the late Bailiff of Birmingham, to free their fruit-markets from a species of fraud too long practised with impunity, by totally suppressing the use of short and fraudulent measures, which the offenders, to favour the deception, had caused to be made higher than usual, but contracted in breadth.—It were to be wished, that, wherever these illegal practices prevail, this example were followed by wise officers whose duty it is to effect a like reform, in commiseration of the poor, and in justice to all other persons liable to suffer by such abuses.

The following accident happened on Wednesday last, in *Norman-Court-Park*: Mr. Thistlethwayte's keeper had been assisted by a footman in driving the deer, one of which presenting itself as a fair mark, the keeper fired, and the deer fell; but he was surprised to observe, at the same instant, the footman run a short distance, and then drop: on approaching him, he found that the ball, after passing through the body of the deer, had entered the lungs of his unfortunate fellow-servant, who never spoke after, having breathed his last before others of the family, who observed the transaction from the house, could reach the spot to assist in bearing him in.

As the workmen belonging to Mr. Heywood, of *Sarford*, near Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, were taking down an old house, they found a large quantity of gold and silver coin, chiefly of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and Charles I. some of which were in good preservation, others much defaced. What renders it the more remarkable is, that about 25 years ago the other part of the house was repaired, and then was found a similar quantity of money, of the same reigns with the above, which the then worthy proprietor, — Taylor, esq. gave to the workmen. It is supposed to have been secreted during the civil wars.

On the 17th of December was discovered, in a meadow, at *Foleshill*, co. Warwick, belonging to Mr. Joseph Whiting, of that place, in digging a trench, about two feet below the surface, an earthen pot, containing upwards of 1800 Roman copper coins, principally of the Emperors Constantine, Constant, Constantius, and Magnentius; most of which remain in the possession of Mr. Whiting, for the inspection of the curious. And on the 12th of January, in continuing the same trench, he found another earthen jug, containing a great quantity of larger coin; but the latter were a greater preservation.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Abstract of an Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or resident, in certain cases.*

1. It is enacted, that the master of a vessel arriving in any port of this kingdom shall immediately specify in writing, to the collector of such port, the number, names, rank, and occupation, of any foreigners which shall be on board his vessel.

2. Under the penalty of 10l. for every foreigner on board the vessel whom he shall have neglected or refused to declare.

3. That every Alien arriving in any port in this kingdom, on or after the 10th day of January 1793, shall immediately declare in writing, to the collector of such port, his or her name, rank, and occupation, or, if Servants, the name, &c. of their masters or mistresses, or shall verbally make such declaration to such officer to be reduced by him into writing; and shall also declare the country where they have principally resided for six months preceding their arrival; and every Alien neglecting to make such declaration, or making a false declaration thereof, shall be adjudged to depart out of this realm, and, if afterwards found in this realm, shall be transported for life.

4. That every Alien, arriving as aforesaid, shall obtain from the collector of such port a certificate of such declaration in writing.

5. Exception of foreign Mariners employed in such ships certified by the master to the collector.

6. No Alien to import any weapons, arms, gunpowder, or ammunition whatever, other than as merchandize according to law; and any officer of the customs may seize such weapons, &c. taking an account thereof.

7. In case His Majesty shall, by proclamation or order, direct that Aliens shall not be landed in this kingdom, or shall only be landed at particular places, then the master of every ship, having Aliens on board, shall not suffer them to land contrary to such proclamation or order (unless by express permission of His Majesty), under the penalty of 50l. for every Alien so landing, and forfeiture of the ship.

8. No Alien shall depart from the place of his arrival (except to make the declaration aforesaid) without obtaining a passport from the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of such place, or from one Justice of Peace for the district, containing the name, rank, and occupation of such Alien, and the town to which he purposes to go.

9. Aliens (except servants of British subjects attendant on their masters), arrived in this kingdom since the 1st of January 1792, or arriving in future, desirous of changing their residence, or of quitting the town at which they have arrived by virtue of their first passport, shall obtain from the Mayor, or a Justice of Peace for the district, a passport



port expressing the name and description of such Alien, and also the name of the town to which such Alien proposes to remove.

10. Magistrates may grant passports to Alien merchants to pass to and from all parts of the kingdom.

11. The Mayor of any town, or a Justice of Peace of any district, may require of any Alien arrived after the 1st of January 1792, or arriving in future (except servants as aforesaid), who shall be passing through or found in such town or district, to exhibit his passport; and in default thereof, or if he is not in the way to the town therein expressed, or if such Mayor, &c. shall see cause to suspect that he is not, *bona fide*, proceeding to such town, or has landed contrary to such proclamation as aforesaid, such Mayor, &c. may commit such Alien to gaol until notice be sent to His Majesty's Secretary of State; and, unless His Majesty shall signify His pleasure for the discharge of such Alien, he shall be detained in gaol without bail until delivered by course of law.

12. Every Alien who shall refuse to shew his passport, or who shall be found not proceeding to the town therein expressed, or who shall land contrary to His Majesty's order, shall be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month, and afterwards shall depart the realm.

13. Any person forging or altering a passport, or obtaining such passport under any other name than that which he shall have declared to such Custom-house officer, &c. or falsely pretending to be the person mentioned in such passport, shall be punished as in the preceding section.

14. Notice of these regulations to be printed in different languages, and affixed in the different ports, and delivered to all foreigners; but proof of such delivery not to be necessary to the conviction of any Alien offending against this act.

15. Any Alien neglecting to depart the realm when ordered by his Majesty so to do, to be committed to the county gaol.

16. Any Alien, disobeying such proclamation or order of His Majesty, shall be imprisoned for a month, and then to depart the realm within a time to be limited; and if found within the realm after such time, to be transported for life.

17. Any Secretary of State, who shall apprehend that immediate obedience will not be paid to such proclamation, may give any Alien in charge to one of His Majesty's messengers, to be conducted out of the kingdom.

18. His Majesty, by order in council, or order under the Royal Sign Manual, may order any Alien arrived since the 1st of January 1792, or arriving hereafter (except Alien merchants and servants of British subjects), to reside in such districts as His Majesty shall think necessary; and Aliens dis-

obeying such order, to be committed to the county gaol.

19. Every Alien who has arrived in England since the 1st of January 1792, shall, within ten days from the 10th of January 1793, and every Alien arriving in future shall, within ten days after his arrival at the place expressed in his passport, deliver to the Chief Magistrate where he shall be, or, if no Chief Magistrate, to a Justice of Peace of the district, an account in writing of his name, rank, occupation, and place of abode, and the place of his residence for six months preceding, and take a certificate thereof; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such declaration, or of delivering a false account, to be imprisoned.

20. Magistrates may summon Aliens, suspected of not having delivered such accounts, before them, and cause them to be arrested.

21. Any Justice of the Peace, Mayor, or Chief Magistrate, may, by notice in writing, require of any housekeeper within their district an account in writing of the names, rank, and occupation, of all Aliens resident in their houses.

22. Copies of accounts delivered to Custom-house officers, &c. and of passports and certificates granted by Magistrates, to be transmitted to one of the Secretaries of State.

23. The Justices of the courts of Westminster may admit Aliens to bail.

24. As may also any Justice of Peace, by authority of the Secretary of State.

25. All Aliens, arrived in this kingdom since the 1st of January 1792, shall, if within the limits of the Bills of Mortality, or the parishes of Marybone, Pancras, and Chelsea, on the 10th of January 1793, or if out of those limits, within ten days from the said 10th of January, and every Alien arriving in future shall, within ten days after his arrival, give to some neighbouring Magistrate an account of all weapons, arms, gunpowder, and ammunition, in their possession, and shall, within three days from such notice, deliver up to such Magistrate all such weapons, &c. except such only which they shall have licence to keep from one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. And it shall not be lawful for any such Alien, after such delivery, to buy, or to have in his possession, or in the possession of others for his use, any weapons, &c. And any person, neglecting or refusing to obey the above directions, shall, on conviction, be judged to depart this realm, and, if found therein after such time, shall be transported.

26. Magistrates may require Aliens resident in their jurisdictions, or passing through the same, to deliver up all weapons, &c. in their possession, under pain of being ordered to depart the realm.

27. Any of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, or any two Justices of Peace, or any Mayor or Chief Magistrate, may cause any house,



house, rented or occupied by any Aliens, (except Alien merchants), and any house in which any Alien shall be a lodger or inmate, to be searched in the day-time, in the presence of a Peace-officer, in order to discover any weapons, &c. and to seize the same.

28. And may require, from housekeepers where Aliens may lodge, an account in writing of all weapons, &c. in their houses.

29. His Majesty may send out of the realm any Alien who shall have been committed to any goal as aforesaid for any offence against this act.

30. If any Alien so sent out of the realm shall return, he shall, on conviction thereof, be transported for life.

31. In all questions respecting offences against this act, the proof to lie on the party accused.

32. No person to be deemed an Alien merchant, except he shall be *bona fide* engaged in carrying on trade, and seeking his living thereby.

33. Foreign ambassadors and their servants duly registered, and persons naturalized, excepted out of this act.

34. Aliens not fourteen years old excepted.

35. Certificates and passports to be given gratis.

36. Fresh passports or certificates may be granted where the former ones are lost or mislaid.

37. Persons adjudged to be transported, to be sent to such places as His Majesty shall direct.

38. If any person, ordered or adjudged to be transported, shall be found at large within the realm, or, after sentence of transportation pronounced, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

#### *Particular account of the Murder of Louis XVI.*

During the night of Jan. 20, Paris was illuminated, and no person whatever was permitted to go abroad in the streets. Large bodies of armed men patrolled every part of that immense metropolis, the rattling of coaches ceased, the streets were deserted, and the city was buried in profound silence, more horrid than expression can equal. About two o'clock in the morning of the fatal Monday the 21st, voices were heard, at intervals, through the gloom, of lamentation and distress; but whence they proceeded, or what they were, no person has been able to discover. This circumstance, among many others, has greatly terrified the people. The unhappy Monarch passed all Sunday in preparations for his approaching change. His calm resignation, and his meek patience, displayed the eminence of that soul which animated the tenement of clay; but the meeting and the parting of his family was a scene too painful, too distressing to the feelings of humanity. The

poor Queen hung around the neck of her dear departing Lord in a delirium of anguish: the Princess Royal grasped his hand, the Dauphin embraced his knees, and Madame Elizabeth bathed his feet with the torrent of her tears. The Queen was at last removed from him in a state of insensibility; from which she did not revive before two o'clock on Monday afternoon; when she raved, and called upon the name of her murdered husband. The King exhibited on this sad occasion all the tenderness of a Husband, a Father, a Brother; and, appearing more affected by the affliction of persons so dear and so beloved than by his own misfortunes, consoled them with the most soothing words. Having passed through this trying scene, he now applied to his religious duties, and prepared to meet his God. The conversation which he held with his Confessor was pious, sensible, animated, and his hope was full of immortality (*de l'immortalité bienheureuse*). He protested his innocence, and forgave from his heart his cruel enemies. The clocks of Paris at length sounded eight on Monday morning, and the Royal Martyr was summoned to his fate. He issued out of his prison, and was conducted to a coach belonging to the Mayor of Paris, in which were two soldiers of the *Gendarmerie*; he was attended by his Confessor, and assisted to step into the carriage by one or two of the sentinels, who stood at the gates of the Temple. But here an event happened, which must rend the most obdurate heart with poignant sympathy. Soon after the coach was driven off, and the King was conducting to death, the Dauphin escaped from those who had the care of him, and ran down stairs with great precipitation. The sentinel at the bottom of the stairs, who appears to have had a tender heart, stopped him, and said, "Where are you going, my dear, in such a hurry?"—"Pray, pray, let me alone," said the innocent child; "I'll go in the street, and fall down upon my knees, and beg the people not to kill my dear Papa."

The Place de Louis Quinze, now called the Place of the Revolution, was the spot appointed for the MURDER. The place was filled with prodigious multitudes of people, and large bodies of horse and foot were drawn up to protect the execution. The most awful silence prevailed, while the coach was advancing slowly towards the scaffold. The dying Monarch ascended it with heroic fortitude, with a firm step, and undismayed countenance. He was accompanied on the scaffold by his Confessor, and two or three Municipal Officers. In the middle stood the block, and near it two large ill-looking brutes, one of whom held the axe in his hand. The King for a moment looked around upon the people, with eyes which beamed forgiveness and love; and he was preparing himself to address the specta-

tors, when, horrid to relate one of the officers cried out, "No Speeches;—come, no Speeches;" and suddenly the drums beat, and the trumpets sounded. He spoke, but all the expressions that could be distinctly heard were these: "I forgive my enemies: may God forgive them; and not lay my innocent blood to the charge of the Nation: God bless my People!!!!"

The Confessor fell upon his knees, and implored the King's blessing, who gave it him with an affectionate embrace. The religious and good Monarch then laid his head upon the block with admirable serenity; and he ceased to live in this world.

The Murder was performed between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday morning.

The unfortunate King, previous to his execution, wrote to the National Convention, requesting to be buried near to his father, in the Cathedral of Sens. The Convention, with cruel apathy, passed to the order of the day.

The Executive Council of France having directed M. Chauvein to present a note to the British Ministry, to demand, in the name of the French Republic, a clear, speedy, and categorical answer, whether under the general denomination of Foreigners mentioned in the Alien Bill, the Parliament and Government of Great Britain meant also to comprehend the French: and in case of an answer in the affirmative, or if none was received in the course of three days, was to declare, that the French Republick cannot consider this conduct but as a manifest infraction of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1768; that it consequently ceases to think itself bound by that treaty; and henceforth considers it void; the following answer has been given.

"Whitehall, Dec. 31, 1792.

"I have received, Sir, from you a note, in which, styling yourself Minister Plenipotentiary of France, you communicate to me, as the King's Secretary of State, the instructions which you state to have yourself received from the Executive Council of the French Republick. You are not ignorant, that, since the unhappy events of the 10th of August, the King has thought proper to suspend all Official Communication with France. You are yourself no otherwise accredited to the King than in the name of his Most Christian Majesty. The proposition of receiving a Minister, accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new question, which, whenever it occurred, the King would have the right to decide according to the interests of his subjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general system of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in express and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other Public character than that of Minister from His

Most Christian Majesty, and that consequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Ministers in the quality and under the form stated in your Note.

"But, observing that you have entered into explanations of some of the circumstances which have given to England such strong grounds of uneasiness and jealousy, and that you speak of these explanations as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer; I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification stated as above, without at the same time explaining myself clearly and distinctly on the subject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

"Your explanations are confined to three points.

"The first is that of the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November, in the expressions of which all England saw the formal declaration of a design to extend universally the new principles of Government adopted in France, and to encourage disorder and revolt in all countries, even in those which are neutral. If this interpretation, which you represent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well justified by the conduct of the Convention itself. And the application of these principles to the King's dominions, has been shewn unequivocally, by the public reception given to the promoters of sedition in this country, and by the speeches made to them precisely at the time of this Decree, and since on several different occasions.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these proofs, supported by other circumstances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleasure that we should have seen here such explanations, and such a conduct, as would have satisfied the Dignity and Honour of England with respect to what has already passed, and would have offered a sufficient security in future for the maintenance of that respect towards the Rights, the Government, and the Tranquillity of Neutral Powers, which they have on every account a right to expect.

"Neither this satisfaction, nor this security, is found in the terms of an explanation which still declares to the Promoters of Sedition in every Country, what are the cases in which they may count beforehand on the support and succour of France; and which reserves to that Country the right of mixing herself in our internal affairs whenever she shall judge it proper; and on principles incompatible with the political institutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage disorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the respect which is reciprocally due from Independent Nations, nor how repugnant to these principles

ples which the King has followed, on his part, by abstaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France. And this contrast is alone sufficient to shew, not only that England cannot consider such an explanation as satisfactory, but that she must look upon it as a fresh avowal of those dispositions which she sees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.

"I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general dispositions of France with regard to the allies of Great-Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its officers relative to the Scheldt. The declaration which you there make, "that France will not attack Holland so long as that power shall observe an exact neutrality," is conceived nearly in the same terms with that which you was charged to make in the name of His Most Christian Majesty in the month of June last. Since that first declaration was made, an officer, styling himself to be employed in the service of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic, in going up the Scheldt, to attack the Citadel of Antwerp, notwithstanding the determination of the Government not to grant this passage, and the formal protest by which they opposed it. Since the same declaration was made, the Convention has thought itself authorized to annul the rights of the Republic, exercised within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the same treaties by which her independence is secured. And at the very moment when, under the name of an amiable explanation, you renew to me in the same terms the promise of respecting the independence and the rights of England and her Allies, you announce to me, that those in whose name you speak intend to maintain these open and injurious aggressions.

"It is not certainly on such a declaration as this, that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

"But I am unwilling to leave without a more particular reply, what you say on the subject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this question is in itself of little importance, this would only serve to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward only for the purpose of annulling the Allies of England, by the infraction of the Neutrality, and by the violation of their Rights, which the form of Treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant, that here the utmost importance is attached to those principles which France wishes to establish by this proceeding, and to the consequences which would naturally result from them; and that not only those principles and those consequences will never be admitted by England, but that she is, and ever will be, ready to oppose them with all her force.

"France can have no right to annul the stipulations relative to the Scheldt, unless she

have also the right to set aside equally all the other Treaties between all the powers of Europe, and all the other Rights of England, or of her Allies. She can even have no pretence to interfere in the question of opening the Scheldt, unless she were the Sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate Laws to all Europe.

"England never will consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the political system of Europe, established by solemn Treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the powers. This Government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will also never see with indifference that France shall make herself, either directly or indirectly, Sovereign of the Low Countries, or general Arbitress of the rights and liberties of Europe. If France is really desirous of maintaining friendship and peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and to confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other Governments, without disturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights.

"With respect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot discuss it, because you speak of it in general terms only, without alledging a single fact. All Europe has seen the justice and the generosity which have characterized the conduct of the King. His Majesty has always been desirous of peace. He desires it still, but such as may be real, and solid, and consistent with the interest and dignity of his own dominions, and with the general security of Europe.

"On the rest of your paper, I say nothing. As to what relates to me and to my Colleagues, the King's Ministers owe to his Majesty the account of their conduct; and I have no answer to give to you on this subject, any more than on that of the appeal which you propose to make to the English nation. This nation, according to that Constitution by which its liberty and its prosperity are secured, and which it will always be able to defend against every attack, direct or indirect, will never have with foreign powers connection or correspondence, except through the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an instant separated his rights, his interests, and his happiness, from the rights, the interests, and the happiness, of his people.

(signed) "GRENVILLE."

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Thursday 10.*

At a Common Council this day holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, it was unanimously resolved, that the

the sum of Forty Shillings for every able seaman, and Twenty Shillings for every ordinary seaman, over and above the bounty granted by his Majesty, be given by and during the pleasure of the Court, and not exceeding one month from this day, to every such seaman as shall enter at the Guildhall of this City into the service of his Majesty's navy; and that the Remembrancer do immediately wait on the right Honourable the Earl of Chatham, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, with a copy of the said resolution, fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk; and signify the request of the Court that his Lordship will lay the same before his Majesty, as an humble testimony of their zeal and affection for his most sacred person and government, and of their unshaken attachment to the glorious Constitution of these kingdoms.

It having been noticed that the City of London had not in the present case taken the lead, as usually they do, in offering bounties; it may be proper to observe that the delay (if such it may be called) arose from the peculiar period of time; the Court of Common Council not being properly a body in existence till Tuesday the 8th, and their resolutions were passed on the 10th, the earliest moment in which they could possibly be convened.

*Monday 14.*

At a full Board of Admiralty, the Earl of Chatham, the first Lord, reported, that the offer of the City of London, to grant bounties to seamen, had been laid before his Majesty; who had expressed great satisfaction upon receiving that testimony of duty and affection from his loyal citizens.

*Friday 18.*

This day the Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of Mr. Silva and Mary Williams, his servant.

Thomas Cobb, the nephew of Mary Williams, a boy of about twelve, who, with his sister, had been taken out of charity to be educated by Mr. Silva, said that, on going out to school on Wednesday morning, he left both the deceased at breakfast in the kitchen; that, on returning about noon, and not being able to obtain admittance, he went down the area, and in at the kitchen window, when he saw Mr. Silva lying near the fire place groaning, and his aunt lying near the dresser apparently dead: that he went up the stairs, and out at the street door to call for help: on passing the parlour door, which was generally locked, he observed it open, and a lighted candle on the second window-seat, but did not see or hear any person in the house.

George Saunders found the deceased in the kitchen, as described by the boy. On lifting up Mary Williams, there were signs of life, but she expired in two minutes. Mr. Silva was alive, but speechless and insensible, and so continued till he died on Thursday morning. He found the parlour

door open, but no candle in the room; in a closet in the kitchen a large iron chest unlocked, and nothing in it but a wooden bowl, and a small iron chest fastened to the large one, and locked: In the front room, one pair of stairs, a bureau open, with the drawers out, and the papers in confusion; and on the floor a quantity of bedding folded up, apparently taken from the bedstead in the next room.

Mr. North, Surgeon, on examining the body of Mr. Silva, found a deep lacerated wound behind the left ear, a wound about two inches long on the upper part of the head, with fracture and depression of the skull, two smaller wounds on the left temple, the temporal bone fractured, and very much beat in upon the brain. The deceased languished till about half an hour after eight on Thursday morning.

John Horne said, that Mary Williams came to his shop about half an hour after nine, when she said her master's nephew was come to breakfast with him, and had brought a fine fowl for dinner.

Mary Newens said, that Mary Williams came to her shop about nine for the usual quantity of rolls, and returned about eleven for a penny brick, which she said was for her master's nephew, either *come* or *coming* to breakfast; but which of the two words the witness does not recollect. That on Friday a man about 40 years of age came twice to her; said he had promised to breakfast or dine with Mr. Silva, without fixing the day, but had been near him, and begged on his knees that the witness would not say anything more to injure him than the deceased Mary Williams had said to her.

The Jury found a verdict of wilful murder by persons unknown.

Mr. Mendez, a nephew of Mr. Silva's, was taken up on suspicion, and examined at Bow-street. He proved by most respectable evidence that he was at home at the time the murder was committed, and was discharged. He has since, however, destroyed himself; see p. 95.

*Saturday 26.*

A Court mourning was directed for the French King; which has been almost universally observed by all ranks in the metropolis.

*Monday 28.*

The Three Commissioners of the Great Seal delivered it up to the King; who soon afterwards gave it to Lord Loughborough, with the appointment of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

This day Lord George Gordon, the term of his Lordship's imprisonment having expired, was brought into the Court of King's Bench, for the purpose of being admitted to bail; but the Attorney General objecting to the bail proposed, and producing affidavits of their incompetency, his Lordship was remanded to prison.

BIRTHS.

**BIRTHS.**

Y, the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay, a son.  
Molineux, a daughter.  
rford, the Lady of the late Simon  
q of Annfield, a son.  
rough-street, the Lady of John  
q. a son.  
son. Mrs. Cussmaker, a daugh.  
f the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading,  
3.  
rilton, in Ireland, the Duchess of  
son.  
is Lordship's house in Hanover-  
ly Rodney, a daughter.  
Lady of Wm. Brander, esq. of  
rey, a son.  
is house in Hereford-street, the  
ancis Buller Yarde, esq. a daugh.

**MARRIAGES.**

Y, at Dusseldorf, in Germany,  
r Stoner, esq. to Miss Harrold,  
er of Gen. H. of Dusseldorf.  
ff, co. Glamorgan, Tho. Chambré,  
tor in chancery, to Miss Fitzroy  
elt daughter of the Hon. and Rev.  
f Orkney.  
ngton, Jas. Barclay, esq. of Great  
to Miss Balchin, of Kensington.  
edgewood, esq. jun. of Etruria,  
to Miss Allen, eldest daughter  
let A. esq. of Pembroke-shire.  
Fenn, of Cornwall, to Miss Jor-  
menton.  
ph Walker, grocer, of Notting-  
s. Walker, of Stanford-hill, near  
gh.  
field, Lieut. Brinton, to Miss  
m.  
r. Weatherby, attorney, of New-  
Miss Hill, eldest daughter of the  
col. Wm. H. of Collier-row, Essex.  
r, near Rutland, Mr. John Smith,  
s, co. Northampton, to Miss Mary  
l-daughter of John Palmer, esq.  
Mr. Wright, farmer, of Ratchiffe,  
r, to Miss Nichols, of Leicester.  
mes Hogard, esq. of Morton, co.  
Miss Sukey Cooper, of Burbach,  
r, niece to Sir Joseph Mawbey.  
inburgh, Rob. M'Queen, esq. of  
lord justice clerk, to Miss Eliz.  
f the late Lord Chief Baron O.  
hur Stone, of Leeds, in Kent, to  
Dixon, of Lower Brook-street.  
bburn, co. Derby, Joseph Strutt,  
rv, to Miss Douglas, daughter of  
D. esq. of Sindy-brooke.  
omas Key, surgeon, of the Bo-  
uthwards, to Miss Barry, of In-  
s, Fenchurch-street.  
s Mapoher, esq. of Queen Anne-  
to Miss Ruspini, eldest daughter  
r R. of Pall-mall.  
n, co. Warwick, the Rev. Tho.  
of Lichfield, to Miss Woodward,  
s. *Mag. January, 1793.*

daugh. of late Cha. W. esq. of Birmingham.

8. At Ditton, near Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, prebendary of Ely, and vicar of Gillingham, Kent, to Miss Gooch, daughter of late Rev. Dr. G. prebendary of Ely, &c.

Rev. Mr. Godfrey, to Miss Cooke, both of Bury.

9. Mr. Jn. Meredith, of Church Stretton, Salop, to Miss Britton, of Clerkenwell close.

11. John Lloyd, esq. of the Stamp-office, to Miss Duplan, of Walworth.

12. John Leeson, esq. nephew to the Earl of Milltown, to Miss Ryley, only daughter of Rev. John R. of Suffolk str. Cavendish-squ.

Mr. Loxham, jun. of the Royal Exchange, to Miss Eliza Loxham, of Stickney, co. Linc.

At Derby, Wm. Strutt, esq. jun. to Miss Evans, dau. of Tho. E. esq. both of Derby.

14. At Lambeth palace, by the Archbp. of Canterbury, and by special licence, Rev. Dr. Turner, dean of Norwich, to Miss Derbyshire.

15. At Salisbury-green, James Stark, esq. of Kingsdale, to Miss Margaret-Alexander Dick, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alex. D. bart. of Prestonfield.

At Duffield, near Derby, John Edwin Biscoe, esq. to Miss E. Bradshaw, daughter of Joseph Baggelby B. esq. of Holbrowke.

Rev. James Webster, to Miss Gillard, only daugh. of Tho. G. esq. of Yarde, co. Devon.

16. At Lichfield, Major William-Charles Madan, son of the Bishop of Bristol, to Miss Falconer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. of the Close, Lichfield.

17. Rev. Tho. Butler, of the University of Cambridge, to Miss Stout, of Lancaster.

21. At Peterborough, Levett Ibbetson, esq. to Miss Landen, only daughter of the late Jn. L. esq. of Milton, near the same place.

At the seat of Lord Harewood, in York-shire, Henry Jones, esq. to Miss Davison, eldest daughter of Dr. D. of Leeds.

22. At Norwich, John Buckle, esq. alderman of Mancroft ward, to Miss De Hague, daughter of the late Town-clerk of that city.

24. At Gravesend, Mr. Charles Beckett, brewer, to Miss Anne-Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Henry-Thomas R. esq.

At Bridlington, John Staniforth, esq. of New Broad-street Buildings, to Miss Pitts, of Bridlington-quay.

Mr. Stephen Groombridge, wholesale linen-draper, in West Smithfield, to Miss Treacher, niece of Sir John F. of Oxford.

**DEATHS.**

1792. **A**T Lund, in Sweden, aged 74, *March 11.* Kilian Stobaus, M.D. professor of midwifery.

*Oct. 7.* At his domain of Gunston-hall, in Fairfax county, Virginia, in the 67th year of his age, Col. George Mason. The following is an extract from his will:—"I recommend it to my sons, from my experience in life, to prefer the happiness and independence of a private station to the trou-

bles



bles and vexation of public business; but if either their own inclinations, or the necessity of the times, should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never let the motive of private interest, or ambition, induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger or death, deter them from asserting, the liberty of their country, and endeavouring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

*Nov. 7.* At Perth, Mr. David Smith.

30. Aged 50, Jackson Hernan, esq. of Great Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, the eldest son of the late Mr. H. formerly an eminent apothecary there. He had been afflicted with an asthmatical complaint for some weeks, and was advised by his physician to change his climate for the winter. This advice was so unwelcome to him that he instantly resolved to destroy himself, and he shot himself through the head; the ball entered below the right temple, and passing out at the crown of the head it penetrated the wainscot of the room; he was not for some hours deprived of reason; his senses then left him; he languished in all near 24 hours and died. He also had been brought up to the profession of physic, and had declined practice some years. He was of mild, gentle manners, and much respected.

*Dec. 24.* At Winchester, aged 30, Ignatius Geohagan, esq. only son of Ignatius G. esq. of Soho-square, by Antonina, one of the five daughters of John Corbet, esq. L.L.D. of Higham-place, formerly of the county of Salop, by Elizabeth, only sister and heiress of of the late Sir Hewitt Aucher, bart. of Higham place aforesaid. Mr. G. was endowed with uncommon talents, he had many amiable qualities blended with a wild and romantic mind. His musical abilities were very extraordinary; he could excel on any instrument in half as little time as a middling performer could learn his gamut. Having some temporary difference with his relations, he resolved, in one of his eccentric humours, to marry, and took an amiable girl, the daughter of a tradesman in Dublin, about seven years ago; she was warned of his disposition; he soon left her, but in due time she bore him a son, who, it is said, shews also a wonderful genius for music. Mr. G. was of a delicate constitution, and, for the sake of health, spent much of his time on the continent, generally in Switzerland; he was sensible of his levities and imprudence, and met his dissolution with a cool and penitent resignation.

26. At Canterbury, aged 67, Mr. William Adams.

At Liverpool, of a gradual decay of the vital powers, aged 58, the Rev. Ralph Nicholson, formerly a fellow of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, and rector of Dudcote, Berks. This amiable and excellent man was first attacked by the gout at the age of 30, and its

returns have been ever since so frequent and violent, that he has for the last ten years of his life been almost totally deprived of the use of his limbs; yet, so cultivated was his understanding, so incomparable his temper, so warm his piety, so steady his resignation, that confinement seemed to lose its languors, and disease its sorrows. A single instance has perhaps seldom appeared, which more completely evinced how inestimable are the pleasures which may be obtained from the mind, how powerful are the comforts which may be derived from religion. A scholar, a companion, a friend, a father, an husband, a minister of the gospel, in all these relations he with reason was admired, beloved, and valued. Wit without ill-nature, learning without pedantry, mirth without folly, devotion without gloom, and virtue without austerity, these will be long remembered and regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; and society has lost a living testimony to the practical value of the doctrines of Christianity, which was too striking for the most careless not to remark, and too unequivocal for the most penetrating and sceptical observers of human conduct not to acknowledge and revere. The admirers of Bp Taylor will lament that the above gentleman has probably been prevented by death from laying before them several particulars which he had collected respecting the life and writings of that eminent prelate. See p. 17.

28. Mr. John Gray, secretary to the Westminster general dispensary.

*Lately*, at Poitiers, of grief and poverty, M. Coppel, who had fled thither from democratic rage, in an advanced stage of life, and from affluence was reduced to extreme penury. He was of the family of the celebrated Anthony Coppel, painter of that sublime piece, "Fame writing the Life of Louis XIV."

Mrs. Fowler, wife of the Archbishop of Dublin.

In Harcourt-street, Dublin, Colonel John Keane, M. P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Bangor in Ireland.

At Colleslie, in Fifeshire, aged 108, Tho. Garrick. A few months before he died he was in the habit of walking a mile a-day from his house; and in his 99th year married a third wife.

At Partney, co. Lincoln, aged 13, William Graves Johnson, son of Dr. J. of that place, and second cousin, or a near relation, of Jos. Noble, esq. banker, late of Melton Mowbray.

Rev. C. Sowermire, rector of Cumbworth, in the West riding of Yorkshire.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn, aged 24, Samuel Gott, esq. barrister at law, third son of Sir Henry G. of Newlands, near Chalfont St. Giles; a young gentleman of very promising abilities and most amiable disposition.

At Rochester, George Hicks, M.D. of St. James's palace, member of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to the Asylum and Westminster infirmary.



violent fever, Mr. Brett, eldest son of Mrs. B. tallow-chandler at Herts.

Witch, co. Worcester, Edw. Bear- a near relation of the Barrister. Birch, widow of Rev. John Neville Lingham, co. Lincoln.

lamented, aged 83, Mrs. Hence, of , co. Suffolk.

lingfield, aged 97, Mrs. Elizabeth She was the mother of 12 children; 5 sons and daughters-in-law, 77 grand- and 117 great grandchildren.

thurst, Mrs. Robson, widow of Rev. . rector of Steadham and Heythot, -ston, in that neighbourhood.

schill, near Ellesmere, aged 77, onston, formerly known by the the Moreland Boy, or Shropshire He was remarkably active for his a surprising height, his coffin mea- sured 2 inches inside.

old man, aged near 80, who some- time buried two sons, who had been near Peele, in the Isle of Man. g, a few days ago, across the Rug- stains from visiting their graves, the death arrested him in his progress. aford, co. Lincoln, in an advanced . Fenwick. She died worth up- to 2,400l. the greatest part of which bequeathed to public charities.

John Handy, the artist who executed red types of the late celebrated Mr. He; and who, for the last 12 years, serially assisted in the establishment recent esteemed letter-foundry of aney, of Birmingham.

ower, sister to Richard P. esq. of re, co. Waterford.

th, Mrs. Tyndale; relict of Geo. T.ristol.

vonshire-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Vigor, f Rob. V. esq. of Bristol.

seu's-row, Chelsea, James Cole, esq. ichard Wade, oilman, in St. Paul's ard.

t Payne, esq. of Gower-street.

Jan. 1. At Lyons in France. Jos. esq. second son of the late Michael of Maple-Durham, co. Oxford.

Wm. Reynolds Highmore, coal-mer- ear London-bridge.

Frankfort, of the wounds he re- ceived the 2d of December, at the re- f that city, Prince Charles of Hesse-uhl.

Liege, Sir Alex. Strachan, bart.

Oldbury hall, near Atherstone, in ty of Warwick, in his 48th year, d Farmer Okeover, esq. a lineal de- scendant of an antient family of the Okeo- Okeover, in Staffordshire, the pedi- gree of whom may be seen in Edeleswick's of Staffordshire; he was twice mar- ried, to Miss Langston, daughter of J. L. esq. banker, London, and sister

to John L. esq. member of Parliament for Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, by whom he had issue two sons, the eldest now living, and the youngest the unfortunate young gen- tleman who died in Nov. last at Eton, by the fever which broke out at school there, (see the Obituary for that month vol. LXII. p. 1061). The shock which he felt at this affliction, from his great affection for his children, is supposed to have hastened his own death. He married for his second wife Judith, third daughter of William Robinson, late of Hill Ridware, in the county of Staf- ford, esq. deceased, and widow of John Hol- den, jun. late of Shepey hall, in the county of Leicester, esq. deceased, by whom he had issue one son. His extensive charity and Christian benevolence rendered him an ob- ject of general respect and esteem; in him the poor knew their friend who liberally relieved their wants. The writer of this, from a thorough knowledge of him, consi- ders it but justice to add, he was a kind relation, a sincere friend, and cheerful com- panion. His remains were interred in the family vault at Manceter, in Warwickshire, on Saturday January 12.—A beautiful view of Mr. Okeover's fine seat at Oldbury has lately been presented to the publick in Mr. Bartlett's "History of Manceter."

Mrs. Buckworth, wife of Theophilus B. esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

In his 32d year, at his father's house at Hackney, after a lingering illness, which he bore with the utmost resignation, Mr. Ged- aliah Gatfield, junior; for his amiableness of manners very deservedly beloved by all his acquaintance, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him for his benignity of heart.

At Stratford-green, co. Essex, Diederich Wackerbath, esq.

4. Mr. Thomas Clapton, apothecary, of Great Queen street, Westminster.

At an advanced age, Major-general Col- lins, late commandant of the Plymouth divi- sion of marines.

In Brompton-grove, the Hon. Francis Twisleton Thompson, uncle to Lord Say and Sele. He died suddenly at the door of his house, and with this remarkable exclama- tion: "I saw it as I came along, but I thought I should be here before it." Imme- diately upon uttering which, he fell dead at the feet of his servant.

At Bath, after only two days illness, Hol- land Cooksey, esq. of Brace's Leigh, co. Worcester, and father of Rich. C. esq. who incurred the censure of the House of Lords for his letter to lord Coventry. See vol. LXII. pp. 726, 727, 819.

At Haleworth, in Suffolk, Mr. Robert Reeve, brewer; in whom the poor have lost a valuable friend, his family a kind and in- dulgent parent, and whose public and private character will ever be esteemed.

Mrs. Buckfield, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, of Derby.

5. At Lincoln, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Gordon, D.D. F.S.A. precentor and archdeacon of Lincoln, and rector of Henstead in the county of Suffolk; highly distinguished by strong natural abilities, an eminent scholar, a sincere Christian, and a good man. He had been visibly declining in his health for above a year, during which time he had two or three fainting fits. About two months ago, after having attended church, and taken his morning walk, he was attacked by the severest and the last of them; the effects of which on his intellects continued the last five weeks of his life, without hopes of a recovery, his disorder being a dropsy in his breast. Dr. G. was born at Whitworth, in the county of Durham, in the latter end of the year 1725, and received his education at the grammar-school at Durham, under Mr. Dougworth, one of the first scholars of that time. The great proficiency he here made in classical learning displayed itself very early in his academical career, which commenced in the spring of the year 1745. He was admitted of Peterhouse, Cambridge; but, on a controverted election, the side on which he voted failing of success, he removed to Emanuel college, where he proceeded A. B. 1748, A. M. 1752, S. T. P. 1765, and of which society he afterwards became fellow, and resided there till he was presented by them to the rectory of Henstead, which vacated his fellowship. In the year 1762, June 12, he married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dighton of Newmarket, and widow of Dr. Philip Williams, formerly public orator of the university of Cambridge, and rector of Barrow, Suffolk, who died 1761, leaving two daughters. On this occasion Dr. G. had offered himself a candidate for the orator's place, in competition with the late Dr. Barford who obtained it. After his marriage he resided in the town of Cambridge. In the year 1765, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. John Green, then bishop of Lincoln. By the friendship and patronage of this learned prelate he was promoted successively to the archdeaconry of Bucks, the archdeaconry of Lincoln, and the precentorship of Lincoln, the two last of which he held till the time of his death. His exemplary conduct in these important situations will long be remembered to his honour by all who had any opportunity of observing it. In his archidiaconal character he was ever attentive to the calls of duty; anxious to promote the glory of God by a careful attention to the improvement of the places set apart for his worship, and watchful for the good of the clergy placed more immediately within his jurisdiction. And, though no one could set a more striking example of propriety in his own conduct, or more steadily discountenanced every marked or glaring deviation from the rule of right in the clerical character, he was not rigid in trifles, but always less inclined to censure than commend. When,

however, at any time his duty would suffer him to be silent, whilst the purity of his own character added weight to thing he said, he so tempered the severe reproof with the mildness of Christianity, that he was respected by all, without giving offence to any. As a resident in the church at Lincoln, his conduct was always useful and exemplary. His obligations to the bishop he repaid to the church, by his duty in conducting the repairs and improvements of that fabric under the direction of the late Mr. Essex of Cambridge. At the same time that he discharged with equal fidelity his professional duties, his taste in Gothic architecture gave him many advantageous and highly ornamental improvements in that cathedral, which he uniformly watched over with reverence. It is not the intent of this narrative to record the virtues of his private life, nor indeed would it be easy to recount the excellences of this kind which adorn his character. Suffice it to say, that the church has lost an able support, and one of its greatest ornaments; the poor a real and most kind benefactor; on that subject country round has but one voice. He was tenderly attached to all those whom he was related to, remarkable for his liberality to men of all ranks and description, universally the friend of his fellow-creatures. He was buried, by his lady, in the aisle of the choir, on the 12th instant, ten in the morning, with full choir and all the clergy in the town attending. Dean read the service; and there was not a dry eye in the cathedral. It is much to be regretted that a man so singularly endued, with such amiable dispositions, and understanding so highly cultivated, should have left behind him more product than his pen to bear testimony to the goodness of his head and heart. One of his first publications was a treatise in two parts, entitled, "A New Estimate of Manne Principles," published in the year 1760, much admired at the time for the strength of argument and genuine wit with it was ten, notwithstanding it gave a preference to the moderns over the ancients. On the contest for the high stewardship of the university of Cambridge, 1764, he published an Address to the Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, on an Attention to Worth of Character from a Religious View, with a view to the ensuing Election of High Steward; to which is added, a Letter from Mr. Joseph Mede, formerly of Christ College, (from a manuscript in the Harleian Collection, f. 911) giving a very particular Account of the Circumstances attending Duke of Buckingham's Election in Charles the First's Time, by a Master of Arts, 1704." He also published a few sermons; one before the Governors of Ainslie's hospital at Cambridge, 1767; 1

cond, on his Majesty's accession, 1771, treating on the subject of "Obedience to those in Authority," marks in strong colours that true spirit of loyalty and attachment to the constitution which distinguished the writer through the whole course of his life; and, though written more than one and twenty years ago, contains principles and reasonings admirably calculated to check the factious spirit of the disaffected in the present time. The third "On the Causes and Consequences of evil speaking," 1771.

At Millecent, in Ireland, Mrs. Griffith, relict of Rich. G. esq. and joint author, with him, of the Letters between Henry and Frances. A late poet characterised her excellence in composition, intended to reach the heart, by calling her "a second Sappho, with a purer flame."

Mr. William Dampier, many years apothecary of St. George's hospital, near Hyde-park corner.

Mr. Duranci, of Drury-lane theatre.

6. Of a fever, after a lying-in, Mrs. Batson, wife of Mr. John B. an eminent upholsterer and auctioneer, of St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, and daughter of Mr. Alderman Nicholson, of that city.

8. At her lodgings at Bath, aged 57, Jemima Robinson, wife of Henry R. of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

At Langton, near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, aged 81, Mrs. Langton, relict of Benjet L. of Langton, esq. and eldest daughter of the late late Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln, esq. She left issue one son, Bennet L. esq. LL.D. the friend of Johnson, and one daughter, married to the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D.

After a very long illness, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Bishop, mother of Charles B. esq. of Doctors Commons.

10. Aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Hall, of Aldermury-Pollard.

In Silk-street, Grub-street, Mr. Thomas Selby, upwards of 33 years a clerk in the Bank of England.

At Blackheath, Christopher Horsfall, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the 58th reg.

In Muscovy-court, Great Tower-hill, Thomas Baker, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, aged 86, John Harrison, esq.

At Exeter, aged 75, Wm. Kennaway, esq. a respectable merchant of that city, and father of Sir John K. of Hydrabad, in the East Indies.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Bullock, relict of Mr. Wm. B. of Mellis, co. Suffolk; a lady remarkable for piety, cheerfulness, and sweetness of temper, and for benevolence, tenderness, and generosity of heart.

11. Much lamented by all her friends, Mrs. Mary Nale, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

At Langside, near Glasgow, Fran. Stuart Crawford, esq. of Milton, son of the late and

brother of the present Sir John Stewart, bart. of Castelmilk.

At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, John Delabere, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Jos. Winder, jun. esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

12. Of a dropsy, Mrs. Susannah Warren, widow; and, in about 18 hours after, of a decline, her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Lucas, wife of Henry L. esq. barrister at law, of Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place. The severity of the stroke, and singularity of the case, occasioned the two hearses to be attended by a great concourse of people, who saw them deposited in the same grave, in the new burying-ground of St. James.

Rev. Joseph Whittingham, M.A. 35 years vicar of Bilsdon, co. Leic. and faithful in the discharge of all duties. He was well respected by his friends, and the poor have lost a kind and generous benefactor.

13. At Brightelmstone, whither he went for the recovery of his health, John Tempest, esq. son and heir of John T. esq. M.P. for the city of Durham.

Nicholas Paxton, esq. who had been forty years in the Exchequer.

Mr. Edw. Drury, formerly keeper of the Antwerp tavern, near the Royal Exchange.

At Salcomb-house, near Sidmouth, Mrs. Brutton, wife of Rev. Mr. B. late of Exeter.

14. Suddenly, at his seat at Eth, near Lostwithiel, Andrew Quicke, esq.; a gentleman greatly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In an advanced age, Rev. Tobias Rustat, of Stutton, co. Suffolk.

At her brother's house, in the Minorities, Mrs. Jane Rouquet.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of James J. esq. of St. George's in the East, and niece to Sir John Henniker, bart.

15. In his 66th year, Wm. Hurst, esq. of Hinckley, co. Leicester, a gentleman of real respectability. He served the office of high sheriff in 1778, and was a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for that county.

After a life of piety and benevolence, Mrs. Giffard, the much respected wife of the Rev. Richard G. of Duffield, near Derby.

At Newton Stewart, Capt. James Maxwell, late of the 46th regiment.

17. At her father's house at Tewing, aged 19, Miss Anne Louisa Schreiber, youngest daughter of O. S. esq. in consequence of the injuries received by her clothes taking fire as she was putting up some paintings over the chimney of her apartment on the 3d inst. and on the 24th she was deposited in the family vault at Enfield.

At Bath, William Chaffin Grove, esq. of Zeal's-house, Wilts.

At Offley, co. Herts, aged 50, Thomas Sheppard, esq.

At Penpound, Abergavenny, Sir James Harrington, bart. He is succeeded in title by his son, John-Edward H. esq. collector of the revenues of Moorshedabad, in Bengal.

Miss Kerby, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

At Snareston-hall, co. Leicester, Miss Maria Charnell. A sister survives her, and is the only one remaining of a name which has, from the earliest periods of history, been eminent in that country.

In Garden-row, Chelsea, Mr. Aaron Fernandez da Silva; who, with his servant, Mary Williams, were inhumanly murdered (see p. 88).

18. Mr. Charles Hougham, of Aldersgate-street, goldsmith.

At Kirkcaldy, Andrew Cowan, esq. merchant, and provost of that burgh.

19. At Florence, Thomas Pitt Lord Camelford, Baron Rocconoc, in the county of Cornwall; born March 3, 1737; married, July 29, 1774, Anne, daughter and coheir of Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. of Burnham, co. Norfolk; by whom he has left issue Thomas, now Lord Camelford, and Anne, the present Lady Grenville. His Lordship was first cousin to the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt.

Joseph Townsend, esq. of Woodend, Great Marlow, Bucks.

Mr. Thomas Birkett, merchant and dry-saler, Old Swan-stairs, London-bridge.

20. At Forty-hill, Enfield, after a long illness, borne with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Richard Price, esq. a respectable member of the Bombay civil establishment. He was buried at Enfield on the 26th inst.

At Hertford, Mrs. Carr, wife of Dr. C. the very masterly translator of Lucian.

21. HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH. Born Aug. 23, 1754, he was 39 years old. He began his reign May 10, 1774; was driven from the Tuilleries, Aug. 10, 1793; thrown into prison on the 14th, and dethroned Sept. 22 following. He had reigned 18 years and 3 months.—That this death is one of the most atrocious acts that ever disgraced the annals of the world; that the manner in which it was perpetrated, with all the circumstances associated to the horrid catastrophe, aggravates the guilt; and that the ruling men in France are monsters, such as civilized society never yet beheld; are opinions which the splendid sense of Justice, and the benign spirit of Humanity, that form the glorious and elevating distinction of the British people, will impress on every mind throughout our happy country. The virtues of this murdered King were his ruin. He has suffered for having been a tyrant; and, had he been a tyrant, he would not have suffered. He would then have proceeded in that career of uncontrouled sovereignty, and have commanded a continuance of that submission, which waited upon the will of his royal pre-

decessors; but, in fact, there was not a tyrannic principle in his character, which overflowed with benevolence and paternal affection for his people. (See an account of this diabolical murder in p. 85).

Wm. Austin, M.D. of Cecil-street, in the Strand, one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's hospital. Of such skill and knowledge was the Doctor in his profession, and of manners so urbane, and respectability so great in his private character, that, when his intention to quit Oxford was known, he received the offer of 1200l. a-year, if he would relinquish the idea. The Doctor, however, declined an offer so creditable to the University and himself, and came to London, where he settled as a practitioner, and succeeded so eminently, that the yearly profits of his professional attendance are said to have been upwards of 4000l.

At Appleby, in Westmorland, Jeremiah Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of the borough of Appleby, and one of the benchers of Gray's inn.

At Great Wigston, co. Leicester, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Burges, a well-known, worthy, and respectable member of the people called Quakers.

22. At her house on Brook-green, Hammer-smith, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mathews.

23. Capt. de Burgh, of the 1st regiment of guards, only son of Fysh de B. esq. of Wel Drayton, co. Middlesex.

At Baywater-house, aged 85, John Taylor esq. of Paddington green.

At Baywater-hall, Mrs. Kennedy, long known in the theatrical world as a celebrated singer.

At Bath, Carew Sanders, esq. of Croydon in Surrey.

At half past five o'clock, at his house in Belcourt, Moorfields, Mr. Mendez, the nephew of the late Mr. Silva, of Chelsea. He was examined at Bow-street, as stated p. 83, on suspicion, and dismissed on the evidence of reputable witnesses that he was in Moorfields at the time the murder was committed. The following circumstances have since appeared.—A pot-boy had observed a man with a brown great-coat, endeavouring to open the outer gate of the house, with a small bundle in his hand. Mendez, the nephew, received notice of his uncle's death on Thursday night, as he said, and not before, but could not describe who gave him the intelligence. Previous to his examination, he discussed with the pot-boy, who had observed a man at his uncle's door, questioned him as to the colour and sort of great-coat, and offered him half a crown for his description; but, on friendly expostulation, the gift was recalled. Subsequent to his release, it has been discovered that Mendez had conversed with acquaintance in Fleet-market, at half past ten on Wednesday morning, with a fowl in his hand, saying, that "it would make a good broil," and he was going to eat it with

friend in the country. He has since been with the same person, and conversed with him about the uncertainty as to the day of their previous conversation respecting the fowl, Mendez supposing it to be Thursday, the other insisting that it was on Wednesday; but there has been no account given as to what afterwards became of that fowl. A child of Mendez was buried on Tuesday; on its going for interment, Mendez observed, that he should not be long after it. On its being mentioned to him the other day that he would probably be re-apprehended, he said, "Let them come, I am prepared for them." He was, however, seemingly very well on Tuesday evening at five and six o'clock conversing with his neighbours in Moorfields without discovering any difference from his usual conduct. He died on Wednesday morning without any symptoms of external or internal violence. Mr. Langley, his apothecary, has given his opinion, that the death of Mendez was occasioned by the visitation of God; the cause an apoplectic fit, or the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. He has left a wife and two or three children. His body has since been opened and examined, when nearly half a pint of white arsenic was found in his body; on which the Coroner found a verdict, *Felo de se*; and he has been buried in the highway at Chelsea.

25. At Tunbridge-wells, Walter Scott,  
esq. of Harden.

At his house in Horsfield-road, near Bristol, in his 74th year, Wm. Harding, esq. a captain in the Chatham division of marines.

26. Very suddenly, at his house in Wormwood-street, Mr. John Newbold, coach-founder, and prime warden of the Founders Company. He had been paying his men, and afterwards sat down to supper, which he ate with every appearance of being in good health.

At her house in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, most sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Welt, widow of Temple W. esq. vice-admiral of the White, one of the lords of the admiralty, and daughter of Admiral Sir John Balchen, who so unfortunately lost his life in the service of his country on board the Victory, having perished with a thousand souls.

27. At his lodgings in Gerrard-street, Soho, Major Ackland.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**W** M. Manners, esq. of Hanby-hall, co. Lincoln, created a baronet.

John Sibthorp, M.D. appointed Regius professor of botany in the University of Oxford.

Francis Drake, esq. appointed his Majesty's resident at Venice.

**PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending January 19, 1793.**

First District, London, 5d. -d. being 3d. less than our last report, vol. LXII. p. 1159.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	5	8	Salop	5	9
Surrey	5	8	Hereford	5	4
Hertford	5	5	Worcester	5	7
Bedford	5	2	Warwick	5	4
Huntingdon	5	2	Wilts	6	1
Northampton	5	8	Berks	5	9
Rutland	5	7	Oxford	5	6
Leicester	5	10	Hucks	5	6
Nottingham	6	2	Brecon	6	11
Derby	6	3	Mon:gomery	6	7
Stafford	5	10	Radnor	6	3

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

[illegible]

**Total Average of England and Wales.** Per bushel, 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Per quarter, 21. 6s. 10d.

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 15s. 6d.**

**AVERAGE PRICE**, by which **EXPORTATION** and **BOUNTY** are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	4	1	4 —	2	1	11	7 —	2	8	6	10 —	2	11	5
2 —	2	0	7	5 —	2	2	3	8 —	2	0	10	11 —	2	9	1
3 —	1	19	6	6 —	2	8	8	9 —	2	1	0	12 —	2	4	1

**BILL of MORTALITY, from January 1 to January 22, 1793.**

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	871	Males	832	2 and 5	175
Females	818	Females	834	5 and 10	65
1689		1666		10 and 20	52
				20 and 30	110
				30 and 40	155
				40 and 50	198
					50 and 60
					60 and 70
					70 and 80
					80 and 90
					90 and 100
					100

**EACH**

			16	11	6			
			16	12	c			
5½ dir			16	12	0			
5½			16	11	6			
			16	9	6			
1½			16	1	0			
6½			16	2	0			
7			16	3	c			
7½			16	4	6			
7½			16	5	6			
			16	7	0			
			16	5	c			
6			16	3	c			
			16	0	c			
6								
6½			15	17	6			
6½			15	17	6			
7			15	16	0			
			15	11	0			
6½			15	7	6			

28

N.B. In the 2 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

BRANSCOMB and BISH, Stock-Brokers, No. 4, Cornhill.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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 Liverpool 4  
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 Manchester 3  
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 Northampton  
 Norwich 2  
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 Worcester

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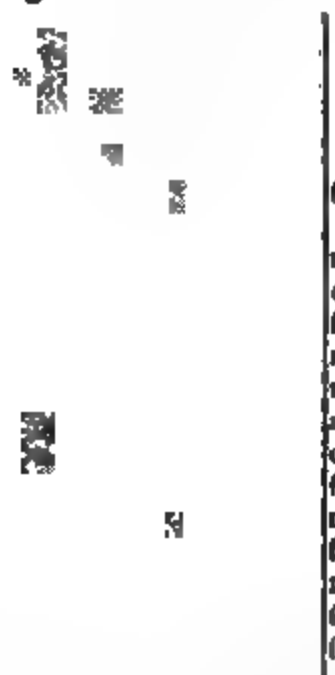
By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street;  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1793.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1793.

Height of Fahrenheit's Therm.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer



W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Str

Days	Wind.	Barom	Therm	State of Weather in January, 1793.
1	W brisk	29,50	41	stormy, clears up, P. M.
2	N calm	64	42	cloudy and frost, little sun
3	SE calm	74	40	hoar frost, hazy, and thick all day
4	E calm	49	42	frosty, and clear, snow at night
5	S moderate	38	40	and pleasant
6	NW moderate	85	42	dry pleasant
7	S brisk	90	41	night
8	W moderate	60	44	ice
9	SE calm	93	44	rain at night
10	S brisk	40	41	s
11	S moderate	20	45	y showers
12	W moderate	28,77	43	rain at night
13	S calm	29,10	44	pleasant
14	N moderate	58	43	
15	NNE calm	30, 8	44	
16	N calm	26	42	clears up, sun
17	N calm	30	42	mild and serene
18	E calm	38	38	int, and calm
19	E calm	33	41	lay
20	SW calm	21	43	the afternoon
21	W brisk	30	45	and pleasant
22	W moderate	30	44	
23	S calm	1	41	hour any sun
24	S calm	29,95	41	l.
25	NE calm	30, 0	43	ly
26	E moderate	12	44	night
27	W moderate	4	45	s sun about noon, rain at
28	W brisk	29,75	48	up and sun, rain at night
29	S moderate	58	46	most part of the day
30	SW moderate	58	46	l storms, and some hail
31	W moderate	65	45	little rain

5. The vessel containing the water, to shew the quantity of Evaporation in the month, burst with the frost of last night.—8. The low-lands under water, by yesterday's fall of rain, and quite deluged. The roads too swimming and in miserable state. The ditches in many places quite overflow.—13. Small birds chirp, the thrush has little at different times, the woodbine foliated, primroses in bloom, but ragged and by the weather.—18. Stems of snow-drops and crocuses above ground.—The snow-bloom, in a warm sheltered bank.—24. A very red sky in the South about ten o'clock at night.—29. The horizon very red and fiery at sun-rise.

Very little sun this month. The land full of water and like a sponge. The sea

T H E

# gentleman's Magazine:

For F E B R U A R Y, 1793.

ING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART I.

URBAN, *Lanrwst. Jan. 30.*

HE news of the *satani-*  
cal transaction at *Paris*,  
on the 21st inst. having  
just reached these parts,  
I am impatient to com-  
municate to you the fol-  
lowing letter, which,  
be very peculiar nature of its  
a, will, I trust, have an imme-  
diation in your extensively-cir-  
publication. Of archbishop  
u's letters\* I have many more in  
session, all in his own hand-  
: They shall be communicated  
tion may require.

ours, &c. J——N W——s.

My honored Ladye,  
IE newes this weeke are of that na-  
at you must knowe them long erre  
A greate blowe was given, upon  
last, at a scaffold before White-hall  
out 4 of the clocke, whereof the  
u'ce is to followe the next weeke.  
ve we heare little of it. Other print-  
as you have enclosed.

ith a wish of myne, that (if all be  
of the sickness) you were at your  
house in *Glosberb*, for six monthes,  
world be settled, and a strickt com-  
pon your children, not to com at  
emselves, but as strau'gers, and in  
whatsoever, not to bringe, invite,  
race any strau'gers or cavileeres, to  
nilie, unless they desire your ruyn.

chbishop Williams did not long survive the unfortunate Monarch. He died March  
30, aged 68, at Gloddaeth, the seat of Sir Roger Moltyn, an eminent loyalist;  
lady warned him of the approach of death, the stroke of which he received with  
ary piety, courage, and resignation. See Mr. Pennant's Tour through Wales, and  
le Philips's Life of the Archbishop. To this lady is the letter addressed. She was  
a daughter of Sir John Wynne, of Gloydir (not Gwedir); particulars of whom,  
his family, have been republished by the hon. Daines Barrington, in his Miscel-  
under the title of "The History of Gwedir Family."  
slyn is the family seat of the *Moltyns* in Flintshire.

"Madame, a verye troubled and sorowe-  
full man, I rest your ladyshipp's most hum-  
ble servaunt,  
"Jo. EBORAC."

"*Moltyn* † is noe place for your ladyshipp  
to continue in.

"*Gwydyr* this fift of Febr. 1648.

"[To my honourable the lady Mary  
Moltyn, att Mrs. Holland's, att Havod,  
theife.]"

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Feb. 25.*

SEEING in your last, p. 81, an ex-  
tract from a discourse of Mr. Robert  
Fleming, published in the year 1701, I  
send you an extract from a book, inti-  
tuled, "A new System of the Apocalypse,  
or plain and methodical Illustrations of  
all the Visions in the Revelations of St.  
John," written by a French minister in  
the year 1685, and finished but two  
days before the dragoons plundered him  
of all except this treatise; and London  
printed 1688.

On Rev. XI. ver. 11, 12, 13,

"I am much deceived, if it doth not sig-  
nify, that God, who is the master of all  
hearts, shall change the heart of the king  
and of his council, and that we shall see a  
revolution in France. As it is the king of  
France who contributed most to the glory of  
the Papacy, so it shall be the king of France  
that shall contribute most to its ruin. The  
tenth part of the city shall fall (the *papal*  
*kingdom*). France itself will increase both its  
strength and glory by that falling off and

are delayed, the ground neither capable of bearing the cart, or in condktion for the

of rain 3 inches 5-10ths. Evaporation since the 5th when the vessel was broke, 1 inch.  
n, near *Liverpool*.

J. Holt.  
withdrawing

withdrawing; so that, upon the whole, I do not doubt but that it is the conversion of that beautiful kingdom which is premised in this place. The first event is the death of seven thousand *names of men*, which is a figure where seven thousand *names of men* are put for seven thousand *men of name*, that is, *quality, reputation, and dignity*: these men of name are, doubtless, either the *Doctors*, who make a great deal of noise in France, in the Sorbonne, in the society of the Oratory, of the Jesuites, and amongst the clergy, or else *persons of quality who are distinguished from others by their birth, and by their honour*; the number of seven thousand denotes an indefinite number, but very considerable. The meaning is, that they shall no more dare to write or to speak in favour of Popery against the Reformation, *that their societies shall be put down, and that they shall banish themselves out of the realm, upon their not finding it their interest to continue, all which will be a death unto them: that is, there shall be no more of that kind of Doctors who are distinguished by the societies and fraternities, no more monks, no more jesuites and, it may be, no more archbishops, no more abbots, and no more cardinals, in this kingdom.*"

There are a number of other very striking passages; but the above were so very remarkable, I could not but particularly notice them; if you think proper to publish them in your Magazine, they are at your service for the purpose, and, should any persons be desirous to see the book (which may be, perhaps, very difficult to be met with), he shall be welcome to do it.

Yours, &c. RICHARD DANN.

#### TATLER, No. 87.

"There is nothing which I contemplate with greater pleasure than the dignity of human nature. I consider the soul of man as the ruin of a glorious pile of building, where, amidst heaps of rubbish, you meet with noble fragments. Virtue and Wisdom are continually employed in clearing the ruins, removing these disorderly heaps, recovering the noble pieces that lie buried under them, and adjusting them, as well as possible, according to their ancient symmetry and beauty. A happy education, conversation with the finest spirits, *looking abroad into the works of Nature*, and observations upon mankind, are the great assistances to this necessary and glorious work.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.

IN your sixty-first volume, p. 1120. Mr. T. Maret of Exmouth enquires concerning certain shining objects attached to oyster-shells, which he has been told are worms. As this enquiry has hitherto remained unanswered, allow me to refer Mr. Maret to Baker's

treatise on the Microscope, where will learn, that Mons. Auxant discovered the bluish flame alluded to proceed from three sorts of animalia; and for further particulars refer is made to Phil. Trans. No 12. P is silent on the subject.

The natural history of the silve worm may be found in the same title, as it may also in Hook's work.

Dendrophilus (vol. LXII. p. should have acknowledged, that taken the observations on trees, a idea of setting rows of them in the of canals, from White's 29th Letter the Natural History of Selborne, which letter has been extracted of your Magazines for the year Mr. White expressly says, "facts may furnish the intelligent hints concerning what sort of tree should plant round small ponds they would wish to be peret Some of the arguments urged in of the proposed avenues are good as the expence of setting and protecting the trees would considerably in the charges incident to making canals, I would advise the undertaker first see how the projected navigation answer, before they incur expences. It is also to be considered that in wet summers the dripping the trees would probably be very troublesome to the men and horses and possibly injurious to the commodities conveyed.

It would be very interesting to culturists and naturalists, to know success Lord Saltoun found in the vation of the Carolina Grass, so bushel of the seed of which his ship gave Mr. Fraser sixty-seven pounds four shillings.

Does your valuable correspondent Mr. Gough, p. 1198, mean by the *caria verna* the Pilewort or the networt? Does he mean the male female *Mercurialis perennis*? And plant does he understand to be the *caria nemorum*? I observe, that at head of the wild plants Mr. G places the *Galanthus nivalis*, where infer, that the inhabitants of Wetland are so fortunate, as to have immaculate herald of the spring the digenous product of our own country. If so, Mr. Hudson, Dr. Stokes Dr. Sowerby, stand justified in placing it in the list of *British* plants. As of your readers say with "The V. Curate,"

"Ye botanists, I cannot talk like you,  
And give to ev'ry flow'r its name and rank,  
Taught by Linnæus,"

It is necessary to say that I am writing on the Snowdrop. I would also ask Mr. Gough, whether by the *Primula veris* he means the Cowslip, Oxlip, or Primrose?

Such of your readers as keep hogs may like to be informed, that I have lately saved the life of a pig, labouring under the attack of the contagious porcine disease, by having recourse to bleeding, and the administration of brimstone; which mode of treatment, together with repeated changes of diet, has renewed the animal's strength and health.

Yours, &c.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

IN the beginning of September last, a paragraph appeared in several newspapers, mentioning, that a hawk had been found at the Cape of Good Hope, and brought from thence by one of the India ships, having on its neck a gold collar, on which was engraven the following words:

"This goodlie hawk doth belong to his Most Excellent Majestie, James Kings of England. A. D. 1610."

On seeing this account, an anecdote immediately occurred to me, which I had lately met with in a curious old manuscript, containing some remarks and observations on the migration of birds, and their flying to far distant regions; and which, if you think it may throw any light on a subject, now much attended to by naturalists, or confirm the opinion of some, respecting the longevity of birds of prey, it is much at your service. The words from my author are as follows: "And here I call to mind a story of our Anthony Weldon, in his 'Court and Character of King James;' 'The King,' saith he, 'being at Newmarker, delighted much to fly his goshawk at herons; and the manner of the conflict was this; the heron would mount, and the goshawk would get much above it; then, when the hawk stooped at the game, the heron would turn up its belly, to receive him with his claws and sharp bill; which the hawk perceiving, would dodge and pass by, rather than endanger itself. This pastime being over, both the hawk and heron would mount again, to the utmost of their power, till the

hawk would be at another attempt; and, after divers such assaults. usually, by some lucky hit or other, the hawk would bring her down; but, one day, a most excellent hawk being at the game, in the king's presence, mounted so high with his game, that both hawk and heron got out of sight, and were never seen more; enquiry was made, not only all over England, but in all the foreign princes courts of Europe, the hawk having the king's jesses, and marks sufficient, whereby it might be known; but all their enquiries proved ineffectual."

Hoping, Mr. Urban, that the above communication may prove acceptable to some of your readers, either as a matter of amusement, or occasioning some farther enquiry to be made after the hawk lately brought over from the Cape, I remain,

Yours, &c.

T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

SOME time ago I took the liberty of troubling you with an enquiry relative to a decision, *said to have taken place*, by which the founders kin are deprived of the fellowships of All Souls College, Oxford, directed by the founder to be given to them in preference to all others. My question is not of mere curiosity; I am really interested in it, and shall take it as a favour if some gentleman, who is able, will state what has actually passed, and if there has been such a decree, if he will, through your very valuable publication, inform the public of the particulars.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 28.

A VARIETY of circumstances induce me to believe, with your correspondent W. T. (p. 1105), that the yew tree is indigenous to Great Britain, from having, a few years since, frequent opportunities of viewing it flourishing amidst the inaccessible northern impending cliffs. Underbarrow Sear, near Kendal and Hudswell, and the opposite Sear near Richmond, Yorkshire, abound with it; and in many of the rocky mountains above Ullswater (one of which is called Yew Crag) and Winandermere, where the winged inhabitants alone are visitors; the yews and hollies enliven the scene, and form a pleasing contrast of ever-greens, to the gloomy brownness of surrounding rocks. Few in such lofty situations arrive at that remarkable size which we frequently see them in churchyards; they have the rugged bluffs of

Winter

Winter to contend with, which (amongst those mountains, being hurled in continual eddies) frequently loosen the roots, and even tear up both rocks and trees: those situated in the accessible parts of the mountains are generally cut down and brought to market for chairs and steps of ladders, for which use their durability renders them valuable. But the inhabitant of the church-yard (which adorns, even now, many of the consecrated grounds in different parts of the kingdom, particularly Kent, Westmoreland, and Cumberland) alone is despoiled by Time; a reverential awe prevents the mutilation of a branch, and its expanding arms generally overshadow a seat, destined for the cottage—Sunday-afternoon politicians. The numerous instances of the yew-tree growing amongst the rocks are, I think, strong indications of its being *there*, in its natural situation; and the reasons above given why those in a church-yard are larger than those on the mountains, appear to me most cogent; but my remarks I submit to the consideration of some other of your correspondents who may be better acquainted with the nature of the yew-tree than

Yours, &amp;c.

T. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

A FIGURE of the *geranium lucidum* having appeared in the 24th Number of English Botany, I was surprised to find the shape of the leaf to differ, both from the specific character of Linnæus, and from a specimen of the plant obtained from Mr. Curtis's Botanic-garden. Linnæus describes the leaf, "quincquelobis, rotundatis," which is justly translated by Dr. Withering, "leaves five-lobed, rounded, not leaves rounded and five-lobed, as in the above work, in which the specific character is altered, to correspond with the figure. Reithan, in his Flora Cant. describes the leaves as being kidney-shaped." Mr. Woodward in the Bot. Arr. "leaves kidney-shaped, with mostly five lobes, lobes with generally three lobes, the middle one with usually three scollops, the side ones entire." In Mr. Curtis's plant, the leaves are truly kidney-shaped, and the lobes rounded. The above figure, therefore, must not be considered as the general appearance of the plant, but a variety, occasioned by a change of soil or situation, or both; and tending to mislead the student, who naturally places a great degree of confidence, where the authority is so very respectable.

The figure of the *campanula* in No 4, does not accord with specific character of Linnæus, "bus ciliatis, pedunculis trifidis," calyx is not ciliated, nor the petal three-cleft. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

F.

I AM sorry to see in your Magazine, vol. LXII. p. 987, an opportunity taken of renewing a subject, which give pain to every moderate man of censuring the conduct of the states and clergy upon the unhappiness alluded to. L. L. must be little acquainted with human nature to know, that the language of censure was much more likely to irritate a multitude, and put a stop to enormities they were committing than that of invective; and must have a position of mind, for which he is to be envied, not to believe, that such sincere wish of the objects of his censure. It was *not* on a religious count, as he asserts, that the Birmingham took place; nor is it probable, that even the well-known principles of some of the Dissenters have occasioned them, had there appeared strong indications of an intention to put them in practice, and had opportunity of celebrating the Revolution been chosen for the purpose. A few days previous to the anniversary of it, a most seditious hand-bill was in circulation, the author of which was a Dissenting Minister, soon after his return from France; and on a door of one of the principal churches was written, "No shop to be let on the 14th of July." This may appear a trifling circumstance, but it tends to shew the disposition of the party. Dr. Priestley, in his letter to Mr. Burke, speaks exultingly of the expectation of the near approach of the crisis, which he calls, *the great crisis of the age of his country*, by which he avowedly meant the total subversion of the constitution and the established religion of the country. He says, that, dreadful as it appears in prospect, and though calamitous to perhaps to many innocent persons, it will be a consummation devoutly to be wished for; and that speculations of this kind contribute to exhilarate his mind, they might disturb and distress Mr. Burke. His son (L. L. as we call him) crosses the seas, and solicits the rights of citizenship among a free and brave people. He has been rather unwise in his choice of epithets, since it



And are equally applicable to any set of perfidious ruffians. The difference to all religion, which terminates at the conclusion of his letter, what will probably take place in this nation, has already come among the *free* and *brave* subjects his panegyric, where Atheism is publicly and vauntingly professed, and the professing Atheist loudly led.

Not one of the apologists, Mr. whom L. L. alludes to, nor do I to defend the enormities perpetrated at Birmingham, and in the neighbourhood of it; but regret, with your respectable correspondent J. M., that science should have existed. I indeed have hoped, and expected, that he had said upon the subject in *Magazine*, vol. LXII. pp. 124. would effectually have prevented the diffusion of it again upon the readers of this valuable miscellany, in order to railing accusation against participants of the Established Church, as unjust as it is illiberal.

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

## THE ACADEMIC. No. V.

Ἀκιδῆια λογογχοῖ

ἔμμενα παρὰ γοῦρος. PINDAR.

URBAN, Feb. 6.

I notice, with which the *Jobsonian Academic* (see p. 6. of Jan.) has vouchsafed to honour his modest *Reformer*, is too flat to the vanity of a young author passed over in ungrateful silence. Yet, much as the said *Reformer* is indebted to him, for rescuing his "Address" from the brink of Lethe's flood, and giving it at least one month's more life in the memory of your readers, I in the sincerity of his soul cannot but entertain sufficient affection for his good old *Alma Mater*, and in respect for the *College of St. John the Evangelist*, to wish, that "Canard" either acquitted himself better in defence, or had not entered the lists at all.

The old adage be true, that in a good cause any one may be eloquent, what can be said for the cause, which rests its sup-

port on the arms of its auxiliaries?

A "Canard" may enter his protest against this logic. He need not, however, waste his labour on a *second* attempt to evince his not superficial acquaintance with the sagacious Locke,"

by quarrelling with the adage, or contesting the converse of the proposition, which might, by oblique implication, appear to affect the credit of his abilities. His familiarity with *Locke* is *already* proved beyond dispute, in that determinate clearness of language, and elegant precision of reasoning, which pervade the whole composition of his Letter. And no one will call in question, either his deep insight into the principles of *Butler*, or his accurate adaption of them to his own purpose, who shall observe, how ingeniously he manages the argument from analogy in these propositions:

### Prop. I.

"Both the classics and the various subjects of morality have a place in the pursuits of the young gentlemen of Cambridge."

Demonstration. "This I assert on my own personal knowledge."

### Prop. II.

In St. John's College, there are regular and intelligent lectures read, *not only* on the Grecian and Roman authors; *but also* there is a proper respect paid to the sagacious Locke, and the profound Butler."

Demo. "Ab uno disce omnes. Read my Letter."

### Prop. III.

"Without doubt, there is a proper esteem held of these branches of science in the other Colleges."

Dixin' ego vobis in hoc esse Atticam Elegantiam?

Did I not tell you he would exhibit a specimen of analogical reasoning, that should surprise you? *Butler* was a fool to him. He drew his analogy from the many to the few. His bolder disciple, after quitting, as it should seem, the untenable fortress of *personal knowledge*, to establish the general prevalency of moral, metaphysical, and classical studies, in this University, soars on the Pegasus of the *inverted method*, and pretumes the existence of a fact in *fifteen* colleges, because it is confessedly true in *one*.

But what is all this to the question? Was any charge brought against individual *lecturers*, or individual *colleges*? Was any neglect of all other, except mathematical reading, urged against *under-graduates*? The *Jobsonian Academic* mistakes the purpose of my "Address," which involves two charges against the *members* of the *Senate*. The *first* I meant to bring is, not that either themselves are guilty of any remissness in the pursuit of their favourite system, or that every encouragement to hold it is not held out to under-graduates, by the most honourable

impartiality in the distribution of mathematical honours to the candidates for the first degree of arts,—but, that an examination equally severe is not at the same time instituted under the sanction of the University, to discover and reward great attainments in less abstract and more necessary branches of learning. My next accusation is of a higher kind, that, whereas, in academical foundations, liberally endowed, and piously designed, to promote the interests of mankind, not more by the *communication* than the *extension* of knowledge, omnia *novis* operibus et *ulterioribus* progressibus circumstrepere debent, we hear of little or any new and original investigation in sciences, that evidently admit and call for advancement.

Oxford engrosses, with few exceptions, the Muses of elegant and classical learning. Edinburgh has produced, and still produces, the most eminent masters in the theory and the art of medicine, and the whole philosophy of physics. In that and the other Scotch universities, M'Laurin, Duncan, Simson, and others, have been bred, whose works are here applauded for their ingenuity, and honoured by a reception into general use. That other more numerous class of public professors have carried much depth of erudition, and much acuteness of intellect, with success perhaps not always equal, to researches into the subjects of Metaphysics, Morals, Policy, History, and the Belles Lettres. Amongst modern names, need I mention Beattie, Reid, and Stewart, chiefs of the school that rears its formidable head against the doctrines of Locke, Bruce, Campbell, Ferguson, Smith, Robertson, and Blair, who must at least be allowed the full merit of laborious endeavours to classify observations into science, to advance beyond what was discovered, and to illustrate what was obscure, in the various walks of knowledge, often with an immediate reference to useful and important application?

How much of this praise can the *alma mater Cantabrigiæ* claim for her sons, supported by independent and ampler revenues, with every advantage of a more retired and dignified leisure, and a more ample access to the treasured stores of ancient and modern literature!

Yours, &c. A REFORMER.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

*I*N your *Obituary*, p. 93, I could not help shedding tears on reading the

death of Mrs. Griffith, who has so often given me pleasure by her elegant writings; but on reflection I could not help rejoicing at her death; seeing her mentioned as the *relict* of Richard Griffith, Esq. I never heard before of his death, and am certain, from the great affection she had for him, that his death ought to be considered by all her friends as a blessing. I shall esteem it a favour to be informed when he died—he was not so general a writer as his wife. I believe *The Gordian Knot*, *The Letters*, and *The Triumvirate*, are all he ever published; and the last I have received so much pleasure from, that I wish to communicate it to others, and I much wonder it is not more read, as it would be admired. Mrs. Griffith's sentiments on it being the same as my own, I shall take the liberty to copy part of them; "it is rich even to luxuriancy in matter, language, sentiment, folic, adventure, and surprise; there are many passages in it which seize upon the heart unawares, and leave the eyes to mourn its captivity even without a wish to set it free. But there are passages in it (she adds) which offend me not so much as a critic, as a woman and a mother; (she adds) she is certain he would not put this manuscript (it was not at the time of her writing printed) into the hands of his son or daughter; however, I believe he printed it without the wished-for alteration; and though I do not recommend it to the fair sex, yet I think that every gentleman will read it with pleasure, and I trust without any injury to his morals." I hope some correspondent will inform me when Mr. Griffith died; and likewise the Bristol milk-woman, with some particulars of her life and writings; but I hope she is not dead, as I have been informed. Yours, &c. VERITAS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

*I*N vol. LXII. p. 1298, W. F. seems to be a great stickler for *spoonful*, and not *spoonfuls*. Were they two distinct words, he certainly would be right, as we cannot say *fuls*; but as I take *spoonful* (*une cuillérée* Fr.) to be but one word, I see no difficulty in writing *spoonfuls* in the plural. Here the substantive and adjective joined make but one compound. The same is to be said of *bandful*, *une poignée* in French. J. H.

\*\*\* An old CORRESPONDENT will be much obliged by any anecdotes of the Rev. MATTHIAS UNWIN, who died rector of Medley and Buckland, in Kent, in 1756.



Keilleston

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 30.*  
**K**EDLESTON church (*see plate I.*) is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints. The building is more remarkable for the astonishing load of ivy hung upon its walls than for size or beauty of design. It is surrounded by Lord Scarfale's noble mansion and offices, and has been the place of sepulture for his ancestors for many ages. A number of monuments, some ancient and decayed, and others quite modern, adorn its mouldering walls. There are in the pavement, near the altar, two massy pieces of oak (circular) with rings to lift them. They excited my curiosity; and Lord Scarfale's servant obligingly lifted them. They closed two Gothic circles: at the bottom of one was a head of stone in chain-armour; in the other, a female with drapery folded round the head. There is no inscription near, that may lead to who they were, though, no doubt, some of the Curzons. Whether it was a fancy of the designer of the tomb, or that the pavement may have been raised, is now not to be discovered. I have never seen any thing of the kind before. Another ancient tomb of the Curzons in this church, on which are the effigies of the persons it was intended to commemorate, with bas reliefs of their children, as is common on numberless altartombs, has given rise to I know-not-what vulgar tradition of the lady's having had a number of children at a birth, and one dropping somewhere, and being lost. I do not contend that I am quite correct in the particulars of this wonderful story, though it has been repeated to me almost every time I mentioned the church when in Derbyshire. The two modern monuments, I think, were designed by Mr. Adams, the architect. They are large, of statuary marble, and beautifully sculptured. Those are near the altar. The old tombs are in a kind of chapel, formed of the South transept of the cross, in which shape the church is built.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 14.*  
**I**HAVE lately been perusing that excellent, I had almost said sublime, paper of Mr. Addison's, in the Spectator, upon the force of custom. He there points out in a very striking manner the power habits we form have over our minds, and proceeds to shew how

necessary it is those habits should not be dangerous ones, that they should suit our circumstances and condition, and, above all, be of such a nature as to fit us for an eternal state. Upon reading his admirable observations on this subject, I could not help thinking that, in this age, we are much more earnest in discountenancing customs which are really innocent, than those which have the nearest connexion with our happiness in this world, and that which is to come. To such delicacy are we now arrived, that the innocent amusements of smoking tobacco, and taking snuff, with many other habits equally harmless, are considered as highly disgusting and impolite. Good God, Mr. Urban, is it rational, is it just, that matters so unimportant should be so scrupulously avoided, while gaming and debauchery of every species are practised and countenanced without controul? We live in such very delicate and fastidious times, that, if a man in genteel life were to smoke a pipe of tobacco, he would be much more severely baited than if he debauched another man's wife, or sat up in St. James's-street two nights and two days, and got his legs swelled by it, as I have known some men do. I am a young man, Mr. Urban, and I sometime meet with bucks who laugh at my smoking; but, regarding them not, I puff on, and thus I moralize: Many young men have formed habits of gaming, others of drinking; some are never happy unless with a large company; many are extravagantly fond of fine apparel; some take all their delight in horse-flesh, and numerous other habits, equally pernicious. All these, say I to myself, will, sooner or later, produce bad consequences. Life is, on all hands, allowed to be fuller of bitters than sweets; ergo, if I can obtain one innocent sweet (which, by-the-by, may probably prevent my pursuing a real bitter, though an apparent sweet), I am determined to puff on while the power of puffing remains. Although I am a young man, you will, perhaps, say I am an old-fashioned fellow; but I am so fully persuaded of the numerous evils in life, that it is my firm opinion every innocent amusement should not only be allowed but encouraged. And I desire you to tell all your friends to leave off teasing people about such trifles; for, if they can find no greater faults to expatiate on, they

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impartiality in the distribution of mathematical honours to the candidates for the first degree of arts,—but, that an examination equally severe is not at the same time instituted under the sanction of the University, to discover and reward great attainments in less abstract and more necessary branches of learning. My next accusation is of a higher kind, that, whereas, in academical foundations, liberally endowed, and piously designed, to promote the interests of mankind, not more by the *communication* than the *extension* of knowledge, omnia *novis* operibus et *ulterioribus* progressibus circumstrepere debent, we hear of little or any new and original investigation in sciences, that evidently admit and call for advancement.

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I IN your Obituary, p. 93, I could not help shedding tears on reading the

death of Mrs. Griffith, who has given me pleasure by her elegies; but on reflection I could not rejoice at her death; seeing mentioned as the *relict* of Richard Esq. I never heard before of him and am certain, from the great she had for him, that his death will be considered by all her friends with grief. I shall esteem it a favour formed when he died—he was a general a writer as his wife.

The Gordian Knot, The Last Days of Pompeii, The Triumvirate, are all highly finished; and the last I have much pleasure from, that I will communicate it to others, and I wonder it is not more read, as it is admired. Mrs. Griffith's sent it being the same as my own, I take the liberty to copy part—"it is rich even to luxuriance in language, sentiment, fable, and surprise; there are many passages which seize upon the heart and leave the eye to mourn its loss even without a wish to set it free." There are passages in it (she adds) which offend me not so much as a child, a woman and a mother; (she is certain he would not put it in script (it was not at the time of being printed) into the hands of a son or daughter; however, I have printed it without the wished-fiction; and though I do not recommend it to the fair sex, yet I think every gentleman will read it with pleasure. I trust without any injury to his reputation. I hope some correspondent will write me when Mr. Griffith died; and the Bristol milk-woman, with particulars of her life and writing, I hope she is not dead, as I have formed. Yours, &c. V

MR. URBAN,

IN vol. LXII. p. 1298, W. I to be a great stickler for, and not *spoonfuls*. Were they tinctor words, he certainly would as we cannot say *fuls*; but a *spoonful* (une cuillère Fr.) to be a word, I see no difficulty in writing *fuls* in the plural. Here the substantive and adjective joined make but one pound. The same is to be said *ful*, une poignée in French.

\*\*\* An old CORRESPONDENT much obliged by any anecdotes of MATTHIAS UNWIN, who died at Medley and Buckland, in Kent, in







BAN, *Jan. 30.*  
 KEDLESTON church (*see plate I.*)  
 rectory, dedicated to All  
 the building is more remar-  
 the astonishing load of ivy  
 its walls than for size or  
 design. It is surrounded by  
 Scarsdale's noble mansion and of-  
 has been the place of sepul-  
 chres of ancestors for many ages.  
 of monuments, some ancient  
 ed, and others quite modern,  
 moulderling walls. There are  
 pavement, near the altar, two  
 circles of oak (circular) with  
 rest them. They excited my  
 and Lord Scarsdale's servant  
 lifted them. They closed two  
 circles: at the bottom of one  
 of stone in chain-armour;  
 over, a female with drapery  
 round the head. There is no  
 near, that may lead to who  
 though, no doubt, some of  
 them. Whether it was a fancy  
 painter of the tomb, or that the  
 may have been raised, is now  
 discovered. I have never seen  
 of the kind before. Another  
 tomb of the Curzons in this  
 church which are the effigies of the  
 was intended to commemorate  
 bas reliefs of their children,  
 in relief on numberless altar-  
 stones given rise to I know-not-  
 any tradition of the lady's ha-  
 ving a number of children at a  
 time, one dropping somewhere,  
 lost. I do not contend that I  
 am correct in the particulars of  
 the story, though it has been  
 told me almost every time I men-  
 tion the church when in Derbyshire.  
 modern monuments, I think,  
 designed by Mr. Adams, the ar-  
 chitect. They are large, of statuary  
 and beautifully sculptured.  
 One is near the altar. The old  
 church is in a kind of chapel, formed of  
 the transept of the cross, in which  
 the church is built.

—s, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

BAN, *Jan. 14.*  
 I have lately been perusing that ex-  
 cellent work, I had almost said sublime,  
 Mr. Addison's, in the Spectator  
 on the force of custom. He  
 sets it out in a very striking man-  
 ner, and shows how power habits we form have over  
 us, and proceeds to shew how  
 MAG. February, 1793.

necessary it is those habits should not be  
 dangerous ones, that they should suit  
 our circumstances and condition, and,  
 above all, be of such a nature as to fit  
 us for an eternal state. Upon reading  
 his admirable observations on this sub-  
 ject; I could not help thinking that, in  
 this age, we are much more earnest in  
 discountenancing customs which are  
 really innocent, than those which have  
 the nearest connexion with our happi-  
 ness in this world, and that which is to  
 come. To such delicacy are we now  
 arrived, that the innocent amusements  
 of smoking tobacco, and taking snuff,  
 with many other habits equally harm-  
 less, are considered as highly disgusting  
 and impolite. Good God, Mr. Ur-  
 ban, is it rational, is it just, that mat-  
 ters so unimportant should be so scrupu-  
 lously avoided, while gaming and de-  
 bauchery of every species are practised  
 and countenanced without controul?  
 We live in such very delicate and fasti-  
 dious times, that, if a man in genteel  
 life were to smoke a pipe of tobacco, he  
 would be much more severely baited  
 than if he debauched another man's  
 wife, or sat up in St. James's street  
 two nights and two days, and got his  
 legs swelled by it, as I have known  
 some men do. I am a young man, Mr.  
 Urban, and I sometimes meet with  
 bucks who laugh at my smoking; but,  
 regarding them not, I puff on, and thus  
 I moralize: Many young men have  
 formed habits of gaming, others of  
 drinking; some are never happy unless  
 with a large company; many are extra-  
 vagantly fond of fine apparel; some take  
 all their delight in horse-flesh, and nu-  
 merous other habits, equally pernicious.  
 All these, say I to myself, will, sooner  
 or later, produce bad consequences.  
 Life is, on all hands, allowed to be  
 fuller of bitters than sweets; ergo, if I  
 can obtain one innocent sweet (which,  
 by-the-bye, may probably prevent my  
 pursuing a real bitter, though an appa-  
 rent sweet), I am determined to puff  
 on while the power of puffing remains.  
 Although I am a young man, you will,  
 perhaps, say I am an old-fashioned fel-  
 low; but I am so fully persuaded of the  
 numerous evils in life, that it is my firm  
 opinion every innocent amusement  
 should not only be allowed but encour-  
 aged. And I desire you to tell all  
 your friends to leave off teasing people  
 about such trifles; for, if they can find  
 no greater faults to expatiate on, they  
 had

or of that barbarous, lonely, and life-long, imprisonment, which some of thy persecutors have advised as a more *political* revenge on thy unreal guilt than the bow-string, the dagger, or the axe.

You confess the turpitude of the September massacres, but allege that they were perpetrated by three wretches, more dire and infamous than the Roman Triumvirate, with about fifty more, acting as their instruments in that work of death; that a general consternation had gone forth, no one knowing how far the plan of murder extended: but that those villains have not yet been brought to justice proves that Roland spoke truth, when he asserted to the National Assembly, that "THEIR LAWS WERE IN THE SLEEP OF DEATH." Wretched, wretched Constitution, against which that dreadful charge is *truly* brought!

"Then shall insatiate Tyranny range on  
Till each man drop by lottery."

Fly, dear Helen, that land of carnage! from the pernicious influence of that equalizing system, which, instead of diffusing universal love, content, and happiness, lifts every man's hand against his brother.

Politicks are almost as much the general theme here as with you. The restless ambition of our sectaries; the desperation of our gamblers and spend-thrifts; the arrogant theories of empiric philosophers, who love speculative system much better than experienced policy; these dangerous propensities were beginning to diffuse, with alarming success, the venom of ungrateful and rebellious pride amongst the ever easily-dazzled vulgar; but I trust the spirited and timely exertion of our Legislators, and the public reasonings of true Wisdom, have thoroughly awakened our populace to their *real* interest. Never do I remember such an universal glow of Loyalty, such a grateful and fervent sense of the blessings of our balanced Government, as seem *now* to pervade all the orders of British society.

The frailty of human-nature considered, we have certainly no more right to expect perfection in Government than from individuals. In every person, in all institutions, much of evil will be found intermingled with the purest virtue. The preponderance of good, which is declared to be enough for Heaven, ought to be enough for us;

but in Democracies the prey of *evil* is inevitable. Incessant fantastic giddy change, edict on sand, and hopes built on these are the effects of their stability. May England be from the dire experiment!

Adieu, my dear friend! respect your country half as love and respect *you*, and we cease to view you in a state of excitation, and of impending danger.

#### OGIER OF DENMARK

OGIER is well known by his exploits perhaps not The remote period in which and the different taste of ears have spread a dusty veil of over them, bordering on obli-

Ogier lost Baldwin, his father, by the hand of the son of the Duke. He was the first-fruit of his father's darling of his heart; the memorial of his youthful years an unsuccessful attack of revenge on the life of the murderer, confined in the palace of the Archbishop. He was obliged to repress his passion, and, resting in the confidence of a righteous cause, he waited whether his process would be decided in this period of existence, or referred to the tribunal of eternal fortune. The issue of a single combat with the giant Bruhier, important to the fate of France, Ogier came off conqueror, but at length the wished-for opportunity for giving vent to his tormenting emotions of his he-murderer of his Baldwin is into his hands; the father is his judge; the consent of the King, Great, and the undisssembled opinion of a whole assembly, are on his side. His pain may now burst forth in heroism only yielded to his weakness. Who could here expect any other than that which seemed favorable to every nature of the case? Ogier is drawn; every eye is fixed on him; at this moment its doom must fall, and—

Alas! our tears fell before the bleeding heart of the blameworthy but now we gaze at his majesty. The beams of his majestic majesty moistened cheeks, and our respect terminates in amazement.

*The imperial tent on the banks of the Loire.*

*Charles the Great, Charlemagne, Archbishop Turpin, Ogier, Knights and Nobles of the Empire, a crowd of People.*

Charles seated; on his right-hand stands his son; on his left, the Archbishop. *He raises himself.*] To thine arm, my Ogier, I owe this glorious victory over the African, and the tranquillity of our empire. The tribes of the Heathen have already abandoned my borders, and I behold only happy subjects around me. It is the fruit of thy valour. This day's sun rose gloriously to you all; still more glorious to you will it set. Whether it will do so to me? The crown, alas! weighs heavy on my head; there is scarce any rest on the couch of an emperor. Cares lie less gentle on the brow of a sovereign than on that of the subject. But, alas! they are mild indeed in comparison of the grief of a father in danger of losing the darling of his heart. The imperial purple vainly hides his anguish; his pains are more dreadful under it. I have given thee, O Ogier, my imperial word; ah! return it now to the Father, though thou wouldest, perhaps, scarcely do so to the Emperor. In presence of the princes of my empire I gave thee this promise, and thou didst accept it; I dare not retract it. But I dare to let my heart bleed before thee, and thou mayest behold its wounds! Speak—what dost thou require?

Ogier (*coldly*). That you keep your promise sacred.

Charles. And nought but that?—Thy furrowed brow and thy gloomy eye spoke long before thy tongue. It is rumoured that thou wert once in love. Love in thee must have been an error of Nature. Thy heart is as hard as thine armour. Even Eliza's bosom could not fashion it to a softer temper. How oft, when, in the rage of battle, thou rodest by my side, and my sword was brandished over the head of the defenceless, hast thou checked the stroke, and gently pressed my right-hand to thee! I then looked on thee—saw thee smile. This ever rejoiced my heart. Poor Emperor! that was another Ogier; alike alone in arms and name. The former was a devout follower of Nature; in this she has even vilified herself. Or dost thou possess courage enough to shew me that I am mistaken?

Ogier. If you do not mistake, I may

justly be charged with an error. The word of an emperor is like the word of God, pure and sacred, inviolable and eternal. Convince me not of a mistake. Do what you have promised, and deliver me your son.

Charles (*painfully*). Dearly dost thou make me pay for thy victory! Oh! that I could but restore it to thee! I have purchased a heaven for my people by a hell for my heart. Oh! by the Holy Trinity, the bargain cannot stand! This barrier has made you rich, and beggared me. Ogier! by the shade of thy great forefather Doctin, by thy fame in arms, by the chivalry thou honourest—may I still add—by the love thou bearest to thy kind master; I adjure thee, rend not my paternal heart. Behold! I give thee up my son—

Ogier (*sternly*). And the murderer of mine!

Charles. His youthful impetuosity drove him to the deed.

Ogier. His deed has made me childless.

Charles (*with rising passion*). And am I, therefore, to be made childless too? Oh! the considerate murderer!—What put the dagger into the hand of my son must strike it out of thine; what excuses my son must be thine accusation; what justifies him must be thy condemnation. How! have I brought him up daintily as a victim to thy vengeance? or, hast thou concerted with his mother? How!

Ogier (*unconcernedly*). Neither; but you have given me your word.

Charles (*in a burst of passion*). Now then let the sovereign speak, if thou wilt not hearken to the father. Barbarian; thou shalt not have him. (*He grasps his sword; Ogier boldly steps forward to him. Sullen murmurs among the people*). Hear me, vassal!

Archbishop Turpin (*interposing*). Peace, in the name of God! Hold, gracious Monarch! Back, Ogier!—Not long ago we sang a hymn of praise to the great Lord of Life and Death for the repose he has granted his people after so great toil and bloodshed; shall we now provoke his wrath afresh? Pardon me, my gracious Liege; I must speak thus. Your welfare is above all to me. What is the outward semblance of concord, when animosity and discord make ravages within? What but an apparently fertile mountain, covered with woods and shrubs, whose entrails are consumed by volcanic fires? O, my sovereign!

veraign! it wounds my heart that I must address you thus. But, were I silent, it would be a crime. I cannot give sanction to what you utter; for you have sworn, and you know the solemn nature of an oath. Knighthood is virtually abolished, when the imperial word becomes a jest; the band that ties your people to your heart is then spontaneously dissolved, and fidelity becomes an empty name. O potent monarch! thou who hast gained so many victories over the haughty foe, gain one victory over thy mighty heart. Give us an example, the greatness whereof shall be the wonder of ages to come, which rumour will not conceal, which history will not pass over. Act in such manner, that posterity may exclaim, amazed, "We can but just conceive it; Charles alone could do it!" (*A long pause, and then with emphasis*) Charles the Great!

*Charles.* O God! then must I—  
(*Internal pain prevents him from farther utterance.*)

*Archbishop.* Blessed be the moment when my sovereign spoke thus. There spake thyself in every word!—And now (*turning to Ogier*) a few things to thee.

*Ogier (with averted countenance).* Be brief.

*Archbishop.* As brief as if I were to bleis my mortal foe.—Thou tracest back thy pedigree to the Round-table knights; happy for thee that thou canst. But know thou likewise what rendered their renown immortal. Those knights were not mere Heroes; they were also humane and magnanimous Men. Heroism, without Humanity, is a naked sword in a boyish hand; and heroic deeds alone are wasted away like the dust beneath thy horse's hoofs, and their memorial is perished ere the second generation. Magnanimity is the line heroic valour spins, and, when magnanimity has consummated its work, heroic deeds are formed into an undecaying tissue. Great was the anguish of thy paternal heart, when thy Baldwin was ravished from it; that I know; and that it was just, I feel. But say: the wounds which his death inflicted on thy heart cannot possibly still bleed, or—thou hadst by this time bled thy life away. They must have long been closed. And tell me, knight, were thy woes so sweet to thee, that thou canst so ardently wish to recall their image? Or thinkest thou that imperial feelings are less human feelings, and imperial tears less moving than the tears of

knights? Ogier, how poor would all France be to thee, to renounce thy claim, and afford to forgive the murderer of thy *sworn*.) The highest inmost exalted forgiveness ready in generous souls! For once heroic deeds together, and against the two poor little "forgive!" Oh! thou wouldst which scale would strike, at thyself, and thy ungenerous

*Ogier (affronted).* Bishop, knight alone. Thou little kn is generous or ungenerous to of a knight.

*Archbishop (To the Emperor)* gracious monarch, my busi to an end, yours to its beg know you are resolved; dece expectations.

*Charles (In a low tone).* H  
*Archbishop (With melanchol at the Emperor, and then to Ogier!*

*Ogier (Laying his hand on And I too dare not.*

*Charles (With seeming Give him my Car . . . . (the rest of the word; he cover*

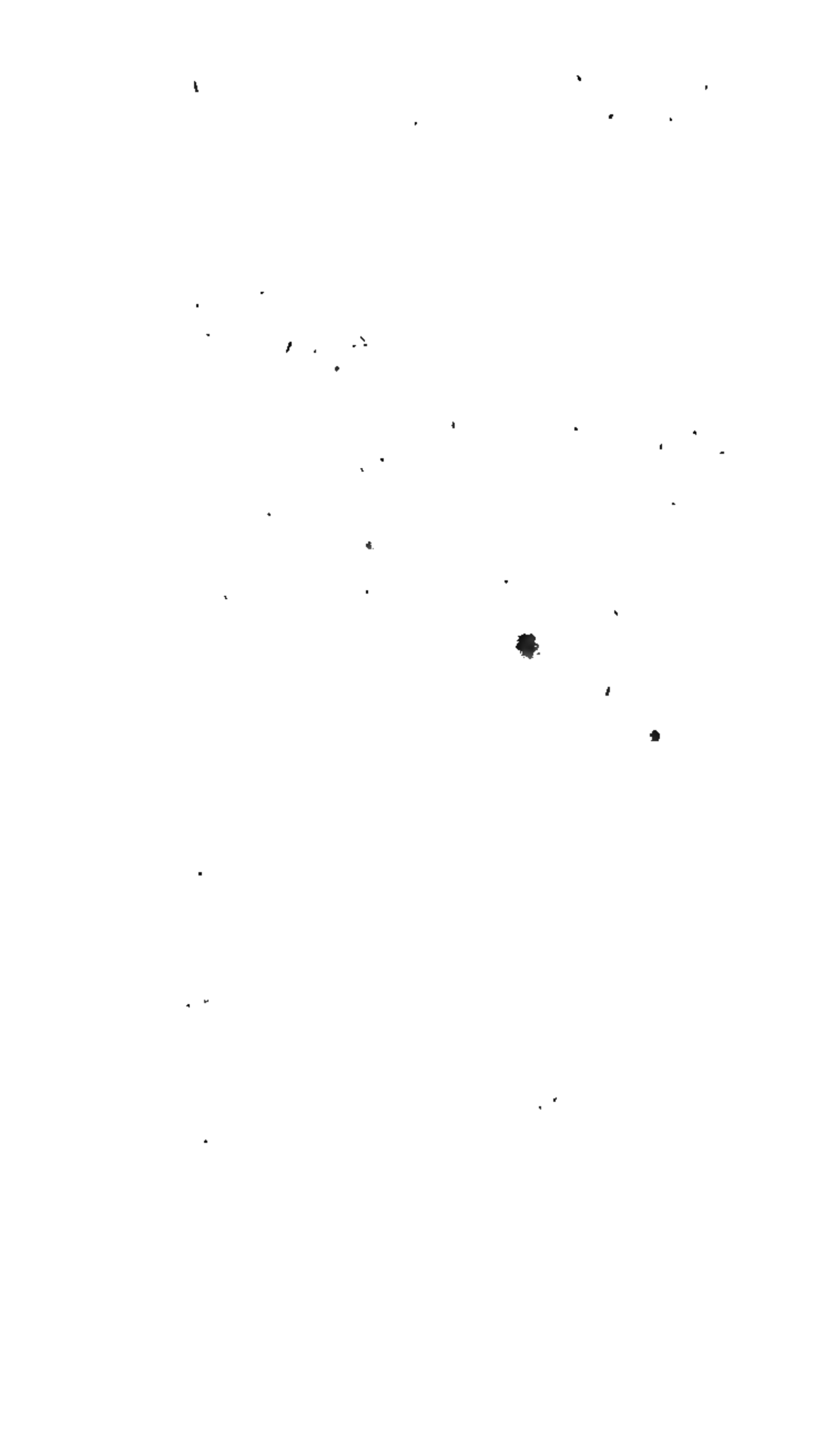
(*The Archbishop silently go trembling Carloman, and le the hand to Ogier. Ogier draws his broad-sword with hand, while he furiously seiz by the hair with his left. A in the whole assembly. Th lifted. The Emperor winb Heart-breaking sighs of the m*

*Ogier (Suddenly letting go throws away his sword. nance changes into a gentle sm one is joyfully surprized, or a have so surprized some other, liege lord! (throwing him fee!) behold me prostrate b Pardon me for the grief I t thee to feel; but I did it in c cause thee greater. Look d cious sovereign! Lo, here I here stands thy son, whose cred to me as thy own! All is at an end between us, on sure as I hope forgiveness of God! Be comforted! thy still alive; there, take him my embraces.*

*A general shout of, Long noble Ogier!*

(*Tender embraces between sen.*)







*A Topographical Description of HONITON, in DEVONSHIRE, addressed to the Rev. RICHARD POLWHELE.*

By JOHN FELTHAM.

"Now from the steep, 'midst scatter'd farms  
and groves,  
Onward through Honiton's fair valley roves."  
GAY.

**HONITON**, in the South-east border of Devon, constituting part of the Axminster hundred, is 156 miles West of London, near the river Otter, which hence, after a course of ten miles, and passing the town of Ottery St. Mary, falls into the English channel at Otterton. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Moncton and Offwil, on the South by Farway and Sidbury, on the West by Gittisham and Awliscombe, and the river on the North divides it from Crombrawleigh. The parish is small, being about eight miles in circumference, and is in good cultivation; the soil, which varies, is chiefly a rich loam and clay, and mostly pasture and meadow land. About five tons of butter are sent weekly to London, during the season, from the vicinity; of course the cheese is defective in quantity and quality. The inclosures, which are small, are screened by luxuriant hedges. Trees, but not of a large kind, are numerous. The cyder made in the adjacent parishes is greater and better than in this.

The manor of Honiton was possessed by Drago, a Saxon, but was given by William the First to his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Moreton, afterwards Earl of Cornwall, son of Harlotta, the Conqueror's mother; to whom succeeded William, his son, who, taking part with Robert the Norman against Henry the First, was taken, and lost his possessions. The manor, now in the gift of Henry, was presented to De Redvers, Earl of Devon. Isabella de Fortibus, the last of this family, sold it to Edward the First, who then transferred it to Sir John Knovil. On the restoration of Hugh Courtenay to the earldom of Devon, he, probably by

purchase, obtained the manor; for, Hugh Courtenay, the second earl, gave it to his son Sir Philip; a proof the property was not annexed to the title. With this family it has continued ever since, William Lord Viscount Courtenay being the present proprietor. The parish includes some smaller manors<sup>1</sup>. Bat-tishorn, which Sir Gilbert Knovil reserved, had Humphry Arundel for its lord, who headed the Cornish rebels in Edward the Sixth's reign. It was bought by Walter Yonge, esq. and belongs now to Sir George Yonge, K. B. The town is on the great Western road, 16 miles East of Exeter, in one of the finest parts of the county, in a vale adorned with the majestic promontories of Hembury fort, St. Cyres, and Gittisham hills, whose variegated sides always produce the charm of novelty; these, with a distant view of others beyond Exeter and Cullumpton, give a *coup d'œil*, which, for gracefulness and beautiful scenery, may vie with Italy<sup>2</sup>. Honiton is a borough by prescription from Edward the First's time; but, neglecting its right near 400 years, it was, by William Pole, esq. in the 16th Charles I. restored to this distinctive honour<sup>3</sup>; the right of election being in those paying scot and lot, and house-keepers potwallers, not receiving alms; which right of the latter was exercised every succeeding election; and, on a petition against Walter Yonge, esq. in 1701, it was confirmed by a Committee of Commons; but, in 1710, upon a special return of Sir William Drake, bart. Sir Walter Yonge, bart. and James Sheppard, esq. the portreeve referred the matter to the House, who then decided it to be in those paying scot and lot *only*; but, in 1724, it was again settled to be likewise in potwallers, not having received alms. This borough, in common with many others, suffered a total extinction of its antient rights, by James II. giving it a *charter*, and investing the right of election in freemen only, all of whom were packed country gentlemen<sup>4</sup>. The usual routine of officers were chosen<sup>5</sup>, and met

<sup>1</sup> See Sir William Pole's Collections on Devonshire, 4to, Nichols, 1791.

<sup>2</sup> See Baretti's Tour to Italy, *cum multis aliis*.

<sup>3</sup> "Ex dono Gulielmi Pole, armigeri, qui ex amore hanc oppidam, pene 400 annis intermissi, jam juri burgenfium restoravit in parlamento, 16to regis Caroli, anno Domini 1640, secundum antiquum sigillum hujus burgis." Engraved round the borough seal, with the arms of Pole.

<sup>4</sup> See Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. I. fol. p. 625, 1724.

<sup>5</sup> Sir Thomas Putt, bart. was the first mayor; but, being also chosen member, the king removed him, and John Pole, esq. was elected.

in the *town-hall*; but of that, or of the records of the court, there are now no direct traces. On the Revolution, it reverted to its old constitution. At the last election 373 persons polled. A portreeve, chosen annually, is the returning officer. The place consists principally of one large open street, paved, lighted, watered, and provided with common sewers, and in an improving state<sup>6</sup>. The buildings convey no trace of antiquity, being mostly new-built, the fires of 1747 and 1765 leaving scarcely any part unburnt; they are mostly covered with slate, which gives them a pleasing effect at a distance. The tenures are renewable life-leases, possessing the spirit of feudalism. The farmers are generally tenants at rack-rent. The land-tax raised annually in the parish is 614*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; the poors-rate on an average 550*l.* *per annum*; the county rates at present about 20*l.* The workhouse is large, neat, and healthy. The market is on Saturday, and a fair is held in July. The woollen manufactory is carried on, and rich lace and edgings made. A free-school is endowed with a house and small salary. A school of industry for girls is supported by ladies, and a charity and Sunday-school about to be established by subscription. The chapel, in which weekly duty, and subscription-lecture on Sunday evenings, are performed, is of uncertain antiquity, but so ruinous in 1742, that it was completely taken down: at this time it had a low obtuse spire with three small bells. The new chapel began re-building by subscription, and advanced so slowly, that little more than a tower with a cupola and six bells was finished in 1765, and which the great fire that year totally destroyed. The present is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower of flint with six bells, a clock and chimes, which was completed and opened in 1769. The tenor, made with the melted metal of a larger size, has this motto in allusion: *Corripuit me flamma vorax depressa resurgo*

*Ac aucto didici fortius ore loqui.*

The only remains of the ancient building is an effigy placed in an elevated niche at the West end of the

tower; which tradition reports figure of Elizeas Harding, clerk in 1523 was a great benefactor to the founder of, this edifice. It is dedicated to All Saints. There are byterian, an Independent, and Baptist, meetings. The parish is half a mile distant, on a bold eminence, the access to which is by road and walk, which is very pleasant. The living is a rectory, charged with king's books at 40*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; the tent value about 400*l.* *per annum*. The parsonage is a little to the right of the church, is a good house, and extensive glebe. The tithes are of the kind, but are at present paid by composition of 28*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, deducting to the real rent. Near the church are stables to accommodate the parson's ride. The chancel, the most ancient part, was probably a little church of mendicant friars: its situation on the road-side favours this idea. It consists of a nave and aisle added by degrees. Bishop Colton was lord of the manor about 1480, he built the tower, which is square, embattled, 20 feet high, with five bells. The nave, including the chancel, is 75 feet long and 48 feet broad. The church is rather small, adorned with elegant spiral yews. It has few, but fine tombs; a headstone for Thomas Ker, a buttermilkman, who was robbed and murdered near Exeter, April 1. In the North side of the church is a monument for Anne Baker, who died July, 1770 aged 25; also, Susan her mother, relict of Rev. Thomas Ker, rector of Hungerford, Berks, died 25th October, 1785, aged 67. Near the door: a tomb for Marwood, gent. physician to Elizabeth 7, who died in the faith, 18th Sept. 1617, aged 64. Also, his wife Temperance, who died 9th October, 1644 [no age].—(Near the door: a monument for Bridget great grand-daughter to the above Thomas Marwood, and relict of Thomas Ford, of Honiton, bachelor of Arts, who died 3d March, 1746, aged 45. Arms: Gules, a castle, in base patée Or, for Ford, impaling, Cheyron Ermine. between the

<sup>6</sup> By an act passed 30 Geo. III. for improving the town.

<sup>7</sup> During the progress of Charles the First in the West, on the 25th of July, 1645, he slept one night at Dr. Marwood's, a physician, in Honiton. *Collectanea Curiosa*, vo. XI. This was, doubtless, the son of the above. This house is now the present residence of W. J. Tucker, M.A. rector of Widworthy, who is a maternal descendant both these. The house was built by John Marwood, physician, and Bridget his wife.

heads erased proper, for *Marwood* — Is the North-east corner: a handsome monument for John Blagdon, esq. buried 10th December, 1714, aged 45, and many of the family. Arms: Az. three trefoils Argent, on a chief indented Gules, two annulets Or, for *Blagdon*: other shields with alliances. — On the South side: a monument for James Sheppard, esq. serjeant at law, and member for Honiton, who died 1730, aged 49. Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, a fess Argent, in chief three battleaxes paleways of the second, with a label; 2d and 3d, Argent, a lion rampant with semée of crosslets fitchy, Gules: Crest, a dog sejant Argent, spotted with blood, hooped Or, on a wreath Argent and Sable. A small marble shield for Elijah Blampin, gent. who died 4th December, 1787, aged 59. A marble bust of William Gill, esq. who died 4th December, 1756, aged 72; with others of the family. Arms: Per fess, Azure and Argent, on a bend Sable three quatrefoils of the second; a lion's head erased and crosslet fitchy, at top, and, in base, counterchanged. On a flat stone in the chancel, an elegant Latin inscription<sup>8</sup> for Ezra Cleaveland, B. D. rector of Honiton, who died 7th August, 1740, aged 80. On two pillars, the Courtenay arms, Topaz, three torreux. On two pillars, in the chancel, *Pray for the soul of John Takell, and Jane his wyffe*, with a mildrind Sable between<sup>9</sup>. The altar-piece is of stone, with gilt tablets of the Creed, &c.; the railing raised on black and white marble lozengy. The organ-gallery and screen is finely painted and gilt, and of curious workmanship. The brass chandeliers were given by Sir William Yonge, K. B. The font is small, lined with lead. The

pulpit plain; over which, at angles, in the cieling, are four faces, carved and painted, habited separately with wings, a mitre, a cowl, and armour; perhaps designed for St. Michael, the dedicatory saint, *the bishop, the incumbent*, and *the patron*, emblematic as supporters of the fabrick<sup>10</sup>.

Of Rectors. — In Edward 1st, Henry de Pynkence<sup>11</sup>. In Edward 3rd, Mr. Soverdon. In Henry 8th, Matthew Fayrman, Mr. Bale, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Parke died in 1564, Henry Steevens who succeeded died within the year 1564, Mr. Slade, Mr. Dowrish, Andrew Cockram, who died 1598, was succeeded by John Robins. 1605, Philip Nichols. 1613, John Eedes, B. D. who, being a Royalist, was in 1648 sequestered, and succeeded, *pro tempore*, by Francis Sourton, a celebrated preacher, who, on the act of uniformity passing, resigned, and, in 1662, was succeeded by Ozias Upcott. 1698, Ezra Cleaveland, B. D. 1740, Charles Bertie, M. A. 1788, Edward Honeywood, B. A. The patronage in the Courtenay family. At the visitation of the College of Arms, in 1620, no person entered either pedigree or arms from Honiton.

Of Benefactions — These are preserved on two tablets in the church; the most remarkable of which is, the chapel of St. Margaret, with a lesser house adjoining, and tenements and lands for its support, which was left in 1550 by Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford, who was born at Tracey, near Honiton, and took his degree of D. D. in St. John's college, 1505. By a decree in Chaucery, it is now vested in the rector and churchwardens for the admission of poor persons<sup>12</sup>. This chapel (*see plate II.*) has one small bell, is 33 feet long,

<sup>8</sup> Of which, for particular reasons, we request the favour of a copy. EDIT.

<sup>9</sup> There are no armorial insignia recorded in the College of Arms for *Takell*, nor in Sir W. Pole's Collection of Arms of Devonshire families; but the name is arranged in the list. This John Takell was a person of property, who lived in Honiton in Henry the Seventh's time. He was versed in the law: and his only daughter married Radwin Mallet, solicitor to Henry VIII. On two flat stones, near the above pillars, are these inscriptions: "*Hic jacet Johanna Takell, vidua, quæ obiit 13 die Julii, 1529.*" "*Hic jacet magister Johannes Rygge, quondam rector hujus ecclesie, thesaurus Creditor.*" No date to the latter; but to each, "*Cujus anime parces Deus. Amen.*"

<sup>10</sup> This beautiful church is in expectation of a picture from the pencil of Ozias Humphry, esq. as a tribute of respect and love for the place of his birth.

<sup>11</sup> Who was proctor for the Bishop of Exeter in the parliament held at Carlisle. See Atterbury's Rights of an English Convocation, p. 488. The earlier part of the list of rectors I present on the authority of a memorandum in an old register.

<sup>12</sup> A small acknowledgement is paid to Sir George Yonge, K. B. the chapel having been built on a spot given from the manor of Battishorn. A chapel of the same name, and a lesser house adjoining, existed at Taunton prior to Henry VIII. See Toulmin's History of Taunton, 4to, 1791.

13 feet wide, contains an humble desk, a form, and books. Prayers, by one of the charity, are read twice a-week. Mr. Prince and Mr. Wood assert Thomas Chard to be the founder; but Mr. Cleveland affirms it to have existed before his time<sup>13</sup>. Those whom the vindictive Jeffreys had executed at Honiton, for favouring Monmouth, were, near this spot, boiled in pitch, and their limbs placed on the shambles, and other public places: Mr. Potts, a young surgeon, of Honiton, died with great fortitude<sup>14</sup>. The name of Honiton is of obscure etymology. *Ton* signifies a *habitation, a town; beari*<sup>15</sup>, in the old Norman French, signified the same as *beate* does now, that is, *shame or disgrace*. An old legend relates, that, at a certain time, almost all the women of the place were barren, and of course childless; that, to remedy this evil, they were enjoined by the priests to repair to St. Margaret's chapel, and pass one whole day and night there in prayer, when, by means of a vision, they would become pregnant; and the saint never abused their confidence. The arms of the borough (see the great seal, *pl. II. fig. 2*), which are singular, seem to allude to somewhat of this kind, though perhaps of Saxon or gin. It represents a pregnant female in devotion to an idol suspicious to parturient women, an obsecuric hand above beneath an honeysuckle, the whole surrounded with beads. There is now, however, no occasion for any invocation to the saint, the *beari*, or *shame and disgrace*, of the town, being long since completely done away. The vicinity, though not so populous as more inland situations, boasts a neighbourhood as replete with friendship, hospitality, and politeness. The representatives are, Sir George Yonge, K. B. and George Templer, esq. The prevalent amusements are dancing and card-assemblies, and reading societies. I will conclude with a state of the Register for these last twelve years. The earliest Register commences in 1564<sup>16</sup>.

1791 to 1

January, 1792.

Mr. URBAN,

HOWEVER rude the eyes of a more civilized race, not, but the humble tumulus vey to posterity as deep an in of the brave actions perform now-mouldering contents, as nificent and gorgeous marbles corate our noblest edifices; long after those are defaced by erring hand of Time, the grey mound, and grey-mossy stone, the aid of sculpture, will say sleeps, on his humble bed, a At what period one of the I description (lately discovered a ed by the Lord of the Manor Garrot, in the county of Westm has been raised, I know not your correspondents, more cri quainted with such antiquit probably be able, from the account, to say what ara pre Six bodies were caled in flou made of the flates common country. The bottom of each of two or three stones well juis side had from two to four, w rather obliquely placed, ov were laid stones, similar to the the length; there had not cement used, but each edge an inch over the other. O six, earth and stones had been about 6 inches higher than t and then four others exactl former (all due North and So them, which were all covr two feet; there appeared no been any distinction to any

<sup>13</sup> Prince's Worthies of Devon; Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Cleveland's Hist. Courtenays, folio.

<sup>14</sup> Locke's Western Rebellion, 8vo, Taunton.

<sup>15</sup> A tenement of Sir George Yonge's, in Luppit, is called *Harwell*. This word was in use.

<sup>16</sup> In June, 1724, twenty-nine persons died of the small pox. In July, fifty fifty of the same disorder. In 1731, nearly the same number in a month: in then little known. 1780, were many children of disease. 1783, influenza. Since the tax on baptisms, in 1783, many persons evade the entering by priv 1788, three persons were buried in one week, whose united ages were 278



body, as in that opened at Halford Bridge. Around the whole (which was about 10 yards in circumference) a circle of flat stones were placed edge-way, with their tops but just appearing above the ground. The bones of those that were opened were not much decayed; one skull had apparently been cloven half down by a sharp instrument, and other bones mutilated; the teeth in most of them were perfect. No armour or cloathing appeared to have been inhumed with the bodies. The whole lay open a few days, and then was refilled as nearly to its former state as could be. It is situated in a common pasture called Bullflat, under a hill, around which the remains of a fosse are still in many places to be traced. At the top of the hill are two more mounds, like the other (though not so large) which have never been opened, and which, I doubt not, are similar tumuli. Yours, &c. T. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

AS your correspondent Cliffordiensis intimates a fear lest his extended account of *Lovelace* should become tiresome, I beg to assure him, that many constant readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* have been highly gratified by his intelligent remarks, and are solicitous he should still extend them to such other poetical writers of the last century as have been too slightly noticed, or altogether overlooked in the several miscellaneous republications of our earlier poets. It would display a want of candour I cannot suspect in the modern editors of the *Biographia*, if they did not avail themselves of such communications; and it is but common justice to the memory of departed merit, that those who are possessed of critical or biographical information should at this time be liberal in imparting it, to afford an opportunity for incorporating such *Collectanea* into the body of our national repository for the lives of eminent men. Mr. Headley's obvious inattention to Habington is not compatible with his usual diligence or good taste. He has passed in silence and neglect over the two first parts of his elegant amatory effusions, entitled *Castara*; and has even reprinted Langbaine's scanty notices of the poet, without referring to the more copious information of Wood, who has given many particulars respecting him, in which every reader of his poetry must feel interested. Your cor-

respondent, I believe, has not mentioned, that several copies of commendatory Verses by Lovelace were prefixed to the Dramatic \* Pieces of Fletcher, whom he seems greatly to have admired†. Lovelace himself is said to have written two plays, *The Scholar*, a comedy, and *The Soldier*, a tragedy, neither of which were printed.

Yours, &c. T. P.

P. S. Can Cliffordiensis give any account of Robert Farlie, who published, in 1638, a *Kalendar of Man's Life*, and *Moral Emblems*, English and Latin, or of the *Davisons*, from whose Miscellany Dr. Percy printed two Poems, one by Sir W. Raleigh, the other by Francis Davison, of whom he only remarks, that "he was son of that unfortunate secretary of state, who suffered so much from the affair of Mary Queen of Scots?" See *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, Vol. I. p. 218.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Jan. 15.

IN your vol. LXII. p. 901, J. M. an Exeter correspondent, propoſes ſeveral queries concerning the antient family of Vaux in England, a branch of which ſettled in Scotland, in the reign of David the 1st. As I am fond of looking into old pedigrees, I have taken ſome pains to obtain information on this ſubject, and have ſucceeded in gathering the following particulars: Nicholas Lord Vaux of Harrowden was, it is well known, ſo created the 15th Henry VIII. His ſon Thomas Lord Vaux, dying in 1595, was ſucceeded by William his ſon and heir, whoſe ſon George married Elizabeth, daughter of John Roper Lord Teynham; but, dying in the life-time of his father, he never had the title, which, on the death of William, deſcended to his grandſon Edward, the laſt Lord Vaux, who dying in the year 1661, without iſſue, left two ſurviving

\* To the eight following: *Philaster*; *Custom of the Country*; *Spanish Curate*; *Humorous Lieutenant*; *Mad Lover*; *Little Frech Lawyer*; *Valentinian*; and *Woman's Prize*.

† This we may gather from his Address "to Fletcher reviv'd."

"How have I been religious? What strange good  
Has scap't me that I never understood?  
Have I hell-guarded heresie o'erthrowne?  
Heal'd wounded states? Made kings and  
kingdoms one?"

That fate should be so merciful to me,  
To let me live & have said I have read thee?"

Waller,

sisters, Mary married to Sir George Simeon, of Baldwin Brightwell, Oxfordshire; and Catharine the wife of Henry Neville Lord Abergavenny; the daughter and heiress of the former married Sir John Conyers of Sokeburn, whose daughter Anne, sole heir to her father, was wife of Francis Talbot, eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury, whose daughter Mary, at length heir, also sole heir to her mother, was married to John Stoner, Esq. of Stoner and Watlington Park, in Oxfordshire, whose immediate descendants in a direct line are, I believe, still in possession of those estates. As to Catharine, the other sister of the last Lord Vaux, and wife of Lord Abergavenny, she had by her marriage two sons and three daughters, viz. John and George, Catharine, Frances, and Elizabeth. The former, dying without issue, was succeeded in the title of Abergavenny by George. As to the sisters, I can only learn that one was married and had issue, viz. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Stoner, father to the above-named John. George Lord Abergavenny left two children, George and Bridget, the former died without issue in 1694. The latter, heir to her brother, was married to Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Mitchelsgrove, Sussex, whose daughter Frances Shelley, an only child, was married to Richard Viscount Fitzwilliams in this kingdom, grandfather to the present Lord Viscount Fitzwilliams, by which it appears probable that the title of Vaux is held in abeyance between that family and the Stoners.

A GENEALOGIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Bermuda, Oct. 26.*

*"De mortuis nil nisi verum."*

VALUABLE as your Obituary is, by being apparently the only public, general, and authentic, record of mortality, to which many might in future be induced to recur; it is not very easy to avoid the two extremes of panegyric and censure. Notwithstanding the old clamour of the degeneracy of the age, and that former times were better than these; I trust there exists in Britain as much *real* virtue in the present as at any former period, and that it will not suffer in comparison with any country; and though many of your portraits are somewhat highly coloured, I have no doubt they are likenesses from nature: yet, in some late representations of high life, whether owing to

pride of family or partiality of friends (I know, Mr. Urban, that you are far above being influenced by the tincture of *golden rod*), too much varnish hath occasionally injured the resemblance.

Allow me also to ask, whether your recital of a late singular dream (vol. LXI. p. 408), unless, powerfully authenticated, does not tend to cherish Superstition; and, if true, what good can result from it?

From the article of commission, permit me briefly to discuss what I think essential to that of omission. If, by a great distance and obscurity of a place, and a consequent paucity of European intelligence, any public investigation of the amiable character of the late Viscountess Courtenay hath hitherto escaped me, I shall gladly acquiesce in the rectitude of my intention; if otherwise, permit me, with strict veracity to assure you, I long and intimately knew her an ornament to the station in which it pleased Providence to place her; who religiously discharged the respective duties of wife, of parent, and of friend. I have known "the blessing of them that were ready to perish come upon her," and have often seen her "to cause the widow's heart to sing for joy." This many of her neighbouring clergy were not strangers to, though ostentation was foreign to her character; and I marvel at their supineness, in not pointing out so shining an example in a manner much superior to the imperfect, though well-meant, endeavours of Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Ottery St. Mary, Feb. 10.*  
IN Du Halde's Account of China, Hoeng Kong asked his minister, What was to be most feared in a Government? Nothing, replied he, is more to be dreaded, than what they call *the rat in the statue*.

Query. Whether Mr. Warton, late Poet Laureat, and whose memory by me will ever be held in reverence, was not obliged to this hint, for the very beautiful simile, introduced in that most excellent Poem, called the Triumph of Isis?

"Thus in the stately ship, that long has borne  
Britain's victorious cross from shore to shore,  
By chance, beneath her close sequester'd cells  
Some low-born worm, a lurking mischief  
dwells;  
Eats his blind way, and saps with secret toil  
The deep foundations of the wat'ry pile.  
In vain, &c. &c."

X.

Mr

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

THOSE who have made the smallest examination of the powers of the mind and those of the body will immediately confess the great resemblance that exists between them, inasmuch so, perhaps, as to favour the opinion of those who have asserted that the mind differs from the body only in being a form of a less substantial nature.

If we trace this resemblance *ab ovo*, we shall find,

I. As the powers of the body may be originally strong, so may those of the mind; so true is the adage that *pectus agitur, non fit*—as Hercules, so strong were his corporeal powers, strangled a serpent in his cradle, in the like manner Pope, Milton, Cowley, and some others, showed the vigour of their mental ones in their very infancy.

II. It is exercise that adds strength to the moving powers of the body, and the exercise of its respective faculties gives the greatest vigour to the mind. The corporeal powers of the bed-ridden are very weak indeed, and the unexercised mind of the indolent inhabitant of the *Pop de Vallais* is afflicted with the most deplorable idiotism.—“That the faculties of the understanding,” says an able writer, “are relaxed like the sinews of the body by sloth, and strengthened by exercise, nobody will doubt; those,” he adds, “who from their earliest infancy have found every thing provided for them, who have not much ambition, and therefore are seldom excited to any great exertion of their faculties, generally feel these faculties dwindle and grow weak, for the same reason that a man’s would become feeble, and at length perfectly useless, if he were to wear them in a scarf for any length of time.”

III. The strength of the mind, like the strength of the body, is increased by an interval of rest; every one knows that he is corporeally stronger in the morning, and the morning is the time which the ingenious appropriate to the exertion of their mental powers.

IV. As the power of the body is known to increase till it has gained its acme, and then to decrease, so a similar progress to its zenith, and decrease from that period, is observable in the mind; “As the body,” said Dr. Johnson, “after a certain time, gains no increase of height and little of strength, there is likewise a period, though more variable by external circumstances, when the

mind commonly attains its stationary point, and very little advances its powers of reflection, judgement, and ratiocination.”

The inferences that may be drawn from these premises are extremely manifold. On the present occasion, however, I shall confine myself to one observation, viz. as the body may by exercise be *universally strong*, so the mind may be the same; as the body by the exercise of its powers may be made capable of every corporeal exertion, so the mind may, by the same cause, be made capable of every mental one. The mind that can only exercise one of its powers, that can only *prescribe*, that can only *preach*, or can only plead, cannot be said to be universally strong, but only partially so—as the strength of the pugilist may be confined to the arms, and of the pedestrian to the moving powers of the leg—a strong mind has an universal capability. Dr. Johnson, who was himself of this class, has said, that “he was persuaded that, had Newton applied to poetry, he would have made a fine epic Poem—I could,” he adds, “as easily apply to Law as to Tragic Poetry; a man that has vigour may walk as easily to the East as to the West, if he happens to turn his head that way.”

If, Sir, it is necessary, in addition to these instances of Johnson and Newton, to give you any farther proof of the validity of my opinion, I would remind you of that instance which, from its singularity, has so often been questioned, but is at present fully confirmed and generally believed. I allude to the admirable *Creighton*, of whom it is said that there was not an art, there existed not a science, in which he was not fully proficient, and in which he did not contest, and bear away, the palm from those who had made them singly the objects of their particular attention.

I have only to add, that if the resemblance between the mind and the body be great as I have supposed it, then those are likely to do the greatest service to society who do not confine their attention to one study, but who make themselves master of a general knowledge; who range, like Newton, unconfined amidst the worlds of science, and who gather, like Johnson, the sweets of knowledge from almost every flower.

Yours, &amp;c.

H. B. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

IT seems rather singular that your correspondents D. H. and W. M. should differ so materially in the inscription on the tomb of Thomas Cranmer. Both accounts seem to consider him as dying A. D. 1501. But the words *M<sup>o</sup> quinquagesimo primo*, make it 1051; and how *M<sup>o</sup> centesimo* can mean half a thousand, or 500, I know not. I am inclined to think the word, in the original, instead of *quinquagesimo* is *quingentesimo*. D. H. calls the arms a chevron between three cranes; whereas, in the drawing, they are evidently a chevron between three pelicans vulning themselves. I have somewhere read, that Henry VIII. foreseeing that Archbishop Cranmer would shed his blood for the service of the Church, changed his arms from cranes to pelicans.

To the list of heraldic writers may be added Abraham Franse, or Fransus, who wrote a small quarto, entitled, "*Insignium, Armorum, Emblematum, Hieroglyphicorum, et Symbolorum, &c. Explicatio*." It was printed at London in 1588. Yours, &c. MATTHEW KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

AS the following epitaphs, which were copied from the monuments in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, in part resolve the queries of W. M. vol. LXII. p. 994, perhaps you will give them a place in your instructive Miscellany.

## ON A MURAL MONUMENT.

"Memoriæ sacrum.

Thomæ Cranmero armigero Edmyn-  
di Archidiaconi Cantuariensis filio Thomæ  
Cranmeri Archiepi Cantuariensis ex  
fratre nepoti eiusdem sedis archidiacono  
fidelissimo regerario, viro sanctissima  
vita, suavissimis moribus, et supra  
quam dici potest integro, pio, benefico,  
in pauperes misericordi, in omnes iusto,  
voluptatum honorum divitiarum, munerum,  
contemptori severissimo, monumentum,  
hoc in officiosæ pietatis, æternum tes-  
timonium merentes liberi et generi  
posvere, qui quidem Thomas geritis ex  
Anna uxore castissima quinque filijs,  
filiabus octo in die. b. Trinitati sacro,  
eidem Trinitati fidelem animam in  
summam conscientiæ pace lætus  
tradidit, anno ætatis sue 69,  
Salutis nostræ, 1604.

Viri misericordiæ colliguntur, nemine adven-  
tante ante adventum mali recipi iustum.

Isaia 57."

Arms: On a shield at the top, Cran-  
mer, viz. Ar. on a chev. Az. between

three pelicans vulning them-  
as many cinquefoils, Or.

On three shields on the fri-  
dle shield, quarterly, 1. ar  
three bars, Or. in dexter ch-  
ton, Ermine.

2d and 3d Cranmer. Left (1  
lost) Az. on a fess between  
zenges, Sab. an annulet.

Quartering Cranmer. R  
quarterly 1 and 4. Sab. a  
mer.

On two shields below.  
Norwood, viz. Er. a cross  
Gu. quartering Cranmer. I  
Cranmer only.

## ON A MURAL EPIGRAM

"In memory  
of Sir William CRANMER,  
the second son of William Cra-  
descended from Edmund Cr-  
Archdeacon of Canterb-  
and brother to that Archb-  
whose name for establishing the  
in England  
(to which he afterwards died a  
is justly celebrated.

Sir William, being bred a Merc-  
eminent, not only for his know-  
profession, but for his singul-  
and integrity, always ready  
the poore and oppressed, and a  
of the liberty of his coun-  
After having been for sever  
Deputy Governor of the M  
Adventurers of England residin

He was in the year 1691  
Governor of the whole Sc  
which trust he dischar-  
with great fidelity unto the time  
which happened on the 21st S  
1697, in the 67th years of  
He lived a single life, and left  
Mr. John Kerrick \*, his ex-  
who, in gratitude to his me-  
erected this monument.

He was born in this parish of S  
in Canterbury: and lies b  
in the parish Church of St.  
Bronley † in Middlese-

Arms; Cranmer as befo-  
on a wreath Ar. and Az. a 1

\* Father of Clayton Kerrick,  
Matthew Kerrick, Esq. of Lond  
Cranmer Kerrick, Esq. of Lond  
Kerrick, Esq. late M. P. for I  
of the Rev. Matthew Kerrick, A  
Chilham, Kent.

† Where, in the church, h  
did lately) a hatchment and thr  
for this Sir William; the coat, 1  
on Az. with three cinquefoils,  
as many pelicans, Sable.







proper, shot through the neck  
arrow.

ev. Mr Cramer, Vicar of St.  
London, I am assured, is a de-  
of this family.

k D. H. p. 996, for his informa-  
ed the Nuremberg counter;  
somewhat hasty in his cen-  
he drawing of the coin of Ha-  
though certainly it is but indif-  
for, had he attentively compared  
avings, he would have observed  
dissimilarity than could have  
om the badness of the drawing:  
n Camden, Britannia is *sitting*,  
*standing*: on one, her head is  
by her hand, on the other it  
S. C. for *Senatus Consulto* on  
the other omitted; the *busta*  
ve the arm on one, below it on  
er; one the great shield, the  
common one, &c. &c. pecu-  
sufficient, I should have thought,  
convinced him of its being a dis-  
in; as I conceived it to be, or  
ever have sent it for insertion.

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

on of the famous Stone, which  
for a Pedestal to the Statue of  
R THE GREAT, at ST PE-  
BURG; of which a beautiful  
ving has been given in Vol. LIII.  
3 (and see Vol. XLV. p. 488;  
LVII. p. 334)

present Empress, Katharine II.  
ing resolves to erect an equest-  
ue to Peter the Great; Stephen  
, who had the charge of executing  
ament, imagined a new kind of pe-  
the noble model he had framed.  
sleep misshapen rock; whereby  
indicate to posterity, whence  
of a legislator took his rise, and  
lacles he at length surmounted.  
ea, thus original and sublime,  
the approbation of every be-  
But the difficulty was to find  
of stone adequate, both in form  
to the grandeur of the design.  
re, which always favours great  
, but does nothing for medioc-  
eps in to the assistance of this  
in. A rock was found, which  
iad placed in a vast morass, not  
a bay which the Gulf of Fin-  
ms. At the very first sight it  
ned proper for the execution of  
gn of the artist. People were  
neasure it; who found that its  
aken in a horizontal line, was  
. MAG. February, 1769.

21 feet, on 42 in length, and 34 in  
breadth.

The very idea of moving such a mass  
was enough to terrify a common mind.  
But, under the reign of Katharine II.  
difficulties never defeat the execution of  
a purpose. This project, so bold, so  
worthy of the ancient Romans, of trans-  
porting this rock to the centre of the  
capital, was immediately formed.

In this view, they began digging  
about it to discover its depth. It was  
natural to think, that what appeared  
above the morass, was only the summit of  
a rock that descended far into the bowels  
of the earth. But how great was their  
surprise, on perceiving, that this mass  
of stone was absolutely insulated from  
it, and placed upon the ground as if  
by a miracle!

To this singularity was added another,  
in no degree less remarkable; which is,  
that in all this vast morass, and its en-  
virons, there is not to be found another  
single stone; nay, not even gravel or  
sand, or any other matter analogous to  
this wonderful rock; or that could  
serve to the formation of it.

What most affected persons with asto-  
nishment, was the interior of the stone.  
A stroke of thunder had damaged it on  
one side. For which reason, it had  
for many ages past been called, by the  
boors of the villages in its vicinity, *The  
Thunder Stone*. On striking off this  
shattered piece, there appeared, instead  
of homogeneous parts, a quantity of  
all sorts of fine and precious stones.  
Crystals, agates, granates, topazes, car-  
nelians, and amethysts, afforded a sight  
to the curious no less magnificent than  
new; while, to the naturalists, it was  
an object of the most interesting inves-  
tigations.

So many striking peculiarities, united  
by Nature in this one rock, were power-  
ful motives, for sparing neither pains,  
nor expence, nor labour, to draw it  
from its bed, and employ it in a monu-  
ment, unexampled in the world, and  
worthy of perpetuating the memory of  
the greatest of monarchs \*.

The first discovery of this stone was in  
the month of November, 1768. The ne-  
cessary works were carried on with such  
activity, that, in the month of March  
following, the workmen were enabled to  
raise it from the earth, by placing it on  
a kind of sledge, and beginning its mo-  
tion towards Peteriburg.

\* See plate III. fig. 1.

One cannot sufficiently admire the ardour and celerity with which so extraordinary an enterprise was completed, in so short a space of time, and in the most inclement season. But what remained to be done was still more difficult to perform.

This immense stone was found at the distance of eleven Russian vershs, or about 41.250 English feet, from the spot where the statue was to be placed, which it was intended to support.

Before it could reach the place of its destination, it was to pass over rising grounds, cross swamps, and boggy places, be transported over rivers, embarked on the Neva, unshipped, and then carried by land to the place appointed for it.

Any person that chuses to form a notion of the vastness of this undertaking, and the labours it required, has no more to do than to consider, that the weight of this enormous mass, geometrically calculated, amounts to THREE MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND pounds. The largest obelisk in the world, that which Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great, caused to be transported from Alexandria to Rome, is in weight but 907,759 pounds, which is not a third part of the weight of the rock of Petersburg.

Such is the stone that supports the equestrian statue of the legislator of Russia. In the whole history of the arts there is no mention of any thing so great, so wonderful.

The statue of Peter the Great, placed on this rock, stands in an irregular square, formed on the left by the Senate House and other edifices, on the right by the Admiralty, to the back by a magnificent marble church, (which, though its foundation was laid about thirty years ago, is not yet completed,) in honour of St. Isaac; and in front of the statue runs the noble river Neva, the like of which, for the clearness of its waters, the constant fulness of its bed, and, withal, the distance of its shores, no city in Europe has to boast of. The statue is at a proper distance from the foot of the great bridge of pontons, extending across the Neva, to an opposite island, forming part of the city, and called Vassili ostrof, or Basil's island. The statue, together with the transport of the stone whereon it stands, cost the Empress not less than 425,000 rubles, which, at 42 pence the ruble, as the exchange was at that time, amounts to 74,375 pounds sterling. On this stone

is inscribed the modest epigram, "*Petro primo Catharina secunda, 1782,*" in Latin on one side, and in Russian on the other. Two or three epigrams appeared on the occasion. Among them the following may be thought not unworthy of preservation:

*Æs formam Petro, hanc dat petra; quid istis  
Stabilis? Regni gloria, Petre, tui.*

Yours, &c. EVERARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Feb. 1.*

I HAVE somewhere read or heard of a strange mode of inflicting punishments, in some of the petty states of Italy, on state criminals. They are beaten with bags of sand; which is performed in such a way, that no marks of external violence appear, whilst yet every bone in their bodies is broken. I seem to myself to have been thus bastinadoed by R. G. in your last December Magazine. Nothing, perhaps, is directly said that is particularly exceptionable; yet, enough is mumbled, or muttered, or insinuated, to hurt the credit of the county history, which, at a vast expence, I am endeavouring to publish; and thereby to injure my interests.

I intreat R. G. yourself, Mr. Urban, and the public, to do the editors, and myself, the justice to believe, that no pains have been spared to obtain full and accurate information on all the points discussed in the proposed history. That our success has always been equal to our industry, we dare not flatter ourselves. If R. G. himself has ever been an editor, as from the initials of his name subscribed to the remarks one is led to suspect may have been the case, he cannot be insensible of the many difficulties that stand in the way of a county historian: though he may not know, nor do I wish to interest him by communicating to him, many that probably are peculiar to the compilers of the history of Cumberland. Instead, therefore, of anticipating and triumphing over their supposed failure, one might have hoped he would have had the candour to have sympathised with his fellow-adventurers, and, if in his power, have softened the disappointment of the public.

With respect to the cross at Bewcastle, and the font at Bridekirk, I am sorry to have to inform R. G. and others, that, whatever may be the sentiments of the public, the compilers are very far from having satisfied themselves. They have procured new drawings, and a fac-simile of the inscriptions; and have also read

all

Danish, as well as other works, to throw any light upon the subject, hitherto, as they have assured it much concern, to very little. They hope, it will be remembered very little assistance is to be had, in these investigations, from the works of their predecessors: even the edition of Camden, with all the advantages of the editor, has been forced to retail all the old, meagre, satisfying conjectures of former writers, without a single iota of new and useful information. In addition to these antiquities themselves are now, in the lapse of time, becoming less perfect: and neither the compiler nor the publisher, are likely to attract any such patronage, as would induce them for exploring thoroughly, among many remains, perhaps both Danish and Saxon antiquities, yet buried at Newcastle. Something they have done, but I continue: and, more for the sake of the public, than their own, they will do if their labours are successful.

As to the sneers, towards the close of the remarks, no one of the editors of *Cumberland history*, they are unbecomingly of R. G.; and I am ashamed to see them in such a way as yet I feel ought. But the gentleman, who, I reason that he is conscious of, except that he is an antiquary, and that his trade so seldom agree, seems to have incurred R. G's dis-esteem, needs a feeble pen to defend him. His works as well as R. G's, are in the hands of the public. What there is of works that has incurred R. G's censure, I am at a loss to conjecture; but, be that their author has shewn common anxiety to publish them at a low price. You, Mr. Urban, an antiquary, I assure myself, would and too intelligent not readily admit, that, as an author, he well deserves the indulgence of the public, who has so long experienced.

With too much regard for you, Mr. Urban, and too much respect for your Magazine, to take up your valuable pages with the history of a mere private transposition. Suffice it, that I assure you and the public, that, whenever it is proper, a story account can, and will, be given: the delay of the publication of the volume of the *History of Ludlow* would R. G., or any body else, to have all their private transposition book-sellers, or others, raked

into by anonymous remarkers, and unnecessarily dragged before the public?

Yours, &c. FRANK JOLLIE.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

BEING at Berlin last summer, I met with the two little engravings of the Great King, as he is sometimes called by his people. The one (pl. III. fig. 2) represents him, as he usually appeared, sitting, after his infirmities had disabled him from using much motion; during which period he was heard at times to say, *Dans peu je m'approcherai de toi*. To what or to whom he alluded by the expression, is left for the world to conjecture. Fig. 3. exhibits him expiring. The principal figure standing by him is his present Majesty of Prussia; the next is intended for Baron Hertzberg; and the third, the present Prince of Prussia. If you chuse to give a copy of them in your Magazine, they are at your service.

M. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

SOME days ago, passing through Kingsgate Street, which leads from Little Turnstile, Holborn, into Lincoln's Inn Fields, I observed an hatchment over a door in that street, with this motto, *Habeo, non habeo*. By reason of its singularity, I enquired in the neighbourhood concerning the deceased gentleman; and received this account, that he was a clergyman of the name of Booth; who, from low circumstances, came to the possession of a very large fortune by the death of a friend.

Now, Sir, I shall be obliged to your correspondent, whose signature in your last Magazine, p. 33, is the Greek letter *Cbi*, to give the construction; or, to any other correspondent, for anecdotes respecting this same clergyman; part of whose household goods were sold publicly not long since by Mr. Christie.

As to the motto of Edmond Ludlow, mentioned in the foregoing page (33), Mr. Addison, in his *Travels*, 4th edit. p. 265. says, the house that Ludlow inhabited in the canton of Bern has this inscription over the door:

Omne solum forti patria  
quia patris.

The first part is a piece of a verse in Ovid, the last is a cant of his own. Mr. Addison then relates, "he is buried in the best of the churches, with the following epigraph;" which, being too long for your insertion, I leave.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr.



gain, by this conduct, is like the drifted, which is dispersed in the twinkling of an eye; or a pyramid of snow, dissolved by the sun." Impartial reader! is this the language of a Pliny, or a Socrates? But, alas! for some people, the fanatic W. Prynne, of the last century, was styled, by another of that description, the *Homer of England!*

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

"O'er youthful sins the reverend abbess weeps,

The heavy father of the convent sleeps.

Now Satan marks his time, and leering runs  
To lure with lustful bait the ticklish nuns,  
In hallow'd pew their wandering souls bewitches

With carnal thoughts of man and worldly riches, &c.

ANONYM.

IN my way through Oxford, I lately visited the chapel of New College, to see the restoration of its ancient splendour, set like an antique jewel in a precious case of modern workmanship, under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Wyatt, whose distinguished merits need not my praise; but of whom I shall observe, that his skill and judgement in regard to Gothic architecture are as truly unequalled by any artist since the introduction of the Grecian and Roman orders into this country, as the chaste elegance and classical simplicity of his Grecian structures are superior to the Vanburgh-like attempts at grandeur of some of his highly favoured contemporaries. Amongst other excellent alterations at this place, he has dragged from their obscurity under a dark row of back seats, and placed in a conspicuous point of view, a great number of admirably-wrought wooden intabatures, well worthy the attention of the sculptor and the antiquary. They appear to have been placed in the chapel under the reign of Charles the First; and contain many interesting illustrations of ancient architecture, fortification, military and ecclesiastical dresses. &c. &c. beside abundance of ludicrous allusions to the mummeries and debaucheries of monachism. One, for instance, represents a Gothic castle surrounded by its *ballia* or out-works; as described in Captain Grose's preface to his *Antiquities of England and Wales*. A bishop appears upon a drawbridge, haranguing a multitude, whose heads, highly expressive of various emotions, are crowded on one side of the tablet: while on the other appears a cardinal leading an attentive train of followers to

the opposite side of the battlements. A second presents you with two gigantic armed heads, frowning over the parapets of barbicans, or watch-towers; in the center is the gate of a castle: a daring warrior, in the heat of battle, has spurred his steed under it. The Portcullis has been loosed in an instant. Its iron fangs have forced their way through the leg of the unfortunate adventurer, and are sunk to their full length in the broad loins of the horse, that is sinking in agony beneath the insupportable pressure. A third, from which I took the hasty sketch of which I beg your acceptance, (*plate III.*) gives us two nuns conversing in a pew, on the sides of which their rosaries are carelessly suspended. The situation of the devil hardly leaves us room to guess at the tenor of their colloquy, while the prior is found asleep on the one hand, and the venerable abbess muttering over her beads on the other.

PEREGRINE LE MOINE.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been for many years a labourer in the vineyard, without Rectory, without Vicarage, or without a regular Curacy (though I flatter myself, and that I trust without vanity, that my labours, and literary publications, would be acknowledged, were I to sign my name, to give me a fair claim to a public reward) and sent in only when I could meet with any lord of a vineyard, who was willing to hire me, even for the last hour of the day; but this, from a very respectable and numerous acquaintance, very frequently. In attending at various churches in this great city, I have often observed an inattention to the rubric; particularly in the communion service, in kneeling down in the prayer for the king, and in turning to the communion-table, instead of the congregation, in reading the commandments. On this subject this is sufficient to remind the clergy, who may not have attended to the rubric.

But the reason of my addressing you is respecting another part of the practice of the clergy, which I find to vary in many churches, and in respect of which the rubric is silent. The part I allude to is the etiquette which ought to be observed by the clergy on entering the church; whether it is right for the reader of prayer, or for the preacher, to take the precedence. In my opinion, and in my practice, I take it as a *right* to the reader; but in one church, where I

&c.



frequently attend, the lecturer refuses to follow me; to avoid which, he always stays in the vestry five or six minutes after I have gone into the church. In this respect I wish to be set right. I look upon the prayers to the DEITY of so much more consequence and respectability than the address to *men*, that, except an opinion is given decidedly against it, I should think I acted unworthy of my ministry in submitting in precedence to *bishop, rector, vicar, curate, or lecturer,*

as PREACHERS. If I am wrong, I will cheerfully submit; if right, I have no objection to wave my right, to compliment and to follow my superiors in rank in the church. I wish to be better informed, that I may know the place I have a right to claim, and that the beneficed clergy may know, whether precedence is given to them out of their right to it, or out of compliment. Information on this subject will oblige.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND TO ORDER.

Mr. UREAN,

Feb. 7.

THERE are certain adjectives in our language, which are seldom or never applied, unless perhaps metaphorically, to more than one particular substantive; and I here propose to send you a list of them.

A chopping boy.	May wine.	Hare-lipped.
A boisterous wind.	Brackish water.	A wild-geese chase.
Hazy weather.	Troublous times.	A termagant woman.
A hare-brained, or crack-brained, or shake-brained fellow.	Foundrous roads.	Cotton-jawed.
A fallow complexion.	A categorical answer.	Cater-cousins.
Menial servants.	Lockerd blood.	A hen-pecked fellow.
A heinous sin or crime.	A wall-eyed horse.	A salty bitch.
A seared conscience.	A skittish horse.	A pestilent fellow.
Piping hot.	Bandy-legged.	A hum-drum fellow.
A lumping penny-worth.	Pur-blind.	Aubourn hair.
	A sheepish fellow.	
	Rabbit-mouthed.	

These are what I at present recollect, but such as are attentive in reading or conversation, will probably meet with many other expressions of the kind. L. E.

#### *Character of Mr. WRIGHT.*

(Continued from p. 12)

IN 1743, Mr. Wright was attacked with a violent fever at Lord Limerick's; and, in the beginning of the following year, we find him complaining

to his friends of an ill state of health, which continued to distress him\*.

In 1746, Mr. Wright made a voyage to Ireland, where we find him under the patronage of lord Limerick and the bishop of Raphoe. He continued the

\* Mr. Wright's visits in this and the two following years were, 1743, to Old Windsor, taught lady Grey, lord Glenorchy, and the two miss Townsends, Caroline and Abineas; to lord Middleton's, and accompanied him to Epsom races; to Mr. Duck, at Kew; Mr. Holmes's, Tottenham High-croft; to Cassiobury, and Acton Wells, with Mr. Evans; to lord Limerick's; to col. Selwin's, in Kent; to the Moat, near Canterbury, with the hon. Mr. Townsend, to visit Mr. Cowper; invented and drew, for the duchess of Kent, the two fronts of her new house; taught Mrs. Philpotts, and Miss Davers; 1744, at Cassiobury, with lady Essex; went to Eltham, and surveyed the old palace; Old Windsor; visited Mr. Godolphin, lord Middleton, Moor park, New Town, near Limington, Hants, with Mr. Mitford; Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Wilton, Amersbury, Stone-henge, Winchester, Pepperham, Petworth, and dined with an Indian king; Newington, Kew, Muffets, in Hertfordshire, with the hon. Mr. Cowper; earl Cowper, at Cole Green, Hertford, St. Edmundsbury, Culford, lord Cornwallis's, Euston, Ickworth, the earl of Bristol's, Rainham in Norfolk, lord Townsend's, taught his son Roger navigation, and his daughter astronomy; Mrs. Townsend's, lord Hubbard's, Hor. Walpole's, esq. Lynn, drank out of king John's cup; lady Davers at Rushbrooke, Cambridge; lord Godolphin's, at Gort Magog; the vice-chancellor's, Dr. King. 1745, taught Miss Car. and Ann Townsend, Miss Abinia Townsend, lady Sophia Grey, the marchioness Grey, Miss Cornwallis, Miss Davers; Mr. Egerton, navigation. Invited this year to Ickwork, Rushbrooke, Culford, Danson, Honningham, Ranham, Wreft, Cambridge-Kew, Newtown, Pepperhara, Newington, Wilton, Muffets, Cassiobury, Old Windsor, and Whitchurch. Drank Acton waters, came to town to solicit (by lady Cornwallis's advice) a small place vacant by the death of Grey Longeville, esq. Went to the Moat near Canterbury, at Christmas, to visit the rev. and hon. Mr. Cowper: saw a valuable friend, Miss Carter.

winter



winter at Dundalk, and returned to England the 16th of June, 1747. During his stay in Ireland, he was engaged in visiting places of antiquity, and collecting drawings and materials for his *Louhiana*, the first volume of which, with a multitude of curious plates, he published in the year 1748\*. In 1750, Mr. Wright published his *Theory of the Universe*, illuminated with a great many plates.

In 1756, began to prepare for his retreat, and build his house at Byer's Green, but continued his rambling life till the year 1762, when he retired into the country, as he notes it, "to finish his studies."

In this retirement, we find Mr. Wright little noticed; his genius was not adapted to the humour of his country neighbours. When Dr. Egerton came to the see of Durham, he, as well as lady Sophia, paid an honourable attention to their old preceptor, and he was frequent at their hospitable table. He died at his house at Byer's Green, and was interred at the church of St. Andrew, Auckland, on the 25th of February, 1786, leaving a natural daughter, who survived him only 18 months. By his will and testament, his mansion-house, and the rest of his real estate, was ordered to be sold, and the produce distributed to his nearest relations, who were all necessitous people. In his early life, he had contracted a pedantick stiffness of manners, which was not polished down by his frequent intercourse with people of fashion; on the contrary, he rather affected to keep it up, though accompanied with the countenance of good humour. His temper was gentle and affable, and his mind was generous; but his studies leading him out of the common track of human affairs, left him very little conversant with the ordinary duties of life. There was something flighty and eccentric in his notions, and a wildness of fancy followed even his ordinary projects; so that his house was not built or fitted up, upon the model, or in the order, of other men's buildings. A description of it, found among his MSS, and which appears to have been written for some particular friend, shall conclude this article in our next.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

I Cannot inform you of Dame Joane's surname, p. 893; but I believe I can acquaint you with the incident that induced Charles II. to reckon her in the number of his friends. A few days before or after Charles's concealment in the oak, he happened to seek refuge in a farm-house, the mistress of which (I imagine *Dame Joane*) dressed him like a clown, and set him to turn the spit. His pursuers, having an idea of his being in the premises, examined them very closely, and in their search entered the kitchen. On their approach, Charles looked round; which the protectress observing, she seized the basting-ladle, and with it gave the king a severe blow on the back, saying to him very angrily, "And what do you stare at, you dog you; why do not you mind what you are about?" This reprimand furnished Charles with a pretext for keeping his eyes fixed downwards upon the spit; which attitude, together with the slouched hat, effectually concealed him from the recognition of his enemies. No doubt, the register at White Ladies (if extant) can supply the surname of this hospitable dame.

This anecdote has been often recited to me, by an ancient person of veracity lately deceased, who was born at Stourbridge in 1714, and was brought up at Bilston by a grandmother, from whom she probably had the relation, and who might possibly have been acquainted with *Dame Joane*. My informer remembered the Royal-Oak, but in a state of decay: it was then fenced round, and her mother had a tobacco-stopper made of its wood: she was also well acquainted with Goscobel-House, White-Ladies, Wallall, and Wolverhampton.

Yours, &c. A. M. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

I Readily excuse the omission of my letter, as your correspondents *Sperver*, *Varvicesis*, and *Simplicius*, have so very ably confuted the assertions of your old correspondent (now no more), and proved so clearly the falsity of his reflections on the situation of the labouring poor of this kingdom.

Mr. Ruggles must be mistaken, in his describing Elizabeth de Burgh to be the widow of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, for

\* The second volume, with the drawings yet remaining unpublished, together with a volume of antiquities collected in England, are both now in Mr. Allan's possession.

she died before him, and he afterwards married Violante, an Italian lady; with her he only lived 5 months, his life being shortened, as is supposed, by the feasting and high living that succeeded the celebration of that marriage in Italy. On his death he was brought back to England, and buried near his former wife, the said Elizabeth de Burgh, at Clare in Suffolk. She was the daughter of William de Burgh, an Irish nobleman, and, I believe, Earl of Ulster, for the Duke of Clarence assumed that title in right of his wife. Neither can I conceive how your correspondent can prove her to be the granddaughter of Gilbert de Clare, for he was Earl of Gloucester, and was slain at the battle of Banockbourn; and was son of Joanna de Acres, Edward the Second's sister.

*Beau Traps*, which your correspondent Remigius enquires after, were, I believe, first invented and made by the chairmen at Bath, who still continue the same practice, by loosening a flat stone in the foot-way, that in rainy weather those, who choose to save chair-hire by walking, may, by treading on the loose stone, throw up all the dirty water settled under it, upon their shoes, stockings, &c.

I cannot but observe, Mr. Urban, that though the almost universal display of loyalty through the land has obliged the grumblers and levellers to hide their heads, yet they will still poke out their horns. Thus, one whose signature is Sigla, officiously reprehends your correspondent A. Z. for too lightly using a sacred name in his letter, so far, indeed, with some show of justice, as certainly that hallowed name should not be used or expressed on light occasions; but it soon appears, that this piece of delicacy is only introduced for the purpose of making invidious reflections on the whole of that very candid and sensible letter. In the same indirect manner is Mr. Burke reflected on by another, whose signature is M—s.

These skits are undoubtedly of little consequence; but it shews what the party would be at; but I hope the hydra heads of faction are now so wounded and dismayed, that they will never be able to rise again to disturb the peace and happiness of the good people of this kingdom; but that loyalty to our king, love for our constitution, and good will amongst ourselves, will reign through all ranks of people, and continue so to the end of time, in spite of all the wicked attempts made to the contrary.

Yours, &c. ALGIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.  
YOUR correspondent, LXII. p. 2101, will not, I believe, meet with a particular account of Mr. Thomas Fidell in any biographical work. Indeed, he does not seem to have been a man of much celebrity, but is only known to the profession by a small book, which he published about the year 1654, entitled, "A Perfect Guide for a studious young Lawyer." It consists principally of precedents in conveyancing, which in the title are said to have been "collected together by the care and industry of Tho. Fidell, of Furnival's Inn, gent. who, at spare hours, had made it his study for above thirty years." The portrait, mentioned by Conquistador, was doubtless prefixed to this work, originally printed in 4to.

P. 1089. P. Q. says that the pilgrims altered the Greek sigma into a C: he probably forgets, that the sigma in latter ages was expressed by a character perfectly resembling the Roman C. It is, therefore, more likely, that whoever was the transcriber, or sculptor, they had no occasion to alter any of the letters, but that the original inscription had it thus IHC.

P. 1107. The inscription at Bilton has not the letters blended in the manner D. H. represents them; but each word is separated by a flourish somewhat in the following way, Plesur {en} Faits} darmes.

The placing N. instead of M. in the fourth word of the first line, and E. instead of T. in the second line, are, no doubt, errors of the press.

Yours, &c. EXONIGNSIS.

Mr. URBAN. Feb. 14.  
THE failure of Mr. Young's experiments on spiders, vol. LXII. p. 62, must certainly be owing to some accidental cause; for, the 6th of last month, having enticed a spider out of its hole in a wall, I put it into a phial, which I corked pretty close. At two different times, the second being a day or two only from the first, I put another into the same vial; but found, the following day, that the first spider, which was larger than either of the others, had killed it, and was feeding upon, or perhaps, sucking its blood. I, after that, forgot my spider, till the 6th of this month; when, looking at it, it gave me pleasure to see it alive, and seemingly as large as when first put in. From neglecting it for so long a time, it is obvious

obvious it had nothing to feed upon. I have not yet given it any thing; and I shall carefully observe how long it will live in confinement, and without food.

I was much troubled with corns in the winter of 92. The remedy I made use of was this: I wetted a piece of lint, a sufficiency to cover the excrescence, in spirits of hartshorn, laid it on the corn (confined by means of a bandage of cloth) renewing it every night and morning. How long I continued this course I do not recollect. This I can say, I have felt no inconvenience from them since. It is to be observed, mine were of that kind denominated *hard* corns; whether it answers in *soft* ones, I do not know.

If X. Y. Z. vol. LXII. p. 1163, has no objection to try the above remedy, I add, to take care that the spirit does not extend beyond the corn, as it might corrode the more tender skin. Some recommend a piece of raw beef, applied by way of plaister, frequently changing it. But the most effectual remedy is generally allowed to consist in bathing the feet often in warm water, and paring the hardened skin, so as not to draw blood, which, were it done, might be followed by fatal consequences.

P. 1168, vol. 62. I take the liberty of referring Mr. Jackson, for the probable etymology of London, to a work printed in 1667, entitled, "Londinopolis; An Historical Discourse Concerning the Perfection of the City of London, the Imperial Chamber, and chief Emporium of Great Britain," &c. by John Howell, esq. Yours, &c. EVERARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Bpp. Wexmouth, Feb. 18.*  
IN your last volume, X. Y. Z. requests a cure for corns. I have been tormented with them for many years, lately by tight shoes had an addition of them. Employing my servant to cut them, she took a needle (after cutting off the hard skin, so as to see the corn); by little and little pulled them quite up by the root, giving little pain, some leaving a hole two-tenths of an inch deep; some, after raising them, would draw up in a special manner, like a corkskewer; some broke, but at a second or third attempt, got out the whole. I have not now one left, nor no return, for more than twelve months past. Some were upwards of twenty years standing. I had some on the top of my toes, others inside, one on the sole of my foot, one back part of my

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heel. I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for a certain cure for warts on the hands\*. Many charms are used, some may have succeeded, not always to be depended on, from one who has took your magazines from their first being published. Yours, &c. W. A. Z.

P. 19, col. 1, l. 452, for "drawing-room," read "dining-room."

Mr. URBAN, *Co'ham, Surrey, Feb. 6.*  
I Am happy that I have it in my power to communicate, by your means, to X. Y. Z. and the public, a certain, speedy, easy, and cheap, cure for corns.

I suffered very much by them for several years, and was so lame that I could not walk without a stick to support me. By the application of soft brown paper, moistened with spittle, I found immediate relief, and was perfectly cured by a few dressings. I have recommended this simple remedy to many of my friends, and have never known it fail. Yours, &c.

JAMES GOODYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 18.*  
IN your December Mag. p. 1101, W. & D. notices an inaccuracy of expression with regard to Mr. Baynard's assisting Dr. Thorpe in the publication of the "Registrum Roffense;" his son, the late Mr. Thorpe, having in fact been the editor of that curious collection. But it was at least prepared by the Doctor; and Mr. Baynard told me, that he transcribed a considerable part of it, particularly many articles that abounded with abbreviations. The "Customale," I believe, he never saw, till Mr. Thorpe presented it to him.

But this I should have passed over, had it not been for an error, which I find uncorrected in your Supplement, and January Magazine, whether of the press, or W. & D. I know not. The name of the gentleman, who educated Mr. B. was *Thornton*, not *Thompson*, as I suppose W. & D. well know†; and, if the error arose from him, I conceive it might be occasioned by the name of the present incumbent of Luddesdown, Dr. Thompson. R. B.

Mr. URBAN,  
I Have always believed the work in blank verse, entitled, *Thoughts in Prison*, by William Dodd, I. L. D. to be,

\* See vol. I. XII. p. 747.

† W. & D. has noticed it. EDIT.

bound

*bonâ fide*, the production of that unfortunate Divine; and was, therefore, extremely surprized, the other day, in a mixed company, to hear it seriously asserted, that the *real* and *sole* author was the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, that he composed them gratuitously for Dr. D. and that the profits of the sale (which was uncommonly rapid) were applied to the relief of the Doctor's necessities during his melancholy confinement! The assertion was strange, but plausible, and, I own, staggered my former belief; and a subsequent perusal of the excellent poem in question has increased my suspicions. It seems hardly probable, that a man of Dr. Dodd's exquisite sensibility, placed in such an uncommon and trying situation, and buoyed up by the fallacious expectancy of pardon, could set down with a calm resolution to write a *long poem, in blank verse*; and such a poem, especially, as the one in question; so replete with poetical imagery, and expressive of laborious meditation! On the contrary, I cannot reconcile the *guilt* of deceiving the public, with the *innocence* of Dr. D's. general character. Fame, to a *dying man*, is but a vanity at the best! to *Dr. D.* it would be superfluous, for he was *superfaturated* with it. Wishing some of your more intelligent correspondents would develop this mystery, I remain, Your's, &c.

A SINCERE WELL-WISHER TO  
TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 31.

**H**ERE is a letter I sent to Monsieur le Roy, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which are critical remarks on the conclusions of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, who have crowned a *bad analysis* of some parts of Newcomen's engine for the theory of fire machinery.

Dear Sir, and Old Friend,

As you have lived with the celebrated Desaguliers, who has demonstrated the theory and practice of the lever-engine, you are better able to judge than any body of a work which is just come out, under the name of *Theory of Machines* put in motion by steam. It is to be had at Jombert's, Rue Dauphine, *à Paris*.

I have made some observations on this writing, which I send you, in order to know whether the Academy at Paris would have concluded as that of Petersburg. I had heard of this some time past; but, in my last, Comte Bithiany

sent me a prospectus as a fore-runner of this work, in which the Lieutenant Colonel d'Arnal boasts of his knowledge in fire-engines, and says, "There was nothing wanted by engine-builders but rules founded on a good theory, to make perfect fire-engines of all dimensions."

This made me the more desirous to see this work, as you may think, especially after such a positive conclusion made by an engineer in the Emperor's service, who, I thought, must have known something of the laws of expansion and condensation of steam, as well as those of the elasticity of air, and that he knew how to put them in action, without the number of mechanical *im-*plements made use of at present.

At last the work came to hand, and I was surprized to find nothing but an analysis of some parts of Newcomen's and Cawley's lever-engine, instead of a theory, written in a bold manner, as if the writer had been a man of the most profound experience. But, as the Academy of Petersburg had given its judgment quite different from mine, it made me look into the affair much more than I should have done, had it been the decision of a private person.

So, without any more prefacing, I shall follow my examination in the same order the writer has made his analysis, and begin my review on what he says of pumps and pistons. He enters on his subject thus: "We must observe, that the effects of steam is entirely employed to make the piston rise in the cylinder; but it makes no impression on the beam, so as to cause it to fall towards the pumps, nor on the rods, to make them plunge farther into those pumps."

#### *Of pumps and pistons.*

Pumps are, without doubt, of the greatest consequence in lever-engines, since it is with them that water is raised out of mines, for which reason I shall mention in what manner I conceive they should act.

Pump-rods, &c. in fire-engines, must be heavy enough to more than counter-balance the weight of the piston in the cylinder, in order that the pistons of the lifting pumps may immerge as far as they can, to bring up as much water as possible.

This over-weight makes the beam fall on the side of the pumps when the engine is stopped, by which means the rods are at the lowest, and the piston, in the cylinder, at its highest pitch; consequently, when the steam comes  
into

into the cylinder, it can fill its capacity without any resistance; but, if the beam is over loaded on the pump-side, it would be so much against the power which is to bring up the water; nevertheless, the load on the pump-rods, &c. must be great enough to over-power the great piston, that of the pumps, and the inertial resistance of the heavy beam, without any danger that the steam should force the piston out of its cylinder. Here is what Desaguliers said on these matters:

"When the regulator is open, the steam gives a push \* on the inside of the piston, which raises it up a little way, the steam occupying more space, balances the outward air, thus only sustains the piston; but the over-weight of the pump-rods at the contrary end of the beam, *b<sub>2</sub>*, draws up the piston *C* as far as *W*; the steam then expanded, so as to fill all the cylinder, would not quite support it, if it was not for the over-weight mentioned. If this was not true, when the end of *b<sub>2</sub>* is down as low as it is to go, and sits upon the beam that bears its center, the chain *LH*, above the piston, would grow slack, and the piston might sometimes be pushed out of the cylinder, which never happens.

Desaguliers could have said "it can never happen," for the steam then would be so strong as to burst the boiler.

*Of the power to be applied at the end of the beam opposite the pumps:*

The writer here gives four pages of calculations, which must be studied in the work itself to understand what it means; for which reason I shall not enter into any detail on this subject, all that I shall say is, that the load on the end of the beam near the cylinder ought not to be so great as to hinder the pump rods from going down, which has been shewn already, and which theory

has been given by Brighton and Desaguliers long since; so that what the candidate brings in for new and difficult was shewn in a plain and easy manner sixty years past.

*On the ascension of piston in the cylinder.*

Though I have said as much as is necessary on this matter, yet I shall follow the writer in his own order, and say, that it has been found that long lifts bring up more water than short ones, without any witchcraft in it; for which reason, cylinders of twelve feet have been cast to make the piston run nine; but care must be taken not to make them too long, because they would condense the steam before it got up to the top, or it must be hotter than usual, which would require more fire; for which reason a cylinder must not have too much length, to avoid the condensation of them by contact in the cylinder, which condensation must be by no other means than that of the injection of cold water, as being the quickest manner known to obtain a vacuum.

*On the proportions of the boiler, and the part which contains the steam.*

Here the writer gives four pages of calculations, and six others in remarks, which must be seen in this work, as they may be agreeable to those who love long problems for little matters; but I shall say, that the upper part of the boiler, which is named *Alambic* in the French writer, is of more or less size, according to the owner's fancy; but the larger it is, the more steam it contains, and which runs through the regulator with more equal velocity; for which reason it is better to have this part contain ten times more steam than the cylinder, in lieu of six, as our writer says, though he has never seen a fire engine; but I shall say, that the most experienced manufacturer of these engines told me, that it was the custom to have the dia-

\* The push against the piston, as Desaguliers says, can be but the tenth of the weight of the atmosphere, according to the Doctor's own rules, because the safety-valve can keep in steam of no greater force. But, to satisfy you more than with a bare quotation, I shall suppose the orifice of the regulator to be twelve inches in diameter, the steam coming through having but the tenth part more power than the weight of the atmosphere, it can strike with a force of but 120 pounds against the bottom of the piston; and, as the piston has three feet diameter, its surface is nine circular feet, of course each foot could receive but a little more than sixteen pounds push, if the steam was solid; but, as it is thin and fluid, which the least cold condenses, what sort of a push can such a fluid give, when it strikes the surface of a piston that weighs more than 500 pounds, with a load of water which is never less than six inches thick, and which cools the piston ready to condense the hot steam if it offers to push against it? for which reason, the workmen put weight enough on the pump-rods to make the piston rise as fast as the steam runs through the regulator, not only to save time, but to hinder the contact of the steam against the piston, which would condense it, and of course cause a great consumption of fuel.



meter of the boiler three times that of the cylinder, without any other rule than to create steam as fast as possible.

I shall make no mention of the most perfect fire-engine in France, which the writer speaks of, as I have seen none but in print, which are nothing more than the old ones, as Belidore, the Encyclopedia, &c. who copy one another like compilers, to give accounts of things they never saw.

*On the pipes which are on the cover of the boilers.*

This writer makes calculations and remarks, one after another, on parts which can only serve to amuse those who find pleasure in jumbling numbers to fill up time; but I shall say, that every one of those pipes have their place, one for a safety-valve, the other to let off steam, and the other he mentions to feed the boiler, all so easy to conceive, that they need no explanation.

I shall not enter into any calculation of the strength of steam, as the writer does; every one who has seen an engine must know the safety-valve shews it; for, when the steam is strong enough, it forces up the clock of this valve, which gives notice to the workmen to set their engine at work. The other pipe for letting off the steam has no more occasion for calculations, than the will of him who intends to stop the engine.

*Of the boiler.*

Here the writer gives himself the pleasure, in eight pages, to shew, that a boiler, of 13 feet diameter, gives 133 cubical feet of steam; we shall only say, that a little more or less heat alters the power of the steam, and renders the calculations more variable, which may give pleasure to those who love them. I shall not enter into the detail of the size or shape of the boiler which the candidate speaks of, as I know nothing of them, and you know I don't love to read long descriptions in Belidore, and the translations of other compilers, which are always worse for being retranslated, as it is with Vitruvius, who is thereby become, in some parts, unintelligible.

*Of the injection.*

The candidate has given nine whole pages of calculations on injection. As I have made more than five-hundred injections, without having had the least need of addition or subtraction, &c. with figures, I shall say, that I always made them to save as much water as I could, in trying to have a complete va-

cuum, and as quick as possible; and this, by opening and shutting the passage of the injection water, according as I saw the effect of it in working the engine. I have even put ice in the reservoir, in summer, to chill my injection-water; but I constantly found, that the greatest velocity of the injection had more effect than cold. However, as this is an easy matter to manage, I shall take no more notice of *injection to the best advantage*, as the writer calls it, though he had never seen one when he composed his treatise.

*On pipes through which the injection-water is evacuated.*

The writer being a great lover of numbers, he gives calculations on the weight of the atmosphere on each valve; I cannot understand for why\*; I should therefore say little or nothing, was it not necessary to take notice of this article, according to the order the candidate puts his work in; I shall say then, the man, who attends the engine, opens or shuts this feeding cock as he sees his boiler wants water, and lets the waste water run off.

*Of the provisionary reservoir.*

This contrivance is only to have water ready for the boiler after it has been cleaned; but as the writer has loaded this article with calculations, they must be seen in the work to understand their merit.

*On the change which comes to them while the injection is acting.*

This matter the candidate has treated in twelve pages, where he assures us, that "as the little change which may be seen in the piston may make calculators too scrupulous, and give them doubt regarding the fore-given forms, we shall assign reasons which will make them see, that, being ruled by these forms, the motion of the piston will in practice submit to these changes."

After such a decisive conclusion, bolder than that of a man of experience, come calculations to prove what he conjectures; but to rightly understand him you must look into his work; in the mean time I shall let you know what practice has given me leave to say.

In the first instant that cold water is injected into the cylinder, it spirits up and makes a hole through the steam from the bottom to the top of this vessel, and

\* If the title of this article does not answer to the subject in hand, let it be noticed, we follow the order the writer has settled in his titles.



that begins the condensation; the jet of water dashes against the inward part of the piston with force, which water falls down like rain on the remaining steam, and thus finishes the condensation in the whole diameter of the cylinder.

*Observations on the tackle.*

Here the candidate gives five pages of remarks, observations on calculations, which makes me say, that when a man can have the patience to study them, he may find a consequence which we cannot; but I shall say, that what the writer has taken notice of here is known by every common workman, since the whole consists in only ballancing the pump rod, &c. with the cylinder's piston.

You will say I give myself much trouble by entering into such a long detail. I shall answer, that this work having been crowned by the academy at Petersburg, and I also having written the history and art of making those engines, I could do no otherwise than look into the whole, else it might have been said that I was ignorant of the matter; but as by what you have seen it is plain I have run over the candidate's writings, I shall say that I believe the Academy never looked into his works, so loaded with numbers and algebraical characters, that they frightened those who were appointed to give their report: but let that be as it may, a public company should not be so negligent as to overlook things brought before them, or judge in matters they do not understand.

Thus, my good friend, is what I think of a very bad *analysis*, which is given for a *theory*, and what I think of the judgement of the academy at Petersburg; but though I laugh at theorists sometimes, I would not have you think I have not received some favours from that stale maid, coquette Theory, who is more caressed by *poets muses* than by me; though I assure you I am much more in love with the old mother Practice, who is always busy in the exercise of truths, and who would spend herself to death on them, did not day light run away from her to oblige this real school of arts and sciences to take rest.

But to shew you, as I said, that this coquette Theory has bestowed some favours on me, (though I confess my good mother Practice has corrected my faults Theory had shewn me), I shall let you know how I find my passive and active powers in hydraulic, &c.

Experience has told me that a cylin-

dricul foot of water weighs 48 pounds. This theory I knew nothing of till Practice had had shewn it me. You must know I make use of no other than English measure, which has given me rules for finding out one universal measure in solids as in fluids, which you saw in my letter of the 10th of April, 1780.

But to come to the purpose of knowing what force is wanted for raising a column of water of 12 inches diameter from a depth of 100 feet. I multiply 48lb. (which is the weight of a cylindrical foot of this fluid) by 100, which gives 4800. this shews the weight of the column of water; and 2. I must have double that power in a fire-engine to raise such a weight, in order to master the usual friction in the cylinder, as well as the inertial resistance of all the heavy materials which are made use of in those machines, I multiply 4800 by 2, which shews that my active power must have 9600 pound of force.

Having thus found my resisting power, and regulated my active force, I divide 9600 by 1500 to find the surface of the piston in the cylinder; this gives me something more than six feet and a half; but as I never take notice of fractions (in machinery I always give the advantage to the acting power), I multiply 1500 by 6 and a half, which gives something more than double the weight of the atmosphere on the piston to make it work freely, as I have said; and so much the more freely, as there is 250 pound force above double the power of the resisting parts in motion: which answers to my rule of giving the advantage to the active powers, as experience teaches true engineers to do.

*Here is another manner of calculating the force of a cylinder ready made.*

I shall suppose a cylinder of three feet diameter; its surface will be *nine*; which, being multiplied by 1500, makes 13500 pounds weight of atmosphere on the piston when the vacuum is formed; this divided in two, gives 6750 pounds force for half the active power; divide this again by a cylindrical foot of water, which is 48 pounds, this will shew a column of a little more than 140 feet. From which I say a column of water 12 inches diameter, and 140 feet high, is in equilibrium with a force of 6750; from which I conclude that my engine can raise a column of water 140 feet, and keep working roundly.

This manner of finding out passive and active powers is so plain, that it needs

no explanation; which made me lay aside all measures by cubes, to be after reduced into cylinders, with fractions, which only serve to puzzle even those who think there is a merit in knowing how many *ships a sea* can make from Moscow to Peking, and that there is no understanding of arts without making use of hieroglyphic figures to find out how *one* and *one* make *two*.

For which reason I shall always make use of my manner of measuring by cylindrical feet of water, one of which weighs 48 pound, or the same fluid four inches diameter, and three feet long, to weigh 16 pound.

I am, my good old friend,  
your humble servant,  
W. BLAKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8, 1792.

**Y**OUR correspondent, p. 632, may learn some particulars respecting Robert Parsons the Jesuit, by perusing a work written by him in 1596, intituled, "A Memorial for the Reformation of England, &c." This work was published in 1690, by Edward Gee, rector of St. Benedict, Paul's Wharf, with animadversions. In one of the notes (p 112) it is said to have been found in the closet of the unfortunate King James, after his abdication. In the introduction to the work, are some memoirs of Robert Parsons, not much to his credit, and it concludes thus :

"As I take the Jesuits to be the very worst of men, so I think the preceding accounts have proved Father Parsons to be the very worst of Jesuits."

Some account is requested of Dr. W. Sheridan, bishop of Kilmore and Armagh, who was deprived at the Revolution, because he could not take the oaths to the new government, and whether he was not father to Dr. Sheridan, the friend of Dean Swift? If so, he was grandfather to the late celebrated Theatrical Manager, and great grandfather to R. B. S. Esq. member for Stafford\*. Prefixed to three volumes of the Bishop's Sermons, 1720, a portrait with arms under it, viz. Azure, a lion rampant between three trees slipped Arg.

He also published, in his life-time, a single sermon, 1665, "on the death of Sir M. Eustace." Some account is also requested of Captain Stephen Courtney, who, in 1705, sailed round the world in a ship called the Dutchess. The writer

\* This is a fact very generally known.

EDR.

of the Voyages round the world by English navigators, (published in 1773 by Mr. Newbery, London,) says, that "Captain Courtney was a man of birth, fortune, and many amiable qualities." If I am not mistaken he was a native of Ireland; I should like to know if John Courtney, Esq. member for Tamworth, is of the same family, and, if he is, in what degree related to the captain.

Having lately perused a trial between Mr. James Annesley and Richard Earl of Anglesea, which happened in Ireland in 1743, and lasted twelve days, at the end of which time a verdict was given for Mr. Annesley, with 6d. damages and 6d. costs, and having never seen (in my reading) any farther account of Mr. Annesley; I should be glad to be informed what became of him after the said trial, and whether he enjoyed the lands he sued for till his death.

In addition to what has been observed respecting some of the baronets having supporters to their arms; I must observe that Sir J. Goodricke and Sir A. Edmonstone have not only supporters, but alodial coronets; and, were it not for the red hand being retained in their arms, it would be difficult for a person not skilled in heraldry to tell the difference between their arms and those of a duke; I should be thankful to see this matter explained, and also why lord viscount Cullen's are always represented without supporters. Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

**T**HE pedigree of the Middleton family having lately been made a subject of discussion in your valuable repository, and as the difficulty does not yet seem to be got over, I desire to submit the following information for the perusal of such of your correspondents as may be interested in finding out the present representative of the great man who was so considerable a benefactor to our flourishing metropolis.

On a grave-stone, in the church of St. Laurence, Winchester, is the following inscription:

"In memory of JOHN MIDDLETON, Gent. who departed this life, Sept. 15, 1745, aged 70 years."

Quere, if this was not the son of a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton, and the father of the Rev. Mr. Middleton, rector of Lyndhurst, in the New-forest; a gentleman who generally boasted his descent from the New-river Middleton, and who, I believe, at the

time

time of his decease, enjoyed a share or share in the New river company.

Your inserting the above in your Magazine for the next month may perhaps induce information, that the gentlemen who have hitherto been concerned in the investigation, are not aware of; and will, at the same time, be obliging an old correspondent and admirer of Mr. Urban's public-spirited publication. L. M. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

THE query of P. P. P. (LXII. 1163) is satisfactorily answered by the following note from the Botanic Garden, lately published by Dr. Darwin, part II. canto 1.

"The *Tremella Naja*, or star-jelly, is a moulage voided by herons after they have eaten frogs. Hence it has the appearance of having been pressed through a hole, and the limbs of frogs are said sometimes to be found among it; it is always seen on plains, or by the side of water-places, which herons generally frequent."

Your correspondent Q. in your last Magazine, page 40, has produced some curious passages from Swinton's Travels; but the most curious, and, I may with truth add, the most false and scandalous, he has omitted. It is thus that Mr. Swinton writes, p. 78.

"The Danish ladies are not remarkable for their beauty. It must be from the Saxon females that the most considerable part of our fair countrywomen inherit their charms. The higher classes of the English, and the lower ranks of the Scotch, women, are, no doubt, of Danish extraction, if we may judge from a parity of ugliness."

Yours, &c.

W. W. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

SEEING an observation in your last volume, p. 1163, concerning a gelatinous substance found by the sides of rivers, I beg leave to inform P. P. P. it is generally thought to be a vegetable substance, and is called by Botanists *Tremella Naja*; some have lately asserted, that it is of animal origin, but how far this can be supported by fact is not yet determined.

There is a similar production from the effect of severe frosts, namely, frozen frogs, but it may be distinguished by its not shrivelling up in dry weather, as the *Tremella* does, and the bones of frogs are generally to be found in it.

Micheli, an eminent botanist (with the assistance of a microscope), informs us, he discovered the seeds as lying in

the form of strings of beads, coiled up within the folds of the plant. W. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.]

MY opinion concerning the migration of the *Hirundens* remained unsettled, till I perused the letter of T. P. p. 1162; which, I think, contains observations in favour of migration that are decisive, as it cannot be supposed that the plumage of these birds could attain perfection during torpidity.

The star-jelly, mentioned by P. P. P. p. 1163, I have found several times upon mossy greenword. As I have thus always found it in damp places, and have observed it to aspire in the night, I guess it to be produced by moisture; and yet there seems something resinous and solid in its nature, since I have some now lying before me that I have preserved in paper ever since I picked it up upon a humid bowling-green in Surrey, in September, 1780, one showery morning before breakfast. I remember, that a portion of the bowling-green was covered with it, and that a great part of it disappeared before night-fall. I was very curious in my enquiries about it, but could gain no other information, than that it was often seen there, and that the vulgar thought it fell from the stars. It may be a fungus, for I have taken notice, that two or three kinds of fungi are subject to be converted into jelly by hard rain.

It would be ungrateful apathy not to communicate to Mr. John Gough, of Kendal (p. 1197.), the knowledge of the great pleasure I derived from his very instructive, accurate, and entertaining, remarks made on the weather, and on natural history, at Kendal. For the benefit of all your readers, I hope they will be continued. Information of the kind they contain, I have been wishing to receive from those parts many years; and I now have the gratification of receiving it from a very intelligent hand; you may therefore guess, Mr. Urban, the satisfaction I derive from it, especially as it very particularly relates to birds.

In January, 1791, I saw a great many chaffinches (*fringilla caelebs*), both male and female; but, in January 1792, and January 1793, a few only now and then, and large companies of cocks. On the 31st of January, 1792, arrived a large company of hens, which soon after paired off with the cocks. I cannot answer Mr. Gough's query concerning the

the cock chaffinch's song, but will keep it in mind. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

*Part of a curious Letter written by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) DODDRIDGE to Mrs. E. C. on her opening a school.*

June 30, 1726.

**Y**OU speak with your usual good sense and discretion, when you call teaching a large school a great undertaking. It is certainly, madam, an office of great labour and difficulty; but, to be sure, you are frequently supporting yourself under it with this reflection, that it is a post of the most honourable and important service, which any of your sex can be engaged in; nor are there many employments of the male world which are by any means to be compared with it.

If you are serious in asking my advice, which I can hardly imagine, I am sure it must be only an excess of humility which could lead you to it; and it would be an equal excess of intolerance in me to pretend to dictate to a lady from whom I ought to return it my honour and my happiness to receive instruction. And therefore, madam, instead of putting on a grave face and preaching to you, I will rather, from my very heart, congratulate the happiness of those who are placed under your care. They might possibly have found some other mistress equally capable of instructing them in the curiosities of the needle, or in those other arts, which it is generally expected they should learn at school; though I believe there are few that would have the vanity to pretend to rival you in these; but I can hardly conceive that they could have found a more beautiful patron of judicious taste, elegant sentiment; and polite behaviour; much less could they probably have fallen into the hands of a person who would be equally capable, and equally solicitous to form them betimes to the knowledge and love of practical religion, without any of the awkward, though fashionable, mixture of affectation and censoriousness, superstition, or bigotry. You, madam, will easily find out the most natural and graceful method of insinuating into their hearts, by gentle degrees, a reverence of God and a relish for virtue; and will teach them, by the familiarity of daily discourse, what characters are honourable and amiable, and what in different degrees are contemptible and hateful. And then they will have continually in their sight an example of all the most lovely branches of the Christian temper,

which will do more to form their notions, and to charm their imitations, than the most rational and most pious discourses of your own.

I rejoice to think what daughters, and wives, and mothers, and mistresses, the pretty creatures will make in consequence of those maxims which they would have imbibed for you. If there were any thing in the world, madam, which could make me content to resign all the privileges of my sex, it would be that I might go through a course of education with you, and be formed under such a government. Nature will not allow of such a change; however, madam, I would hope, that in another way I may find my account in your entering into such a business: for by this means you will gain a still more extensive acquaintance with the young ladies, you will see into their true characters, and no doubt secure a very considerable place in their affections, and so may possibly have it in your power to find me a mistress among your pupils some years hence, when I may have leisure to attend to those tender amusements, which, for a while, I have resolutely dismissed. I entreat you, madam, to look around upon the little thoughtless charmers in this view, and if you discern the dawning of a character which may be likely to make me happy, bestow some peculiar cultivation upon it in regard to

Your most affectionate friend,  
and most obedient humble servant,  
PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Darlington, Feb. 23.*

**B**Y the letter which accompanied the drawings of the curious fossils, &c. from Margate, inserted in your Magazine for October, your correspondent seems to consider the specimen, of which fig. 3. is a copy, a petrification of a real caterpillar. All Naturalists are very much divided in their opinion respecting those productions. I hope some of the numerous correspondents to your valuable Miscellany will be kind enough to favour your readers with some probable conjectures on this curious subject. The fossil plants (as they are called) which are plentiful in Coalbrookdale in Shropshire, and many other places, are flattened and expanded with as much exactness as specimens in the Herbarium of the curious Botanist. How is this regularity, and nice arrangement, to be accounted for, if we suppose them to have been real plants?

The substance which your correspondent

dent P. P. P. enquires after, in your Supplement, p. 1163, from his description appears to be a plant of the *Tremella* kind; I suppose the *Tremella Neflex*\* of Linnæus, which is common in meadows and pastures in wet weather, especially in autumn; it is of quick growth and short duration. In the North of England this substance is generally known amongst the country people by the absurd name of "*Fallen Stars*."

Yours, &c. E. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

**D**R. PRIESTLEY, in that rash and passionate publication, called the second part of his Appeal, has insinuated charges against the honour and justice of his country, which indicate disappointment of the deepest sense, and resentment of the most malignant complexion; the integrity of the judge, the counsel, and the jury†, are impugned in the most barefaced manner, notwithstanding he sets out with saying, p. 91, "We do not complain of the *intention* of the law, or of the disposition of the judges;" yet in the next page we are told, "Our adversaries, not content with the counsel that usually attended the circuit, at a great expence employed Mr. Hardinge, the Queen's solicitor, who, to *serve them*, neglected his duty as a judge on the Welch circuit, and *spared nothing to inflame the court and jury against us*, quoting, not only in my cause, but in those of the other sufferers, passages from my writings, calculated to represent me as the pest of society, and unworthy of protection or of recompence. The first judge, Baron Thompson, endeavoured in vain to check his violence, and *therefore* Baron Eyre, *it is thought*, came down on purpose; but, though he did it in the cause of the other sufferers, when my own cause came before the court he *was permitted to declaim* against me and my writings (of which he *appeared to know* nothing more than the extracts with which he had been furnished for the purpose of his abuse), without any restraint, though there was nothing properly before the court but the estimate

of the damages occasioned by the riot: and, if I had been guilty of sedition, I ought to have been accused as such, and suffered the penalties of the law." So much for the counsel. "The legal proof of the articles of my loss was peculiarly difficult from the nature and multiplicity of them, nothing of the kind having ever, as I believe, come before a court before. It was deemed necessary that I should prove my having been in possession of more than 1000 different articles, and at the time of the riot. One friend or other could have attested my having had most of the instruments, though not the chemical substances, but it was necessary they should all be present in court. Their certificates in writing were rejected as no legal evidence; and, when a number of the articles in my laboratory were classed together, the opposite counsel diverted themselves and the court, exposing their own ignorance just as so many Goths and Vandals would have done. My own leading counsel was as little qualified to defend me, being equally ignorant of philosophy, and declaring in court, that he had not read any of my theological or political writings." The judge, though no chemist, was willing to make allowance for the singular difficulty in my cause, as both the catalogue of my books, and the index of substances in the laboratory, were destroyed, together with the books and instruments; and, had any regard been paid to his opinion, considerably more would have been awarded me. *On what principle the jury proceeded is best known to themselves*; but I believe that very little was allowed for my books because many of them were destroyed in another hundred, whither they had been conveyed by my friends, though the destruction began at my own house; and they did not say what claim I had on the other hundred. *In general* I thought the judge impartial in summing up the evidence; but *in some respects, considering the manifest disposition of the jury, it tended to give too much colour to their injustice*. The catalogue of my library being destroyed, together with the library itself, I could only make out a list of the books that were wanting from my own recollection of them, my friends not being able to attest their knowledge of more than a few of them, such as they had occasionally seen or

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\* See a description of this plant in Withering and Stokes's Botanical Arrangement, vol. III. p. 227.

† The foreman is called an *high-churchman*, p. 88, which seems quite enough reproach with some folks.

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borrowed, though the number of the books lost was sufficiently ascertained. 'This enumeration,' said the judge, 'coming from the plaintiff himself, and not proved by any witness, I was bound to reject evidence of that kind, and could not suffer it to be received.' Mr. Payne, my witness, had set a value on 440 other volumes which were proved to be missing (though I *could not myself pretend to recollect what they were*) by *supposing* them to be of the *same value, one with another, with books of the same size in what remained of the library.* This, the judge said, was no measure of value at all, as it was impossible to estimate books, and therefore he found himself bound to reject that evidence; adding, however, that, as the plaintiff could not have been supposed to have collected trash, they might, *if they thought proper*, make some addition to the sum upon the ground of damage to the library. But, *disposed as they were*, they were *sure* to allow nothing on that account. I have heard of a judge deciding very differently in a case not much unlike this of mine. A boy had been robbed of a seal which had contained some precious stone, of the nature and value of which the boy himself was wholly ignorant, being only able to produce the socket in which it had been set. The judge, however, observed, that the case should be interpreted in *favor of fraudulents*; and he directed that the boy should receive the value of the finest diamond that would fill that socket, because the stone *might* have been of that value. Mr. Hardinge also (whose violent declamation, the judge himself observed, might, for any thing that appeared in court, be mere calumny) should not have been suffered to proceed as he did, since it could only tend to prejudice the minds of the jury against me, and indispose them to do justice." p. 94—95.

"In this estimate nothing was charged for my MSS more than the money that would have been given for them by a bookseller after my death. My sermons, for instance, were only charged half a guinea apiece, *though the sermons of a living preacher ought, in equity, to be charged much higher*.\* For I would observe on this occasion, that, because the law can give no recompence for any injuries besides money,

money is often given when the damage is by no means of a pecuniary nature, and *there can be no reason why this should not have been done in my case.* When we were at Warwick, and found *we had to encounter the most determined opposition of our enemies*, who came prepared to litigate every article, and that the law itself, *rigorously interpreted as it would be*, was not calculated to redress our wrongs, we all reduced our claims much below our first estimate," p. 96.

"On the whole it is evident that, *by whatever rule the jury at Warwick went*, they allowed me little or nothing for my books, philosophical instruments, or MSS, as the sum that was awarded me would do little more than re-furnish the house as it was before. They refused to say what they allowed for the separate articles of my loss, except on account of the *house*, which I was under obligation to re-build. For this, which was not mine, it was thought that the allowance was ample enough, being 957*l.* 18*s.*" p. 97.

The estimate given in of the Doctor's loss was,

	£.	s.	d.
Books	-	-	432 15 6
Philosophical apparatus	605	17	0
MSS	-	-	370 15 0
Household, including shelves, &c.	-	-	1277 6 0

Total - - - £.2686 13 6  
 "But this was far from being the whole of my loss, or of *the indemnification that I was entitled to receive on the idea of being replaced as I had been before on the same spot*; which in equity ought to be the rule of proceeding in the case. Nothing was charged for the *carriage or package* of such things as could only have been procured from London or other distant places, which, in my case, could not have been less than 4*l.* Nothing for *damage* to books, *not materially mutilated or injured*, which will make the books that were preserved (about 2000) of less value, if ever they should be sold, by, I should suppose, 5*l.* Nothing was charged for the recovery of goods dispersed by the rioters, which, to myself or friends, could not, I think, have been less than 40*l.* Nothing was charged for pamphlets, which, I think, must have been worth 10*l.* While I was at Warwick, I recollected articles in my laboratory, not mentioned in the inventory, worth about 2*l.* Now that I am resuming

\* Many a living preacher hardly receives so much for delivering a sermon.



my experiments, I recollect many others as I find the want of them, and I expect to do so for some time to come\*. The amount of these I should conjecture to be about 20l. more. The lease of my house, which had risen much in value after I took it, was worth at the least 100l. If to this be added the expence attending my flight from Birmingham, my removal to London with my family, and the carriage of the goods I recovered, which would necessarily attend my settlement in a place so distant as London, which can hardly be estimated at less than 100l.; the amount of the articles not charged in my estimate will be 380l., and will make my whole loss to be 3566l. 13s. 6d." p. 89.

Now, Mr. Urban, put the case that the damage had been accidental, and the property insured at a fire-office; would *every demand* have been accepted without examination, and, in case of doubt, an oath? But it seems expected that, in such as the present, Government is to pay the *utmost satisfaction*; and this, from a surmise, almost made to amount to a presumption, that the rioters were set on.

This series of complaints concludes: "This detail I thought it necessary to go into in order to explain the consequences of the riot, and the state of our laws, and of *the actual administration* of them *in my case*, that those who think it a proper object may provide a more *effectual remedy* for a similar evil in future time.—The law, *as now administered*, may do very well for *Churchmen*; but I have found by experience that it is not calculated to protect Dissenters as such, or to procure a redress of the wrongs done to *them*," pp. 97, 98. Is the Doctor, then, sure that no *Dissenters* were included in the redress for the riots in 1780, which he extols as so much more equitably proportioned than that for the Birmingham riots?

"A committee was appointed by the hundred in which the riots took place, for the purpose of defending themselves against our claims; and they executed their trust so effectually, that they even put the hundred to considerable expence to do it. It is even supposed that, notwithstanding their success in this measure, by which they reduced our claims to between one-fourth and one-third, the hundred will have little if at all left to pay than if our claims had

been allowed in their full extent, and no opposition had been made to them."

The passages in *Tracts* will speak for themselves without any comment from your constant readers; but when Dr. P. declares he thinks it the *greatest honour* to have been elected a member of the *present National Convention* (p. iii. note), do his principles and opinions, or their manifest tendency, stand in need of any heightening by

A WARWICKSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

WHEN the unfortunate Louis reproached himself with signing the decree against the constitutional priests, does it not remind you of the remorse that Charles I. felt for signing the sentence against Stafford? But can you find any conformity between the judges or the sentence of the two kings? Say, if you please, that the King of France deceived the nation by solemn engagements which he never meant to keep, but took every opportunity to break, and that the King of England made promises which he never observed: lay the conduct of both to the weakness of human nature, and the hope of emancipating themselves from forced obligations, and put both monarchs in the situation of a man making a promise or a vow to a highwayman; still will you not find it a hard matter to justify the cruel insulting treatment of the King during his imprisonment, the equity of his trial, or the policy of his execution. Can it be paralleled by any behaviour of the English faction, for it was only a faction who past sentence on Charles, who, perhaps, suffered more for contempt of the court than for treason against the nation, while Louis, who acknowledged the authority of his judges, and made a manly defence, and was even allowed counsel, fell a sacrifice to a faction, who awed his judges to pass sentence on him. The judges of Charles fell by the hand of the executioner after a legal trial at the Restoration; while those of Louis are falling gradually by the sword of avenging Loyalists, who have no other resource. Unhappy France wants only a CROMWELL to put an end to her distractions. While every man sets up for leader, it is as impossible government should go on, as it would be if the crew were to seize the rudder of the best vessel in a dangerous storm, and, having hove the sheets men overboard, attempt to guide the vessel by

\* Could these have been inserted in the estimate before they were recollecte

turns, or, in the dispute for the rudder, break and destroy their only chance of riding through the storm, or reaching the port. What times of civil confusion in this miserable kingdom can one compare with these? In all her civil wars, in all her leagues, she had leaders on both sides, who prevailed in their turns, till the lawful authority, by proper support of the friends to Monarchy was re-established. But in the conflicts of Republicans with one another, what does the most impartial history tell us, but that, tired of cutting one another's throats, they sunk at last under the hand of a master, either from among themselves or strangers? Does the history of Greece or Rome contradict this assertion, those greatest and longest-lived Republics in the known world. If we consult our own history where this system of government maintained itself for a very short period, on the ruins of long-established different system, is there any thing in our contests that should make ourselves, or any part of Europe, renew the example? Can this be the case with us, who have always strove to keep the balance between the King and the people equal, whether in the barons wars, or those between the rival houses, or in the contests of the last century, fresh in our memory? or could it be supposed of France, enamoured of monarchy to a proverb, and every other nation who have a king, not except Holland, whose Constitution, limited and formal as it is, requires a Stadtholder?

Shall we ascribe this awful event to the total decline of principle, both in prince and people, a decline rapid beyond parallel? for it must be dated only since the death of Louis XIV. the Augustan age of France for every improvement of genius, science, arts, manners, political and commercial strength; extent of conquest and legislation. The utmost point was obtained, the summit was ascended: Alas, how sudden the fall! Luxury and dissipation enervated the whole system; intrigue, chicane, oppression concurred, and irreligion and impiety crowned the whole.

It will speedily (more speedily, perhaps, than the unthinking multitude, or the unreasoning speculation, are aware) be seen how long such a system, if the incoherent mass can be called a system, can maintain its ground. I say not shall be *suffered* to maintain its ground. Such permission applied to licentious institutions is too bold a term; and the Divine Providence permits only by the

gracious forbearance of leaving giddy mortals to try their own experiments, that, while they think themselves wise, they may be found fools. A sense of such a forbearance or direction of heaven appeared to influence all former convulsions in the kingdoms of the earth. Religion and morality, however abused, produced in the end the happiest effects. But what is to be looked for from barefaced impiety and avowed atheism, which, from the sacrifice of his ministers, dares, if one may use the bold and almost profane expression, to offer God himself on the altar of liberty, but scenes too shocking to anticipate even in idea. Whether Europe sit still and leave the French to fill up their measure by cutting one another's throats, which, if Europe could bear to remain a calm spectator of outrages so provoking to humanity, might, perhaps, be the best policy, or, combining all her force, makes all her efforts to crush the monster, or confine her to her horrid den, supposing she were not driven to the most fatal and destructive desperation, must be left to the great Disposer of events. In the latter case, how can one look far for an application of these prophetic words addressed to ungrateful Israel. "But ye gave the Nazarites wine to drink; and commanded the prophets, saying, Prophesy not. Behold *I am pressed under you, as a cart is pressed that is full of sheaves*. Therefore the swift shall perish from the swift, and the strong shall not strengthen his force, neither shall the mighty deliver himself: neither shall he stand that handleth the bow; and he that is swift of foot shall not deliver himself, neither he that rideth the horse deliver himself. And he that is courageous among the mighty shall flee away naked in that day, saith the Lord." Amos, ii. 12—16.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

I CONFESS myself for the first time informed by Mr. Moseley, that the story of William Tell's archery is *assumed fabulous*. But, as he has produced one exactly similar, of older date, there is very great probability that the one rose out of the other. I should be glad to see Bonfrere's authority for his story.

Mezzabarba describes the figure at the foot of the trophy on the reverse of the coins of Constantine the Great which have GAVDIVM ROMANORVM, and FRANCIA, or FRAN, as a woman weeping, leaning on her right arm. The same figure is found on the coins with

with the same legend, and ALEMANNIA. She supports her head with her right hand, and extends her left, pointing to the bottom of the trophy behind her, which, in the first instance, seems to end in a *triangular point*, in the second, in a broader base, like a club. The first may have deceived Mr. Camden (*Roman in Britain*) if he took it from any *representation* of the coin, and not from the coin itself.

By means of the Index to your last volume, your correspondent L. E. p. 195, will be enabled to extricate himself from his difficulty, and know that the Bishop of Ofsory alluded to was Dr. Edward Maurice; that his translation of Homer was first mentioned in your vol. LXII. 122, by *A Lover of Antiquities*; further treated of by *Academicks*, 307; and still further by G. M. 601. A series of prelates of that see to Bp. Euse inclusive, 1735, may be found in Mr. Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's History of Ireland, 1764; and

a continuation of the series in Beatson's Political Index. Bp. Maurice was promoted to the see of Ofsory in 1754, and died in 1756.

The late Lord Camelford married in 1771, and not, as your Obituary (94), 1774. He was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty 1763; advanced to the peerage 1783. His mother was sister to the late George Lord Lyttelton, Charles late Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir Thomas Lyttelton, our envoy to the Court of Portugal, whither he was accompanied by his nephew, whose observations on his tour in Spain and Portugal, particularly on the monuments of Gothic and Moorsque architecture would be a very acceptable present to the publick. Carlisle cathedral shews marks of his taste in the wainscoting of the stall designed by him. The present Lord Camelford was on board the Gorgon at the time of her shipwreck, and is still in the navy.

Yours, &c. D. H.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (Continued from p. 48.)

### H. OF LORDS.

December 17.

**L**ORD Loughborough called the attention of the House to a circumstance which had escaped their notice previous to the prorogation of the last session of parliament. In the year 1738, a temporary act passed the Legislature, entitling persons charged in execution in a sum less than 200l. to their enlargement, upon making a *bona fide* surrender of their effects for the benefit of their creditors. This act, after undergoing various revisals and modifications, extended the sum to 200l. The time of its duration expired last session; and the Legislature, from the contemplation of a bill upon a larger scale, had omitted to revive this; so that many debtors were precluded the benefit of this salutary act, after having been at the expence of petitioning. The Noble Lord produced a bill extending the sum to 300l.; which he conceived would meet the approbation of the House, as that addition was proportionate to the increased extent of credit.

Read the first time.

Lord Carlisle, after paying a great compliment to Lord Cornwallis, moved "That the thanks of the House be presented to Marquis Cornwallis, for his eminent services in India, and for the

glorious and successful manner in which he concluded the war."

Lord Grenville seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

The thanks of the House were also voted to Generals Medows and Abercrombie, and to all the officers and men under their command.

Lord Rawdon could not suffer the vote relative to the Noble Marquis to pass without declaring his most hearty concurrence; and, chiefly, because he had the honour to serve under him in America, and had been an eye-witness to his gallantry when the tide of fortune was adverse.

The votes passed *nomine dissentiente*.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Grey adverted to an insinuation he had lately thrown out against the servants of the Crown, for want of activity in taking care that equal protection should be afforded to all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and, on a fuller enquiry, he was ready to go farther, and charge them with a criminal inattention. They had abused the act of parliament, and deceived the publick, in making use of the word *insurrections* for the purpose of calling out the militia, and convening the parliament; whereas the real design was to catch the impulse of the

the national loyalty, to draw the House into measures which, upon some cool reflexion, they would have reason to repent of. Among other riots that had happened, he adverted to one that had occurred at Manchester, which was caused by a new Association for preserving property, &c. against Republicans and Leveilers. In the chair of that meeting was a member of that House, Mr. Peete, representative for Tamworth, whom he was then glad to see in his place. He then read a paragraph from an evening paper, describing this meeting, and giving an account of Mr. Peete's speech, in which he observes, that it was time for good citizens to rouse themselves, as a number of persons, enemies to all order, and foes to the Constitution, had associated under the name of Reformers, &c. &c. He requested that Mr. Peete would be good enough to declare, whether he used this incendiary language; and, if he did, to name the persons whom he accused of such dispositions. In the evening after this speech, the riots commenced, and the houses of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Walker were destroyed. He then mentioned the little pamphlet, issued by the Society at the Crown and Anchor, called, "A Pennyworth of Truth from Thomas Bull to John Bull," and read a passage from it, which ascribed the American war, the national debt, &c. to the Dissenters, in order to inflame the minds of the people against them. He moved, that the Attorney-general be ordered to prosecute the author of this libel.

Mr. Peete did not think an anonymous news-paper paragraph sufficient authority for accusing a member of parliament; but, as it had been mentioned, he assured the House that not one word of the paragraph was true, except that in his speech he said "God save the King." He added, that Tom Paine's and other seditious works, were put into the hands of all the people, but without making any impression on them.

The Attorney-general, having nothing to do on such occasions but to obey the orders of the House when he received them, wished barely to suggest that, when gentlemen moved for prosecutions for libels, they would give sufficient notice, that members might consider of them, as nothing lessened the dignity of the House of Commons so much as ordering prosecutions, and being afterwards defeated.

Mr. Fox very eagerly urged the propriety of Mr. Grey's motion. The principles which actuated some of the associations were not, in his opinion, very laudable. They circulated papers among the inhabitants, which they desired to have signed, as testimonies of their loyalty to the King, and attachment to the Constitution. Some of his tradesmen and others applied to him to know what they should do. He advised them by all means to sign every paper presented, because, if they refused, they would be pointed out to the populace as objects of resentment, and might be ruined in their vocations. This he thought they might do without any alteration of their real sentiments. Their personal safety demanded it. He condemned associations by which all men who differed from them were exposed to the greatest calumny and danger.

Mr. Wyndham said, the House had directed no prosecutions on either side, and therefore could not be charged with partiality. The law was equally open in all cases. The indignation excited against Mr. Walker was much more fairly imputable to his political opinions than to his being a Dissenter. It was natural, and even justifiable, for men to feel indignation against those who promulgated doctrines threatening all that was valuable and dear in society; and, if there were not means of redress by law, even violence would be justifiable. But we had laws; therefore violence ought to be punished; and on this ground he defended the associations, as tending to prevent violence by giving vigour to the law.

Mr. Dundas expressed his regret that Mr. Fox had not given a more honest advice to those who consulted with him. For his recommendation insinuated strongly an opinion that danger was to be apprehended from the friends of Government, and may induce men of all principles, tories as well as others, to associate themselves with persons whose views and designs were the preservation of property, tranquillity, and order.

Mr. Serjeant Bond, Messrs. Scott, Montague, Milford, Esle, Drake, Dundas, and Anstruther, severally spoke, when the motion was negatived without a division.

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H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

Lord Grenville brought in a bill for  
in posting

by certain restrictions on aliens in this kingdom. His Lordship said that the vast influx of foreigners into this country, in consequence of the distractions on the Continent had excited no small alarm in his Majesty's Ministers, who had reason to apprehend that among them were persons affected to the Government of the country. For the preservation, more, of public tranquillity, it had thought expedient to make this law by means of an Act. Although he conceived that his Majesty, in use of his prerogative, might come to this end; yet, as that extension of power had not been exerted for a long time of years, it was almost obsolete, and required a revival. Read the first

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker informed the House that, from communication with gentlemen in the country, the earliest hour for the commencement of public business would be at nine o'clock; that between three and four o'clock the private business might be attended to; that he himself would in the afternoon take the chair at two, half past three or three o'clock, according to the urgency of affairs; and that he hoped the business would be attended to by the members.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who yesterday taken his seat for the University of Cambridge, pledged himself to abide by the regulation now proposed; affirming, that all personal convenience should be relinquished for the public interest, and that he would endeavour to be punctual.

*Dundas*, after a short speech, in which he enumerated the important services which the Marquis Cornwallis rendered to his country in India, presented the thanks of the House to that man.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* seconded the motion.

Many members united in paying very warm compliments to his Lordship; the Speaker was desired to transmit them to his Lordship.

The thanks of the House were also presented to Generals Meadows, Abercrombie, and the subalterns and soldiers as well British as native.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The House went into a Committee on

the Lords act bill; when it was read, and afterwards reported.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report from the Committee of Supply for 25,000 seamen, including 5,000 marines, for the service of the year 1793.

Mr. *Sheridan* hoped it would not be supposed that he had any intention whatever of opposing this report. There was nothing, in his opinion, more desirable than peace; but, if we must have war, he wished all Europe to understand and feel that Great Britain was to fight with no feeble arm. In the present crisis he could not approve of half-measures, or half-exertions; and yet he could not give up the opinion, that the calamities of war may yet be averted by negotiation, if the honour of our country could admit of our negotiating. There was no man of feeling or humanity who must not be shocked at the melancholy event which was expected soon to disgrace France, and to which all Europe looked with an honourable anxiety. Whatever may be the violence into which the French were impelled by the new-born impulse of *freedom*, great as may be their excesses, he had hopes that there still remained amongst them principles of *justice, mercy, and magnanimity*, which would respect the opinions of this great and free nation, whenever those opinions may be unanimously expressed.

Mr. *Burke* observed, that justice, mercy, and magnanimity, were qualities which, whoever looked for them in the present rulers of France, must certainly look for them in vain; and which no person could with reason expect, who paid any attention to the course of their proceedings. With respect to the vote, he could like it better if it were for 40,000 men, which, he believed, was the number raised at the time of the disputes about Falkland Islands; an object of very little magnitude when compared to the present quarrel.

Mr. *Fox* agreed with Mr. *Burke* in his readiness to vote for 40,000; but he would make no motion for the augmentation, as his Majesty's Ministers must be the best judges of the number required; and, as the vote of this day did not preclude them from increasing the number whenever it may be deemed expedient. Recurring to the melancholy catastrophe which France threat-



ened to display, there was no unprejudiced man who could possibly behold it without indignation and horror. He wished his sentiments not to be mistaken when he pronounced, that the proceedings against the royal family of France were founded in injustice, horror, and pusillanimity. This he believed to be the universal and unanimous opinion of all people in England; and, if the knowledge of that opinion was likely to make any impression in France, he should be happy to concur in any means by which it could be promulgated.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, while he was in the situation of one of their constituents, without any seat in the House, he was informed of proceedings, which, had he been a member, he would have strenuously opposed by every effort in his power. The one was an amendment proposed to the Address, and the other a motion for sending an ambassador to France. No means had been, or would be, neglected by his Majesty's Ministers to terminate the differences with France in a pacific manner; but he could not hear, without indignation, of a proposition so extravagant, so humiliating, and so base, as our sending them an Ambassador.

The number of men stated in the present vote was such as was deemed sufficient at the present moment, and such as it was most convenient immediately to raise; but, should hostilities take place, a number would be required in addition to these, which may, he trusted, render the British arms successful. He then simply proposed "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly beseeching his Majesty to order a copy or extract of the instructions, transmitted to Lord Gower on his leaving Paris, to be presented to the House." The motion was carried, and such members as are of his Majesty's Privy Council were ordered to present the same.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*December 21.*

The House met at four a clock, pursuant to summons.

Lord *Rozney* and the Bishop of *Exeter* took the accustomed oaths at the table, and their seats accordingly.

Lord *Greville*, without any preface, moved the second reading of the alien-bill.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* apologized to the House for offering a few observations which had occurred to him previous to the second reading of this unprecedented bill, which was not more reprehensible in principle than the precipitancy with which Ministers attempted to hurry it through the House; but confessed that the influx of foreigners into this kingdom, in consequence of the distractions upon the Continent, called loudly for the interference of Parliament, in making some salutary provisions for those who had found an asylum amongst us, and depended only upon the charitable donations of a generous public. When he went for the purpose of subscribing his mite, he was astonished to find no less than 8000 upon the list. The bankers had informed him, that it required 1000 l. a week to furnish each with his pittance. The provision held out by the bill to those unfortunate persons was by no means congenial to his lordship's sentiments, inasmuch as it imposed restrictions which were incompatible with the general principles of our Constitution. He was exceedingly sorry to find such a reluctance in the majority of both Houses of Parliament to appoint a Minister to negotiate with the present Executive Council of the French Nation; for by such an embassy alone could a good understanding be effected between the two nations. An embassy to France might also produce an alliance between the Belligerent powers upon the Continent, and stop the effusion of blood. Another object might be accomplished by negotiation, which, to every man of feeling, would not be the least important: an unhappy monarch was in a state of great humiliation and danger—a monarch, who had uniformly studied the interest of his people, and might justly be called the *Restorer of Liberty* to France, was degraded beneath the dignity of man. By this time, perhaps, his fate was determined; yet a timely interference on our part might avert the execution of the sentence. The noble Marquis stated, that he had two Resolutions to make to the above effect, which, he trusted, would meet with the concurrence of the House. If they did not, he would discharge his duty by introducing them; and, if they were negatived, he could only thank God that the odium did not rest at his door.—*The Resolutions of the noble Marquis shall be given in our next.*



24. *An Appeal to the Publick on the Subject of the Riot in Birmingham. To which is added, A Letter from W. Russel, Esq. to the Author. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F. R. S. &c.*

“**O**H that mine adversary had written a book!” was the exclamation of holy Job, conscious of his innocence under his aggravated calamities. But here is a book which completely answers the purpose of having the most inveterate *adversary* for its author — a *far-rago* of evidence founded on hearsay, surmises, probabilities, tittle-tattle about a clergyman dining at an inn, another of the clergy is *said*, &c. one of the magistrates *said*, one man was *heard* to say to another, others came as they *said*, a boy *said*, a young man of my congregation *said*, a person in a green coat\*, three gentlemen on horseback, a person who had the appearance of a gentleman, his linen being fine, and with ruffles turned up, a person disguised in a great coat, a person above the lower class, with a riding-coat buttoned up, a lady in a mixed company, asses of the meeting solicited by one clergyman of another, a red-hot brick from it to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the discourse of some officers at Brighthelmstone, &c. &c. “Few names are brought forward, for fear of mischief to the persons; but every name that is alluded to in this work is ready to be produced, if necessary” (preface, p. v). *Bigotry* and *Hierarchy* are largely insisted on throughout the work; the extreme ignorance and profligacy of the people in manufacturing towns, where the poor are taught nothing but their particular art or trade, and where they have no leisure or means of acquiring general knowledge (pref. p. vii) †.

“The suspicion of the fabrication of the hand-bill has now fallen upon the person alluded to by Mr. Burn and Mr. Dundas. It is well known to all our friends that I had no connexion with the person, and that he was least of all likely to be governed by my advice. This, however, I will say for him: that, though he thought freely on the subjects of government and religion, he was as far from any thing properly seditious as Mr. Burn himself. I believe him to be an honest

\* This person, or Mr. Brooke, is candidly let off with “This, however, they might have said with respect to a person with whom they had no previous communication” (p. 57).

† They have surely teachers enough, of all sorts and opinions, at Birmingham.

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and well-meaning man; though I never thought him the most prudent. It is to the disgrace of his country that such a person is under the necessity of leaving it” (p. 47).

“The generality of the church-people of Birmingham were far from favouring the rioters; nor have I ever given that idea of them. The promoters of the riot were a few, but certainly all of them church-men” (p. 49).

“It is therefore in this sense (by misrepresentation of the Unitarian Dissenters, and myself in particular), though in this only, that I accuse the Clergy of Birmingham, and especially Mr. Madan, as having been the promoters of the riot; and, if it should terminate in that destruction with which I am still threatened, I shall charge them with being the cause of my death” (p. 42).

We must transcribe a whole section, to state the charges brought against the national justice, the imputations on the counsel and judges, p. 82; notwithstanding which, it is said,

“In this country then, the Government of which is so much boasted of, it has not been my fate to receive either protection or redress; and all my fellow-sufferers may say the same. We do not complain of the intention of the law, or of the disposition of the judges\*, but of the unabated malice of our enemies, and the influence they had on the country in general. They spared no means to prevent our having any redress; and our sufferings were so far from softening them, and exciting any degree of compassion, that the greatest sufferers were exposed to the greatest insults. I hardly know an instance of any men deserving better of any town than Mr. Russell and Mr. Hutton; men the most disinterested, public-spirited, and indefatigable in public business: and yet they were the persons on whom the extreme of malice and gross abuse chiefly fell. But such, in all ages, and in all countries, has been the fate of great and active worth” (pp. 91, 92).

“So much trouble and expence have attended this business, that, in case of any other misfortune of the same kind (from which I am far from considering myself as exempt), my present determination is, to sit down with the loss, and not to trouble the country on the subject. The law, as now administered, may do all very well for Church men, but I have found, by experience, that it is not calculated to protect Dissenters, as such, or to procure a redress of the wrongs done to them” (p. 98).

The Doctor puts the whole of his pecuniary loss at 1920l. 15s. 6d.; “besides being driven into a less pleasing

\* Iu: see p. 25.

and

and much more expensive situation than I was in before" (p. 91). The Philosophical Society at Manchester, and the Royal Society of London, are brought in for their share of the Doctor's reflections (p. 105—109). Ejected members of the latter are vindicated; and of the President it is observed, "If the Society must be both philosophical and royal, I do not know where we could find a more proper president" (p. 109).

"In this almost universal prevalence of a spirit so extremely hostile to me and my friends, and which would be gratified by my destruction, it cannot be any matter of surprise that a son of mine should wish to abandon a country in which his father has been used as I have been; especially when it is considered that this son was present at the riot in Birmingham, exerting himself, all the dreadful night of the 14th of July, to save what he could of my most valuable property; that, in consequence of this, his life was in imminent danger, and another young man was nearly killed because he was mistaken for him. This would probably have been his fate if a friend had not, almost perforce, kept him concealed some days, so that neither myself nor his mother knew what was become of him. I had not, however, the ambition to court the honour that has been shewn him by the National Assembly of France, and even declined the proposal of his naturalization. At the most, I supposed it would have been done without any *éclat*; and I knew nothing of it being done in so honourable a way till I saw it in the public news-paper. To whatever country this son of mine shall chuse to attach himself, I trust that, from the good principles and the spirit that he has hitherto shewn, he will discharge the duties of a good citizen. As to myself, I cannot be supposed to feel much attachment to a country in which I have neither found protection nor redress. But I am too old, and my habits too fixed, to remove, as I own I should otherwise have been disposed to do, to France or to America. The little that I am capable of doing must be in England, where I shall therefore continue as long as it shall please the Supreme Disposer of all things to permit me. Since this was written, I have myself, without any solicitation on my part, been made a citizen of France, and, moreover, elected a member of the present Conventional Assembly. *These, I scruple not to avow, I consider as the greatest of honours*; though, for the reasons which are now made public, I have declined accepting the latter" (pp. 110, 111, and note).

If it be so honourable to have fellowship with and a seat among Atheists and Infidels, among Brutes and Savages, who have less mercy on their own species than Britons have for the brute creation;

and if it be thus highly spoken of by a minister of the gospel of peace, who represents in such strong terms the comparatively less share of injury and mischief than has fallen on any individual who cannot submit to the present mode of government in France; from such honourable company, God, of his infinite mercy, deliver this nation, pray we; and let all the people say AMEN!

After a brief vindication of his political principles, as favouring our present form of government, he thus concludes:

"A very great majority of Englishmen, I am well persuaded, are friends to what are called *high maxims of Government*. They would chuse to have the power of the Crown rather enlarged than reduced; and would rather see all the Dissenters banished than any reformation made in the Church. A dread of every thing tending to *Republicanism* is manifestly increased of late years, and is likely to increase still more. The very term is become one of the most opprobrious in the English language. The Clergy (whose near alliance with the Court and the present Royal Family, after having been almost a century hostile to them, is a remarkable event in the present reign,) have contributed not a little to that leaning to arbitrary power in the Crown which has lately been growing upon us. They preach up the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance with as little disguise as their ancestors did in the reign of the Stuarts; and their adulation of the King and of the Minister is abject in the extreme. Both Mr. Mackay's Sermon and Mr. Burn's Reply to my Appeal discover the same spirit; and any sentiment in favour of liberty, that is at all bold and manly, such as till of late was deemed becoming Englishmen and the disciples of Mr. Locke, is now reprobated as seditious. In these circumstances it would be nothing less than madness seriously to attempt a change in the Constitution; and I hope I am not absolutely insane. I sincerely wish my countrymen, as part of the human race (though I own I feel no particular attachment to them on any otherground), the undisturbed enjoyment of that form of government which they so evidently approve: and, as I have no favour to ask of them, or of their governors, besides mere protection, as to a stranger, while I violate no known law, and have not this to ask for any long term, I hope it will be granted me. If not, I must, like many others, in all ages and all nations, submit to whatever the Supreme Being, whose eye is upon us all, and who, I believe, intends, and will, in his own time, bring about the good of all, shall appoint, and by their means execute" (pp. 113, 114).

How different the concluding spirit from that which animates the preface!

"Un-

"Unfavourable as the present times are to Unitarians and Dissenters, they may change in our favour, and even in a short space. Events are powerful and speedy instructors, and produce important changes in the sentiments of whole nations, as we have lately seen both in America and in France. This is an age of Revolutions; and should teach the High Church party in this country not insolence but moderation. At all events, men should do justice, whatever their future situation may be; and it is only justice that the Dissenters of Birmingham ask of their countrymen. But they have not yet found it, except with regard to the demolition of the new meeting-house; though all damages done to rioters should be most amply repaid by the society which is constituted for the very purpose of preventing or redressing the wrongs of individuals. It is notorious that the courts of law have by no means given us complete indemnification. We trust, however, there is still so much justice in the nation that our representatives will, on cooler reflection, do for us what was done for the sufferers by the riots in 1787, and punish those who may be proved to have been chargeable with a neglect of duty" (pp. x. xi.)

"As yet this country has but an imperfect idea of the magnitude and extent of this mischief. In due time I hope that all the world will have an opportunity of seeing it; and let our enemies indulge themselves in the contemplation of it, if they feel themselves so disposed. I hope it will be the last gratification that they will have of the kind. Indeed, their wrath is as great as if they knew that their time was short (Rev. xii. 12). Their violence will only precipitate their ruin. Their best policy would be moderation, and a hearty concurrence in the repeal of the impolitic Corporation and Test Acts, which I hope no Dissenter will ever trouble the country with petitioning the country for any more. I never proposed any application to the Legislature for that purpose; and I trust all the Dissenters will now feel as Paul did when he had been unjustly imprisoned. Let the country do away its own disgrace, and provide for its own greater security by doing us justice" (pp. xiv. xv).

The Appendix is made up of republications from news-papers, copies of forged letters and letters intended to be addressed to the Birmingham Clergy—Address of the Dissenters \* and Dele-

\* *Qu. deputies?* Who these deputies and delegates are we know not, but the signature we know.—If such an address was sent to us (which we really do not recollect), it was probably laid on the shelf, among the innumerable articles of a like kind (we may safely add, and many more of censure on the

gates of the Dissenters in England to the Sufferers in the Riot at Birmingham, signed E. Jefferies, and the Answer by the Sufferers—Account of the Alarm and Loss of Mr. Carpenter, of Woodrow, in a letter from his brother—and an account of the High Church spirit which has long prevailed at Stourbridge.

25. *The History and Antiquities of Naseby, in the County of Northampton. By the Rev. John Mastin, Vicar of Naseby.*

"NASEBY, on several accounts, is very conspicuous in history; and its natural productions are various and pleasing. It affords to a contemplative mind recreations substantial and instructive; and acts its part in the demonstration of a God. In botany it excels, producing a plant \* not to be found in any other part of this island. Its fossils, springs, peat-earth, &c. are of no small note, having attracted the attention of a very eminent writer †.—The searching into the antiquities and historical records of my place of residence was at first intended only to gratify my own curiosity; but, upon investigating some circumstances that afforded me more information than was expected, I presume to submit the following sheets, with all their imperfections about them, to the candour of my numerous and most respectable subscribers." *Preface.*

Such is Mr. Mastin's account of his subject, and his motives for handling it, which he has done in a very satisfactory manner.

The parish is one large common field, 20 miles round, and near 6000 acres, on an elevated situation, supposed to be the highest ground in England, from which three rivers ‡ issue, and from which 40 churches may be seen in a clear day, and instances of longevity are very frequent. Scarcely a recollection of the battle which determined the fate of the royal cause here, 1645, remains. A particular detail of it is given from Sprigge; and a plan of it is prefixed.

conduct and writings of Dr. P.), which would fill as many volumes as we publish monthly miscellanies. In vindication of our impartiality, arraigned by Dr. P. we might refer to a variety of addresses to him, which we actually have printed; and even to himself, whether any article that he or any of his intimate friends ever sent us, authenticated by a signature, has been disregarded. *END.*

\* "*Genista humifusa. Nova. aug. fl.* This plant was never found in England before, and was first discovered by Mr. Dickson, 1788."

† "*The Rev. Mr. Morton.*"

‡ "*Avon, Nen, and Mebrooke.*"

26. *An Account of the Seals of the Kings, Royal Burghs, and Magnates of Scotland.* By Thomas Aitke, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. one of the Curators of the British Museum, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. With Five Plates. fol.

THIS work, which is nothing more nor less than a part of the third volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, the plates being numbered XXVI—XXX. of that occasional collection, as well as for separate publication, would not have fallen under our review had it not been noticed by some of our brethren before the Society themselves had declared it *publici juris*, and offered it to public sale with a price affixed. However interesting and laudable the plan may be, when we compare it to a similar but less arranged set of plates, published in the first volume of the same collection, and engraved by that able artist Mr. Vertue, we cannot be so lavish in our commendations of its execution. Far be it from us to depreciate the skill of the Engraver, who has talents equal to the task; we will rather suspect that his talents have been checked, or that this is a precipitate exertion of them, unworthy the liberality of a public body, possessed of funds equal to any literary undertaking. We penetrate not the secrets of the Council, or the Committee appointed for conducting this design; but we most heartily wish that, if it is intended to be pursued, it may be executed in a manner more worthy of the undertakers.

Plate I. contains seals of Kings Robert I. and II. David II. Edward Baliol, Mary queen of James IV. and Mary.

Plate II. seals of royal burghs, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Crail, Dundee.

Plate III. Twenty-one of illustrious personages\* in the 13th century, including Patrick fifth Earl of Dunbar, Dervorgilla, wife of John Baliol, foundress of Baliol college at Oxford. From 5 to 12 inclusive are the seals of the eight competitors for the crown of Scotland, of whom a particular account is given. Those from 13 to 20 are appendant to an instrument, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, II. 599, of articles between Edward I. and the guardians of Scotland, previous to the marriage of his son, Prince Edward, with Margaret granddaughter of the late King Alexander III.

Plate IV. Thirty-three of eminent and noble personages in the 14th, 15th, and

beginning of 16th, century.

Plate V. Twenty-two of like personages in the 16th century.

The account of them is drawn up by Mr. A, from whose collection several of them are taken; the rest from the Chapter-house at Westminster, and other public offices. Many curious facts in the history of the two nations are elucidated by this publication, but the inscriptions of several are not stated in the text. We doubt if in plate II. a tree is not mistaken for a hillie; and if the legend on 32 Plate IV. be rightly stated—rightly printed it certainly is not.

To engrave seals on copper requires as much nicety as to draw them; and there is as much difference between the outlines of Anderson and Pouncy† as there is between the present plates and those above alluded to; or between the Society's plates of coins and those of Withy and Ryal—we had almost added those of Snelling, but that they scarcely deserve the name of engravings.

27. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, collected from authentic Records, and an actual Survey made by the late Mr. Edmund Rack; adorned with a Map of the County, and Engravings of Roman and other Reliques, Town seals, Baths, Churches, and Gentlemen's Seats.* By the Rev. John Colinton, F.A.S. Vicar of Long Ashton, Curate of Filton, alias Whitchurch, in the County of Somerset, and Vicar of Clanfield, in the County of Oxford. In Three Volumes.

AFTER several endeavours to form a topographical history of this extensive county, the task has fallen to the lot of a reverend gentleman who, notwithstanding his honourable title of F. A. S. has not, in the course of ten years since his proposals first appeared† (and he ought, in justice to his undertaking, to have allowed himself at least as many more previous to the circulation of his proposals), been able to give such an account of it as becomes the dignity and duty of a county historian in this improved æra of topographical research, when every thing that can be come at on

\* See the wretched engraving of the seal of Odo bishop of Bayeux, in *Archæologia*, I. 336, and compare it with the rest engraved in the succeeding volumes.

† The proposals for this work, in one volume folio, bore date 1781; but we have good authority for saying it was to be put to press in 1784, when altered to three volumes, at three guineas, and actually was put in 1786. Mr. C's coadjutor, Mr. Rack, died Feb. 25, 1787.

\* *Affectingly called*, in the title-page, *Magnates*.

the subject is carefully laid before the publick. Far it be from us to intend the least prejudice to Mr. C's labours. The respectable list of subscribers, above 500, ought to set him above pecuniary loss. But when we compare him with his brethren in the same walk, they shall be his jury; his imperfect account of such places as Wells, Glastonbury, and Hinton St. George, the evidence against him; and the Society of Antiquaries of London his judges.

Careless of authorities, or unknowing how to use them, amidst all that he advances rests on printed books, or his own assertions. A general but concise description of the parish; an extract from the *Norman record*, as he calls *Domesday*; an unsupported account of succeeding proprietors; a short description of the church, and copies of epitaphs, without an enumeration of vicars (except of his own parish of Long Ashton, and rectory of Trent) from the Reformation; a dry list of proprietors, without dates or descents, forms the sum total of each article. As Mr. C. acknowledges his obligations to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose diocese the whole county is, we are the more surprised at this deficiency, which he has avoided in his own parish, of which he has given a full account. He has not given the list of members of parliament, except for the county and Bath. The whole account of Glastonbury is comprised in 37 pages, of Wells only in 30, and of Hinton St. George in 4. Mr. C. is a mere compiler from *printed books*, borrowing even his description of seats and grounds from Arthur Young, that universal tourist; and, we doubt not, had Mr. Pennant journeyed over the same track, he would have made as large excerpts from him. We mean not to derogate from the merit of these travellers; but from the historian of a county far more is expected. We dwell not on verses to bell-ringers, on vulgar traditions, on uncandid charges, founded only on the Biographical Dictionary, against Polydore Vergil. We spare Mr. C. the pain of entering into farther details, leaving his work to the more close and careful examination of other critics in his department. If the undertakers of the histories of the counties of Devon and Hants prefer THIS plan to those of Dugdale and Chauncy in the last, and Bridges and Hutchins and even Hasted's in the present, century, we deem ourselves warranted to foretell that, in the next century, the science of Topography,

of which they were professors, will be totally out of fashion: and we tremble for the fate of the history of Wiltshire, which Mr. C. announces as preparing for the press.

The plates of this history are principally mansion-houses \*, a few churches, the single abbey of Old Cleeve †, and an uninteresting monument or two, and still more uninteresting modern altar-piece in the church of a market-town—all drawn and engraved by Mr. Bonnor.

Mr. C. inscribes his work to his Sovereign, and in his preface, after descending on the utility of county history, and of "sepulchral tombs and monuments ‡," and natural history, acknowledges his obligations to his deceased friend and coadjutor, Mr. Edmund Rack §, and to Earl Bathurst, the Marquis of Bath, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Coplestone Warre Banfildes, Hugh and John Acland¶, Esqrs. Mrs. Malet, Sir John Hugh Smyth, Bart. James Bernard, Robert Bryant, Denis Rolle, J. Berkeley Burlard, Paul Methuen, Esqrs.; Mr. Plana and Mr. Aylcough, for assistance at the British Museum; Richard Gough, of Enfield, Craven Ord, William Bray, and Edmund Turner, Esqrs. *for extracts from public offices*, to which only the second of these gentlemen belongs; Doctors Harrington and Falconar, and Mr. Sole, apothecary at Bath; Rev. Dr. Wills, warden of Wadham, Rev. George Beaver, Richard Paget, M. D. Rev. Mr. Graves, of Claverton, Rev. Mr. Wylde, and Mr. Abraham Crocker; and to several other learned and ingenious contributors. With all these aids he is sensible of many errors and imperfections, from the extent of territory and ambiguity of records; but most, and which he most laments, from his own inability to do justice to a task which, in regard of the places and persons it has to represent, is in itself so important and honourable."

The Introduction contains the general

\* Why is the fine old one at Brimpton omitted?

† Why Glastonbury, and other ruins, were not immortalized by Mr. Bonnor, we are at a loss to conceive.

‡ Should he not have said "tombs and sepulchral monuments?"

§ Of this benevolent and industrious man we have memoirs by Mr. Polwhale, vol. I. p. 77—82.

¶ To the last for the use of the late Mr. Palmer's collections.



form of the county, rivers, mountains, forests, productions, minerals, vegetables, birds; Roman, Saxon, and Norman, history, all as concise as possible; lists of representatives and sheriffs; list of nobility and gentry in the reign of Henry VII. and of justices 1787, earls and dukes, *chevaliers & hommes de mark*, 17 Edward I.; temporal and ecclesiastical divisions; Domesday-book, with an index comparing the antient and modern names of places.

The History opens with the city of BATH. *Bristol* was left to Mr. Barrett; and how he has succeeded in it may be seen in vol. LIX. p. 921. Then follows an account of every parish, ranged alphabetically in the several hundreds, compiled entirely from *printed* authorities, and an actual view of the spots.

Mr. C. failing in his application for the papers of Mr. Strachey, which, by all accounts, are extremely valuable, and being engaged in extensive parochial engagements, actually declined his part of the work, the historical and ecclesiastical, in 1782; but Mr. R. pursued his part, and had nearly completed it, except a few towns and parishes, when Mr. C. resumed it, and continued it till Mr. R's death, 1787 (see vol. LVII. p. 276). Forty plates were promised; and they intended as many more at their own expence, if the subscription admitted. No list of the plates is given.

28. *The present State of Hudson's Bay; containing a full Description of that Settlement and the adjacent Country, and likewise of the Fur-trade, with Hints for its Improvement. To which are added, Remarks and Observations made in the inland Parts, during a Residence of near Four Years; a Specimen of Five Indian Languages, and a Journal of a Journey from Montreal to New York. By Edward Umfreville, Eleven Years in the Service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Four Years in the Canada Fur-trade.*

MR. U. undertakes to prove that, since the failure of Mr. Dobbs's attempt, 1749, to lay open the trade to Hudson's Bay, the Company have remained in quiet possession of their extensive territories, to the great injury of this country, its trade and manufactures. He entered into the Company's service as a writer, at a salary of 15l. per annum, and continued eleven years; but, at the restoration of the settlement, some disappointment arising in point of salary, he quitted them, and, in 1783, made a voyage to Quebec, to acquire a knowledge of the fur-trade in that quarter. He complains of the want of extension of the

Company's trade; and he appears to be well acquainted with his subject. It is, however, more than probable that the Hudson's Bay and North West Canada Companies have but one view, and will co-operate in forming a permanent establishment on the West coast, and a ready communication with the East. Mr. U. gives a brief account of the climate, soil, &c. of the country on the coasts of Hudson's Bay, the manners and customs of the Indians near the coasts; a concise account of the trade to Hudson's Bay, with the method pursued by the Company in carrying it on; reflections on the Company's trade, shewing in what manner it may be improved to the general benefit of the nation; some account of the Company's officers, governors, and inferior servants. If what he says on this head be true, the Company's service is a system of abominable tyranny and oppression. Next follows an account of the taking of the settlement by the French, 1783; remarks on the inland parts of Hudson's Bay, during four years residence; the face of the country, soil, climate, natural productions, and animals; the Indians, their customs, and the present state of the trade carried on among them. He concludes with a journal of a journey from Montreal to New York, in 1788.

29. *The History of Derby, from the remote Ages of Antiquity to the Year 1791; describing its Situation and Soil, Water, Streets, Buildings, and Government, with the illustrious Families which have inherited its Honours: also, the Ecclesiastical History, the Trade, Amusements, Remarkable Occurrences, the eminent Men, with the adjacent Seats of the Gentry. Illustrated with Plates. By William Hutton, F. A. S. S.*

THE *History of Birmingham*, which has gone through two editions, with improvements, is a proof of Mr. H's talent at enlivening a dry subject. Within a narrower compass than the historians of Taunton (vol. LXII. p. 241) and Tiverton have taken, he gives us a great deal of lively information respecting the place of his attachment, where he was born in 1723, and bound apprentice to the silk-mills and hosiery. He has described it, in all its parts and honours, minutely. We are sorry to observe, that he falls into the too frequent error of translating *villani* villains, instead of *villans*, they being the inhabitants of *villa*. The account of this town in Domesday-book gives it a consequence equal to its present; and it had great immunities,



immunities, founded on ancient charters or prescriptions, confirmed by James I. 1611. It was incorporated by Charles I. 1638, and sent members to parliament from 1294, in the reign of Edward I. A court of conscience, or requests, was established here in 1766. "So long as it shall be deemed prudent to put a period to quarrels among neighbours, so long will a court of conscience be useful. The privilege of going to law is the birth-right of an Englishman; lop off this fruitful branch of British freedom, and the tree of liberty will be left naked. As the expences of the court are exceedingly small, he enjoys his birthright at an easy price" (p. 122). The six churches that were formerly in this town are now reduced to five, the chief of which is All Saints, whose tower was elegantly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. Upon a fillet on the North, in old English, easily read, is *Young Men and Maids*. Tradition tells us, that the steeple was erected to that height by the voluntary contributions of the youth of both sexes. On the South side is another inscription, not easily read; but which, we should suppose, was a continuation of this text, from Psalm cxlviii. 12, 13, *Old men and babes praise the Lord*. The church was rebuilt in 1722, from a design of Gibbs, for which he received 25l. Dr. Hutchinson, the curate, subscribed 40l. and solicited 3249l. 11s. 6d.; of which, 137l. 16s. 6d. not being paid, 598l. 5s. 6d. more was added by a brief; vaults and seats produced 481l. 19s. more; total 4191l. 19s. 6d.; but, disagreeing with the parish, he threw up the management, and left the parishioners involved in perplexities and a considerable expence, of their own creating. "In the dormitory of the Devonshire family lie the worthies of Liberty, who possessed the name of Cavendish. Here, at full length, is seen the monument of the Countess of Shrewsbury, constructed under her own inspection, in the dress of her day. She purchased this last seat of the family from the corporation, into which 29 of the dead have found their way. She saw the end of four husbands, procured a dowry from each, was immensely rich, performed many works of charity and magnificence, continued a widow seventeen years, and died in 1607, in extreme age" (p. 157).—"The noted Richard Crosshaw, with his nail-hammer and leathern doubler, has also a monument. He, like some others of his townsmen, seeing only poverty in the prospect before him, went

to London to shun it. Talents, and a field to improve them, furnished him with a fortune of 10,000l. Others, he justly supposed, might feel, in his native place, that distress which he had felt himself; therefore he left 4000l. to the corporation for charities: and there is not a pauper in the borough who is a stranger to *Crosshaw's dole*. The infant mouth, unable to feed itself, which has been fed by his bounty, may live to return a tribute of gratitude to its benefactor. He left 20l. per annum for a lecture every Friday. He died in 1631. This amiable character is said to have staid in London during a plague, to administer comfort to distress, and escaped the contagion.—The next monument to this belongs to a person of the name of Wheeler, who quitted London to shun that dreadful calamity in 1665, but died at Derby the following year: though he travelled far, he could not travel out of the reach of Death" (p. 157).—The parochial bequests to this single parish are now worth more than 2000l. per annum (p. 163); others left to the several parishes amount to 232l. per annum (p. 165). The *lamp close* (p. 168) was to maintain one or more lamps or lights in one of the churches, perhaps that of the Nunnery, not, as Mr. H. seems to misapprehend, the lamps in the town. "The Methodists erected a meeting-house in St. Michael's lane, under that great divine, J. Wesley, who, differing in sentiment from the sons of the Church, covets not wealth, though all he possesses is not of more consequence than the small dust of the balance; but he covets more religion, though already possessed of more than half the bench of bishops" (p. 169); or, as one of his successors declared at the consecration of the Huntingdonian chapel at Cheshunt (see our vol. LXII. p. 860), than *twenty archbishops*.—Mr. H. inclines to fix Derby for the birth-place of the celebrated physician, Linacer, or, as he spells it, Linager; whom others, with more probability, fix at *Chesterfield*, in the same county. John Flamsteed, the great mathematician, who, in 1675, was concerned in erecting the observatory in Greenwich-park, and, in the reigns of Anne and George I. presided over it as astronomer-royal, was born here, 1646, continued here till 1670, and died 1719, aged 73. Of him, Mr. H. tells a remarkable anecdote: that he was, when a young man, tried and condemned for a highway-robbery, but pardoned by

Charles

Charles II.; which circumstance was forgotten till the pardon was found among his papers after his death. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield began his professional career here. Here also resided John Parker, a stocking-maker and philosophical writer, and John Whitehurst the naturalist; of whom, see vol. XLVIII. pp. 162, 363. The next respectable and eminent character is Robert Bage, a writer of novels, which have been translated into German.

Having "wandered with the reader into every street and corner of what has often been pronounced 'a pretty town, though not a large one,' and what is now a thriving one, examined its antiquities, with not only its ancient and modern structures, but called into existence those that are gone, seen its charms, police, and honours, the nature of its government, and its religious conduct, which last did not shine in the most amiable light, followed the arts in their rise and progress, the amusements of the inhabitants, the occurrences of the times, and the productions of Genius," Mr. H. concludes with enumerating the families and their seats which surround it.

30. *The Difficulties and the Resources of the Christian Ministry in the present Times. A Sermon, preached before the Chancellor and the Clergy of the Deanry of Sudbury, at Bury St. Edmund's, at the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, George, Lord Bishop of Norwich, May 31, 1791. Published at the Request of the Chancellor and the Clergy, by William Jones, M. A. and Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich.*

MR. J. gives a melancholy and too true picture of the state of irreligion and sedition in these times. But he argues with equal force, from the example of the Church in former ages, and the overthrow of nations by their own internal corruptions, that the Gospel will prevail and maintain its ground, and the veracity of its predictions be justified by these very corruptions. The encouragement, therefore, to the ministers of the Gospel in the present day is not less than it was to the first preachers of the Gospel. See a sermon by the same author on the corruptions of the times, vol. LX. p. 58. He is also author of *Lectures on the figurative Language of Scripture*.

31. *Ecclesiastical Reform. The present State of the Clergy of the Established Church considered. In Three Parts: 1. Of the various Abuses occasioned by the Conduct of our Pre-*

*lates. 2. Of the Oppression of the Incumbents, the Pluralists, towards their Substitutes. 3. Of the miserable State of the Curates, whose Salaries are so very disproportionate to the Value of the Benefices of their Employers. By a Beneficed Clergyman of the University of Cambridge.*

UNDER the first head are considered archiepiscopal dispensations to hold two livings; options; commendams; non-residence; bishops interfering in politics and controverted elections; the Bishop of London is complimented on his constant residence where his duty requires; the loss of America renders ordinations less numerous; and the author recommends appointing chaplains to E. India-men. Under the second, the reformer touches on Simoniackal contracts, pluralities made marriage-portions, collusive resignations. We perfectly agree with him, that enforcing the residence of incumbents in their respective parishes more strictly, where their duty requires them, would have a better effect in improving and reforming the morals of the present age than a thousand proclamations issued by the King and Privy Council; and we lament the inefficacy of the proclamation issued four years ago. The case of the poor curates is very feelingly and forcibly represented; and we sincerely hope the arguments of this ecclesiastical reformer will have their due weight.

32. *Ecclesiastical Researches. By Robert Robinson.*

THIS may be considered as a second volume of *The History of Baptism*, by the same author, published last year, and reviewed in our vol. LXII. p. 1026. The history of that rite "is a great object in these researches. The author, attached to the chief object of the sect with which he had, for the greater part of his life, been connected, viewed with concern the prevalence of a superstitious rite in the Christian world, as useless to the infant as it is degrading to the parent. But to what purpose is it proved that the sprinkling of an infant with water is not a scriptural ordinance, and that baptism (or the immersion of the body under water) is at present, and hath always been, the practice of the Greeks, while the ignorance of parents suffers them to be deluded with vain fears for their children's safety, and the performance of a ceremony flattering the vanity, or favourable to the interest, of the assistants, is an easy substitute for the practice of spiritual

spiritual religion?" The editors of these *Researches* conceive that Mr. R. was more "superior to the prejudices of the times he lived in than the best writers in all ages, who have been led too frequently to extol the splendour of an external church, and either to overlook or ill treat those sects which, under the denomination of Hereticks, entertained juster notions of Christianity. Our author has, with indefatigable pains, explored the records of antiquity, and proved that there never have been wanting men to stand up in the defence of the Gospel, and to oppose that spirit of domination and persecution which reigns in the Romish and the greater part of the Protestant churches. Wherever that spirit appears, it is, in the following pages, justly reprobated; neither the fervour of Luther's zeal, nor the purer doctrines of Socinus, cast a veil over their intolerance; and we are fired with proper indignation at the treacherous conduct of Calvin, the murderer of Servetus."

The work being posthumous, the editors regret that it did not receive the author's finishing hand. It is divided into 16 chapters. 1. On the caution necessary to a reader of ecclesiastical history, in regard to *words, contradictions, epistles, rhetoric, attestation, and spurious writings*. 2. A general view of the Roman empire, at the birth of Christ. 3. A general view of Judæa, at the same period. 4. A view of the new economy introduced by John the Baptist. 5. Jesus Christ, his baptism, ministry, ascension into heaven. 6. The GREEK church. 7. The African church. The church of ROME. 9. The church of Spain. 10. Churches of Navarre and Biscay. 11. Church of Italy. 12. Church of Piedmont. 13. Bohemia. 14. Munster. 15. Poland. 16. Transylvania.

The reader will find that Mr. R. has resorted to all such reading as was scarcely ever read, and improved it, by "the liveliness of his imagination and harmonious style," into a connected and not unentertaining detail of the rise, progress, and corruptions of Christianity. Incorrectness of style in such a writer, and his vague manner of citing his authorities, must be overlooked in a posthumous publication.

Mr. R. gives the following account of the editions of the Polyglott, and of the literature of Spain (pp. 268, 269):

"Cardinal Ximenes was the first European who published a Polyglott Bible. It  
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was printed, in six volumes folio, at Complutum, now called Alcala, in New Castile. It contains the Scriptures in four languages, Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin. It was first published in fifteen hundred and fourteen, and the three following years. The Greek of the New Testament is printed as it is written in ancient MSS. without accents. The whole is undoubtedly a noble work, and does honour to the nation and his eminence, who spared neither pains nor cost to execute it; but this grand work is disgraced with epistles, prologues, and prefaces of blessed St. Jerom, who was a wretched expositor of Scripture, and a total stranger to sound canons of criticism.—Benedict Arias Montanus is another Spaniard to whom linguists have great obligations. Several places contend for the honour of his birth, as the Greek cities did for that of Homer. He was the son of a poor gentleman, and was educated by the charity of some citizens of Seville. He acquired the knowledge of several languages, and understood Greek, Latin, Syriack, Chaldee, Arabick, Hebrew, French, Dutch, German, English, and Italian. Having made himself known by several learned works, he was employed by Philip II. to print the second Polyglott, which he executed in eight folio volumes, and published at Antwerp, in fifteen hundred sixty-nine, and the three following years. This capital work contains the Polyglott of Cardinal Ximenes and a Chaldee part of the Old Testament, which the Cardinal had laid up in the library of the University of Complutum, not judging it proper to print it, for particular reasons. Montanus incurred the displeasure of the Court for publishing it. The work contains also a Syriac version of the New Testament, with a Latin interpretation, and the Latin version of Pagnin, corrected by Montanus; to all which are added, grammars, vocabularies, and various dissertations. Great numbers of men of eminent literature of various kinds Spain hath produced, mathematicians, historians, poets, but no critical divines; for the religion of the country affects critical literature as it does every thing else—it either wholly blasts it, or selects the part that doth not hurt the establishment, and throws the rest away. In the 17th century, Dr. Nicholas Antonio, a native of Seville, and beneficed in that church, laid the plan of that capital work which contains an account of all the Spanish writers who flourished from the reign of the emperor Augustus to the year one thousand six hundred and seventy, or thereabouts. In the prosecution of this work he spent his salary and life. His whole compilation consists of four folio volumes; the two first of which he published at Rome, where also Cardinal d'Agurre published the other two after his decease. Those published first contain the authors of the last one hundred and seventy years; and those published

by the Cardinal contain those of the first fifteen hundred. Were these writers divided into two classes, the one Pagans, Jews, Moors, and Hereticks, and the other Catholics, and contrasted, either as members of society or as authors, the contrast would be much to the disadvantage of the latter. The works of M. Antoninus, Seneca, Quintilian, Martial, and Lucan (to say nothing of Jews, Arabs, or Hereticks), are as far superior to books upon relics and miracles, and the immaculate conception of the lady mother of God, as the morals of the Emperor Trajan were to those of Pope Alexander VI. It is lamentable to see the genius of one of the first kingdoms in Europe so miserably perverted and degraded by superstition."

Another specimen of Mr. R's manner we shall give in his description of Granada under the Moors (p. 255):

"The effects of the fatal and invariable effects of despotism on temporal prosperity are no where more conspicuous than in Spain. What an ancient prophet said of an Eastern army of banditti may, with great truth, be applied to the ecclesiasticks of the Catholic Church: 'Before them the land is 'as the garden of Eden, and behind them a 'desolate wilderness.' In the times of the Moors, the city of Granada and its environs unfurled the beauties of an earthly paradise. The city, thronged like a hive, was a storehouse of plenty. There the wealthy Jews distributed raw silk to the manufacturers, who returned it wrought, and received and enjoyed the fruit of their labour. There the farms, and villages, and hamlets, of twenty miles round, met with a ready sale for corn, and figs, and raisins, and every species of fruits, fresh and preserved. Thither the miners conveyed silver and gold, the precious produce of the mountains; and there specie was in greater plenty than in any country of Europe. Every street had its fountain, and every house its pipe of water. Here huge warehouses, richly stored, or royal arsenals, lifted their heads; and there the magnificent houses of merchants, magistrates, officers of the army, and manufacturers, filled the eye with objects of art, opulence, and ease. Eighty thousand families inhabited the city; and they frequently sent out armies of 30,000 foot and 10,000 horse. The country round was divided into little freeholds, all clad with verdure and vegetable productions, or into gardens and vineyards, in the highest cultivation, or into large farms, where flocks and herds, and herbage and corn, rewarded the industrious husbandman. Within the city stood mosques and churches, and schools, and within sight of the walls were reckoned 50 colleges and places of worship, and above 300 water mills. Over all the royal palace of Alhambra, built with red bricks, on a high hill, stood the silver towers, glittering like stars among the trees. There were we

no hereticks at Granada. In the same street a man might see, without wondering at the sight, the snug Monk trudging along, with his crown shaven, and in the habit of his order, the Mussulman sailing in his striped robes of Persian silk or cotton, the Rabbi plodding in the display of his silver beard, the Nun tripping in her weeds and her veil, and the honest Manichean carrying home his work to Aaron the Jew."

This description is borrowed, but not improved, from that of an Arabian writer, quoted by Mr. Swinburne, in his *Travels through Spain*, letter XXI. The churches are mistaken for castles, and the silver towers of the Alhambra for the beautiful ones. The painting of the different personages is Mr. R's own. The present melancholy reverse of this picture is, by Mr. Swinburne, ascribed to their easy and voluptuous lives; their urbanity and refinement helped to accelerate their ruin.

Speaking of the Archbishop of Vienne, who patronized Servetus, Mr. R. has this remarkable sentiment:

"This prelate seems to have been one of those, of whom there have been numbers in the Catholic Church, who think freely, but who do not act consistently, who regulate their own private conduct by principles the most virtuous and liberal; but who, for reasons best known to themselves, adjust all the public measures by established rules of despotism, which they inwardly disapprove. It belongs to the great Being alone to combine all the circumstances that go to make up the merit or demerit of such men; and to Him alone it must be left to pass the definitive sentence:—If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou dost not well, sin lieth at the door" (p. 333).

The title of Servetus' chief work, "*Christianismi Restitutio*," reminds us of the *Rechristianizing* of the world, by his followers, in the present day. Servetus put neither his own name nor that of the printer [Gueroult], nor of the place where it was printed [Vienne]. It was executed so secretly, that no person in Vienne knew of it; and both the printer and bookseller were with difficulty prevailed on to undertake it. The famous passage concerning the *circulation of the blood* is in the fifth book of the first part: *Ille spiritus a sinistro cordis ventriculo arterias totius corporis deinde transfunditur, &c.*

The letter of Calvin, dictated for William Tirie, to his correspondent Arnie, at Lyons, contains the doctrines revived in the present century, the Cerberus Trinity, the idol Christ, &c. &c.

"Many

"Many have pretended to apologize for Calvin: but who is John Calvin, and what are his nostrums which end in tyranny and oppression, that the great voice of nature should be drowned in the din of a vain babbling about him! Servetus was not a subject of the republic of Geneva, he had committed no offence against the laws of the state, he was passing peaceably on the road in his way to Naples, which lay through that city: he was not a member of any Reformed church, he was an useful, an honourable, member of society, he was a man of unimpeached morality, he was then the admiration of numbers of good judges, who afterwards pleaded his cause, for from him proceeded partly, if not wholly, the Unitarian Baptist churches in most parts of Europe. Calvin's hard heart never relented at the recollection of this bloody action. On the contrary, he justified it by publishing, after the execution, a book, entitled, "A faithful Account of the Errors of Michael Servetus, with a short Confutation of them, in which it is proved that heresy ought to be restrained with the sword." Sebastian Castilio, or Lælius Socinus, confuted this book. Beza answered, and justified the putting heretics to death. The popular clamour was so great against the judges, that Colladen, one of them, translated Beza's book into French, and printed it to pacify the people. Several endeavoured to sanctify the crime by Scripture texts and godly words, and many have attempted after these examples to do the same. They go so far some of them as to attribute the destruction of Servetus to a special providence of God. Is it possible for enthusiasts to say more, and can the nicest critic tell wherein this differs from the spirit and the style of the Papal inquisition? Writers have not agreed in which class of heretics to place this Spanish physician, and it is not the business of this work to enquire; for they are men of virtue, not opinionists, of which this history is in pursuit. His notions of a Christian church were great, and he protested against all dominion over conscience. He was a confirmed Baptist, and considered the baptism of little infants in a very severe and serious light. He calls it a detestable abomination, an extinction of the spirit of God, a desolation of the church, a subversion of the whole profession of Christianity, an abolition of that regeneration which Christ had instituted, and the annihilation of his kingdom. He thought none ought to be baptised till 30 years of age, after the example of Jesus. He was a determined Unitarian, and held the doctrine of Trinity in abhorrence. He thought Jesus was a man, but, like Paul of Samosata, he could never get over the first chapter of St. John, and therefore sometimes called him God, and accounted for doing so, by some sublime sort of inhabitation of the deity in the man."

Servetus' words, in Sandius, Bibl. Antitritin. are, "*Summa summarum ut scias quo tendat animus meus, excepto illo unico Johannis verbodico ut verbas scripturas a prima usque ad ultimam loqui de homine ipso Christo. . . . Ipse id est verbum, non est creatura nec finite potentie sed vere adorandus verusque Deus.*" Sandius adds, that in this matter about the first chapter of John chiefly he differs from the rest of the Unitarians, who are now for the most part distinguished by the name of Socinians. 342, 343.

33. *Sermons and Prayers for Prisons: to which are added Prayers for the Use of Prisoners in solitary Confinement.* By John Brewster, M. A. Chaplain to Lord Viscount Falkland, and Lecturer of Stockton upon Tees. Stockton.

THESE sermons are inscribed to the memory of John Howard, esq. the prisoner's friend, a perusal of whose travels and benevolent labours gave rise to a train of sentiments which in this publication the author has attempted to pursue. We commend his praiseworthy design, and heartily wish it may be received with success.

34. *Christian Politics; or the Origin [of Power and Ground of Subordination; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of All Saints, Northampton, on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1792.* By Wm. Agutter, M. A. of St. Mary Magdalen college, Oxford.

Mr. A. very properly exposes the fallacy of modern Equality.

"The lowest and worst of all forms of government is the *Republican*; in which passion and pride produce a strange and incoherent mixture; where all are willing to govern, and none to be governed; where are all the evils of tyranny without the responsibility of greatness or the reputation of goodness; where are many ready to oppress and insult, but none invested with power and the prerogative of mercy; where the people are deluded with the name of liberty, whilst they groan under the severest tyranny of licentiousness, and are insulted by the lowest of the people. Where is power to do mischief, but no power to protect the weak, to defend the worthy, or to punish prosperous iniquity; such governments are conducted by faction instead of law, by disorder instead of wisdom, by violence instead of justice, by suspicion and fear instead of energy and power."—"There are many among us who admire the French revolution, there are many who wish to introduce the same disorder among ourselves; but be not deceived; the French began with getting rid of the fear of God, and then it is very cer-



tain they will not long honour the King.—Still the complaint returns, we want a Reformation. Here I will join issue with you, and say, *we do want a Reformation*; but where? in the church? the state? the constitution? nay, but we want a reformation in ourselves, in our lives, affections, and conversation. We want more of Christian temper, more sobriety of mind, more resignation to the divine will, more contentment in ourselves, more integrity in business, more veracity in conversation, more honour and affectionate regard in the conjugal life, more peace, confidence, and friendship, among men. These are real wants, but they are wants which every man has it in his power to redress."

"The system of modern equality agrees with the conduct of the Ephesians towards Hermodorus, whose supreme merit so offended his fellow citizens that they banished him, and made the following decree, 'Let no person among us excel the rest; if such a man can be found let him depart and dwell elsewhere.' This was one method of levelling and preventing equality.

34. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the primary Visitation of that Diocese in the Year 1792. By Shute Lord Bishop of Durham.*

WE recommend to general perusal the excellent advice contained in this address to the clergy of the rich and extensive diocese of Durham, in which its diocesan maintains the character we were induced to give of him by that to his former diocese of a primitive bishop (vol. LIX. p. 1025—1027). His Majesty's proclamation, the occurrences which gave rise to it, and the concern which the clergy have in it as civil magistrates and ministers of religion are properly noticed.

"The blessings of peace and prosperity which distinguish this country from the rest of Europe as much as the present day from former periods in its own history, it might have been expected, would have precluded all grounds of discontent; yet this has been the moment chosen by our domestic and foreign enemies for their attempts to raise ideal jealousies in the minds of the people, to alienate their affections from the laws and constitution of the country, to depreciate and vilify the principles on which it was established, and, in short, to deprive all national experience of its authority, and all political knowledge of the stability of tried and approved principles. Sagacious and penetrating observers had watched the progress of the secret machinations employed for these purposes, they had sounded the alarm against them, probably effectually, they had openly denounced these conspiracies against the public peace and welfare; but the people at large, conscious of the general national prof-

perity and the security of their rights, were insensible to these early admonitions, they were deaf to remonstrances of which they felt not the necessity. Encouraged by the public acquiescence, and the total revulsion of all political forms and principles in a neighbouring kingdom, our innovators openly avowed the most antimonarchical sentiments indulged the most invidious admiration of systems subversive of their own governments hazarded the most groundless projects, and built their theories not on the basis of experience but on the visions of experiment. Reform was the signal of innovation; reform the imposing habit which violence and self-interest often assume to effect their objects. It is much to be lamented that good principles should be capable of being perverted to pernicious purposes; but the same act which repels a mischievous measure appears to reject the principle on which it was founded. Nothing can be more salutary in itself than the principle of reform. The happy Constitution which we possess has gradually grown to its present symmetry and beauty from a succession of reforms. The glorious revolution itself was but a reform; it gave the people no new rights, it innovated no political principles; but it presented the people with a more regular digest of their rights than they before possessed, and secured them by reposing the administration of them in a family whose princes have uniformly made the happiness of their people inseparable from their own. But this salutary principle may be injudiciously applied; it may be partially directed, or unseasonably used; it may be applied on merely speculative and impracticable views; it may be applied for alteration without the means of amendment, for the alteration of existing forms without any improvement in principle; it may be applied for the pretended purpose of serving the cause of the people without the means of adding to the stock of liberty any one subsisting right which they do not now possess, or any security for those rights which the present laws have not amply provided. It may be directed, not to the good of the community, but to the interests of a small part of it; it may be urged at unseasonable junctures, which a concurrence of formidable and dangerous circumstances may render highly unfit for hazarding great and effectual changes in the course of things. The most virtuous intentions require the concurrent fitness of place and season. They ought too to have a clear and definitive object of reform; a spirit of indefinite reform is pregnant with an infinity of mischief; it exposes the public mind to dangerous impressions; it promotes disaffection to the subsisting government; it tends to encourage tumult and disorder; and often degenerates from the wish to reform and improve to a mere love of change and innovation."



His lordship recommends to his clergy to preach the doctrines of faith without separating them from those of works.

"All that distinguishes Christianity from other religions is doctrinal; a Christian's hopes and consolations, his obligations and motives, are doctrinal points; the very means and end of his salvation, the many objects of his most earnest intention are all points of faith and doctrine. Divest Christianity of its faith and doctrines, and you despoil it of all that is peculiar to it in its motives, its consolations, its sanctions, and its duties. You divest it of all that made revelation necessary; you reduce it to the cold and ineffectual substance of what is called Philosophy; that philosophy which has of late shewn itself not the friend of religion, learning, and civil order, but of anarchy, conceit, and atheism; you reduce it to the obscure glimmerings of human knowledge; that knowledge which the greatest of the antient philosophers contended to be totally insufficient to satisfy the doubts and solicitude of an enquiring mind, and looked forward with a kind of prophetic exultation to the period when Divine Providence, in compassion to the weakness of our nature, should enlighten mankind by the revelation of himself, which modern philosophers reject." P. 18—19.

His lordship proceeds to define religious instruction, particularly in parochial congregations, in the *subject, language, and form*, of it; and recommends detailing and expounding in sermons successive portions of scripture, in the form of paraphrase and illustration, the advantages of which mode he ably details. "The faithful discharge of a minister's duties will ensure respect, and the residence and habitual intercourse which that fidelity implies will add affection to his character." P. 29.

The Charge concludes with advice to candidates for holy orders.

36. *A Descriptive Account of a Descent made into Pen Park Hole, in the Parish of Westbury upon Trim, in the County of Gloucester, in the Year 1775, now first published; to which is added a Copper-plate Engraving of that remarkable Cavern; also the Narratives of Captains Sturmy \* and Collins, containing their Descriptions of the same in the Years 1669 and 1682 †.* By George Symes Calcott.

THE melancholy circumstance of the Rev. Mr. Newnam falling into this ca-

vern March 17, 1775, is here repeated †, having excited the public curiosity, Mr. C. made two different surveys of it within a month after the accident, and found that the mouth runs nearly East and West, 35 feet by 14, and is, if we may so speak, bestridden by a large ash tree, whose roots reach from the North to the South bank, 12 yards below the surface, a smaller cavity runs Westward. The entrance is steep for about 27 feet, and the roof in some places not 3 feet high. About 30 feet lower is a large cavern on each side the rock; that on the West running 30 feet long, and 8 or 10 broad at the entrance. From these caverns you descend a steep of 30 or 40 feet to the bottom; the whole distance to which from the top when the water is low being about 200 feet. The lower West cavity runs 78 feet in length by 16 in breadth, and another to the East nearly similar. The depth of water at the bottom of the hole is in many places 7 or 8 fathom, and in a dry season not more than one. There is a lateral cavity about 120 feet East of Pen park hole, easier of access, and at 13 yards from the surface dividing into two branches. Two letters from the late Dean of Exeter approving the author's researches are subjoined. An accurate plan by Mr. William White, very different as well as that here given from that engraved in the Philosophical Transactions, may be seen in Rudder.

37. *A Letter to the People of Ireland, upon the intended Application of the Roman Catholics to Parliament, for the Exercise of the elective Franchises.* From William Knox Esq.

MR. K. has been introduced to the acquaintance of our readers on two former occasions as a writer on ecclesiastical and political matters, vol. LIX. 141, 932. In a pamphlet he published in 1777, entitled: *Considerations on the State of Ireland*, which at that time escaped us, he undertook to prove that the right of Ireland to all the privileges of Englishmen on the ground of being *one people with them*; but, since the Irish were on that ground admitted into a participation in the Colony trade and fisheries, they thought fit to turn the tables upon England, and declare themselves an independent kingdom, on which account he

\* He died of a fever caught in the survey.

† Published in Phil. Trans. No. 143.

‡ See Rudder's Gloucestershire, 796; the Bristol and Hotwell Guide; our vol. XLV. 201, 250; Camden's Brit. L. 275.

now pronounces they cannot lay claim to all the privileges and advantages of Englishmen. By a natural consequence of independent and separate kingdoms, Mr. K. recommends, that the Catholics, who are three to one in it, should be admitted to a share in the government. In the mean time he thinks it would perhaps be prudent to "confine their request for the elective franchise to such qualified voters as can read the Lord's prayer in English when they come to vote; and if that should be found a sufficient inducement for all who are able to put their children to school, it would produce a happy effect. The sum of the whole is, Mr. K. wishes for an Union of Ireland with England, which he planned, 1778, as appears from his state papers above referred to.

In a Postscript Mr. K. more earnestly recommends the desired concession to the Irish Catholics.

The list of publications annexed to the present announces Mr. K. as a voluminous and ready writer.

38. *A Letter from the Right Honourable Charles James Fox to the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster.*

THE novelty of Mr. Fox appearing as a writer could not fail to excite much curiosity. Accordingly we find that his letter has already reached the eleventh edition. It is written in a manner very different from what most readers might have been inclined to expect from the pen of this great orator. It is neither marked by forcible invective, nor brilliant declamation. It professes as its object to remove those misconceptions and misrepresentations, which had taken place with respect to the different motions which he had made in the first days of the session; and for this purpose states with the utmost perspicuity and simplicity of language what was the precise nature and extent of those motions, and what were the motives and arguments upon which they were founded. The temper with which it is written, so unusual in political discussion, deserves much praise; and the simplicity of the style affords an admirable contrast, to that false taste with which most modern writings are infected. We forbear to give any extracts from a publication, which is already in the hands of every body.

39. *The Baviad. A new Edition.*

SATIRE, when exercised in an ho-

nest cause, and when the instruments employed are not previously dipped in the venom of falsehood, may prove of great eventual benefit. Of the present performance we shall only remark that it is replete with malignity and falsehood. It certainly contains marks of a strong mind, but of a mind also whose delights we cannot envy, and whose friendship we should dread —

*Hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, cave.*

40. *Infant Salvation, an Essay, to prove the Salvation of all who die in Infancy.*

THE writer of this singular tract is doubtless a well-meaning man. It is a question to which there will probably be found but few opposers. The motive of the publication is the Consolation of bereaved Parents. If there be any parents who entertain uneasy doubts upon the subject, this tract will probably satisfy and soothe them.

41. *The Narcotic and Private Theatricals. Two Dramatic Pieces. By James Powell, of the Custom house.*

IF these were composed for the private amusement of the author, and printed to circulate among his friends, we have nothing to say against so innocent a motive. They certainly have no manner of claim to the attention of the publick.

42. *Dramatic Dialogues for the Use of young Persons. By the Author of the Blind Child.*

WE have before had occasion to speak of this writer as entitled to considerable respect. Our esteem and good opinion is materially increased by the present work. We may venture to recommend it as a very useful book for children, inculcating the purest morality, and written in a familiar, and by no means inelegant style. We trust the labours of the author will not here cease, but will continue to be directed to the noble end of national instruction, and consequently of national benefit.

43. *Religion and Loyalty; a Sermon. By Charles Sturges, M. A. Printed at the Request of several respectable Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Mary's Reading.*

THE motive which induces the publication of these and similar discourses is in the highest degree amiable. We approve of them altogether. It is hardly consistent with the spirit or profession of criticism to be extreme to mark the defects of what is principally intended for the

the understandings of the common people. The above is a sensible composition, and well calculated for the end to which it is directed.

44. *Ode to the Harp of the late accomplished and amiable Louisa Hanway.* By Mrs. Robinson.

WE have before had occasion to speak, and in terms of esteem and praise, of this lady's poetical abilities. This tribute of tenderness will by no means diminish her claims upon us and the publick. We subjoin the following specimen :

"When o'er the world black Midnight steals,  
And every eye in temporary death,  
Exhausted Nature kindly seals,  
When on the confine of the grave, no  
breath  
Affairs eold Meditation's ear,  
Friendship shall clasp thy urn, and drop a  
silent tear.

"There Refugation, pensive, sad,  
Shall plant around the buds of Spring,  
And Innocence, in snowy vestment clad,  
The dews of Heaven shall scatter from  
her wing,  
And there shall weeping virgins throng,  
And there Religion's holy song,  
In soft vibrations round the shrine shall die,  
To emulate on earth the music of the sky."

45. *A Sermon on the Nature and Obligation of Faith in the Mysteries of Revealed Religion.* Preached at the Parish Church of Tadcaster, on Trinity Sunday, 1792.

THE writer of this sermon insists principally for his proof of the mystery which he vindicates, on the well-known, but disputed text of 1 John, vi. 7. The text may not perhaps be altogether necessary for the purpose to which it has been so repeatedly applied; but it is certain it is that the writer of the publication before us had never seen Mr. Poulson's reply to Archdeacon Travis.

46. *A Selection, from the Harleian Miscellany of Tracts which principally regard the English History; of which many are referred to by Name.*

THE title sufficiently explains the purport of this very useful collection. It is arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order, and contains about a sixth part of the whole Miscellany; which is now become scarce, and consequently dear. We think the plan a very good one; and should like to see the other classes in like manner collected and arranged.

47. *Discourses on several Subjects.* By Robert Fleming, V. D. M. London, printed for Andr. Bell, at the Bible and Cross Keys in Cornhill. 1791, 8vo.

HAVING given in our last, p. 8, a small extract from this curious volume, containing a prediction of what was to happen to the French Monarch about the present period; we have since received so many enquiries on the subject, that we are induced to give a more particular account of the Discourses.

In the first of them, intituled, "An Epistolary Discourse; containing, besides other incidental Matters, a new Resolution and Improvement, both theoretical and practical, of the grand Apocalyptical Question, concerning the Rise and Fall of Rome Papal," Mr. F. endeavours to prove that the kingdom of the Papal Antichrist, which began in 758, will continue 1260 prophetic years, i. e. of 360 days each, and therefore will expire exactly in the year 2000, when the Millennium will commence. He then proceeds to improve this resolution of the question; first, with respect to "the unriddling of the Apocalyptical times and periods." And here he gives a general account of the connexion of the three septenaries of seals, trumpets, and vials, in the Revelation of St. John.

"The Seven Seals," he says, "relate to the Christian church during the state of the Roman Empire.

"The Seven Triumphs give an account of the state of the church in relation to the gradual increase of her Antichristian enemies.

"The Seven Vials are the last Plagues and Judgements on Rome Papal. The trumpets raised Antichrist up: the Vials must pull him down. And as the Vials suppose a struggle between the Popish and Reformed Parties, every Vial is the conclusion of some new periodical attack of the first party upon the other, the issue of which proves at length favourable to the latter against the former.

"The first Vial he supposes to have begun with the Reformation.

"The second an. 1566.

"The third an. 1617.

"The fourth at or a little after the year 1648, at the Peace of Munster, denoting the Wars that followed that Peace, with other incidental occurrences. The Sun and other Luminaries of Heaven are the emblems of Princes and Kingdoms. And the pouring out of this Vial on the Sun (Rev. xvi. 8.) denotes the humiliation of some eminent Potentates of the Romish interest; which must be principally the houses of Austria and Bourbon, though not exclusive

of other Popish Princes. We see (says the author) this vial has already taken place in darkening the glory of King James (whom the Papists expected great conquests from) by the hand of King William; by whom also God put a stop to the career of the French monarch in his conquests in Flanders and on the Rhine. And we see it further poured out in the eclipse of the Austrian family, by the loss of Spain and its dependent principalities, as also in defeating the wicked designs of the three confederate monarchs, of Poland, Denmark, and Russia.

"Having thus marked out the time present," he says, "it is time also to put an end to our apocalyptical thoughts; seeing no man can pretend, upon any just ground, to calculate future times. However, seeing I have come so far, I shall adventure to present you further with some conjectural thoughts on this head, for I am far from the presumption of some men, to give them any higher character.

"And, first, as to the remaining part of this Vial, I do humbly suppose that it will come to its highest pitch about an. 1717, and that it will run out about the year 1794. The reasons for the first conjecture are two. The first is, because I find that the Papal kingdom got a considerable accession to its power upon the Roman Western Empire's being destroyed an. 475, to which the Heralds succeeded the year following, and the Ostro-Goths afterward. Now if from this remarkable year we begin the calculation of the 1260 years, they lead us down to an. 1735, which in prophetic account is this very year 1717. The second is, because this year leads us down to a centenary Revolution. For is it not observable that John Hus, and Jerom of Prague (to run this up no further) were burned an. 1717; after which the true religion in Bohemia and other places was more and more obscured and suppressed until that famous year 1517, when Luther arose, and gave the Reformation a new resurrection: according to that remarkable prediction of Jerome of Prague, "*Contumacis revoitis Deo respondebitis & mihi*," which the Bohemians afterwards stamped upon their coin as their motto. From which year the Reformed interest did still increase (whatever particular stops and troubles it met with) till the year 1617; about which time the German and Bohemian wars began to break out. And it is but too obvious what an ebb hath followed since that time to this, notwithstanding the pouring out of the second, third, and fourth, Vials. So that there is ground to hope, that, about the beginning of another such century, things may again alter for the better: for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Antichrist will then happen; and perhaps the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time; *that which was the present French king [Louis*

XIV.] takes the Sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, "*Nec pluribus impar*," he may at length, or rather his successors, and the monarchy itself (*at least before the year 1794*) be forced to acknowledge, that (in respect to neighbouring Potentates) he is even "*singulis impar*."

"But as to the expiration of this Vial, I do fear it will not be until the year 1794. The reason of which conjecture is this; that I found the Pope got a new foundation of exaltation, when Justinian, upon his conquest of Italy, left it in a great measure to the Pope's management, being willing to eclipse his own authority, to advance that of his haughty Prelate. Now this being in the year 552; this, by the addition of the 1260 years, reaches to the year 1812; which, according to prophetic account, is the year 1794. And then I do suppose the fourth Vial will end, and the fifth commence, by a new mortification of the Papacy, after this Vial has lasted 148 years." See more, p. 68.

The author adds some further conjectures. Among them is the following:

"If any enquire whether the Sun of the Popish kingdom is not to be eclipsed himself at length; I must positively assert, he will: else this Vial were not a judgement upon him and the Romish party. But if yet again the question be, when this is to fall out and how; I must tell you, that I have nothing further to add to what I have said as to time. But as to the manner, how this is to be done, our text does lay a foundation of some more distinct thoughts. Therefore, in the fourth and last place, we may justly suppose, that the French monarchy, after it has scorched others, will itself consume by doing so; its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly, till it be exhausted at last towards the end of this century, as the Spanish monarchy did before, towards the end of the sixteenth age."

We shall conclude this article with a short quotation from Lacy's "*Prophetic Warnings*, Lond. 1707," part II. p. 42.

"Yes; that Versailles, which thou hast made for the glory of thy names, I will throw to the ground, and all your insolent inscriptions, figures, abominable pictures. And Paris; Paris that imperial city I will afflict it dreadfully. Yes; I will afflict the Royal Family. Yes, I will avenge the iniquity of the King upon his Grand-children."

48. *The genuine Tree of Liberty; or the Royal Oak of Great Britain. By the Rev. W. Hett, A. M.*

THE author of this Oration (for such it is, and not a Sermon) if we mistake not, is one of the Senior Vicars of the cathedral at Lincoln; but the sentiments of

of loyalty here transmitted to the press were delivered by him, not in his ecclesiastical capacity, but as an individual of "a meeting of his Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects at the Guildhall of the city of Lincoln, Dec. 19, 1792."

Of the Monarch who so confessedly deserves, and so eminently possesses, the affections of a free and happy Nation, Mr. Hett says,

"In his private character, our most gracious Sovereign holds up to his subjects a model of every social, of every Christian virtue. He is a kind husband, a tender parent, and a faithful friend; a zealous advocate for the advancement of the Christian religion, and a devout practiser of the duties it enjoins. Let those, who are forward to open their mouths against their lawful Sovereign, practise the same virtues, and be silent. In his public capacity, he has ever manifested himself ready to adopt and to put into execution those plans, for the happiness and the advantage of his subjects, which have been before digested, and are submitted to his approbation, by his good and faithful counsellors: and the superior excellence of these plans cannot be better ascertained than by their effects in promoting and exalting the kingdom of Great Britain above all the nations of the earth. Our internal peace is so firmly rooted, that, were it not for the malicious efforts of the factious, and the discontented amongst us, every man, in the charming language of Scripture, might live safely under his vine and under his fig-tree, enjoying the fruits of his own honest industry, and laying up a moderate provision for his dear descendants. Our external prosperity is of that extensive nature, that Great Britain is, at this time, the *emporium* of the world. That which the proud imperial Rome once boasted she had effected by the force of arms, the subjugation of all nations, Great Britain has really accomplished by the far more humane and less destructive efforts of industry and fair-dealing. She has brought about this noble conquest by the indefatigable exertions of her husbandmen and mechanics in the improvement of the agriculture and the arts of this island; and by the enterprising and liberal spirit of her merchants, who export her productions, natural and artificial, to every quarter of the globe."

Some pertinent remarks are introduced on the excellence of our Constitution; and on the necessity of taxation for the purpose of general security; on which head he offers to consideration the following reflexion of Richard Saunders, contained in the preliminary address to the Pennsylvania Almanack for the year 1788.

GENT. MAG. February, 1793.

"Brethren, says he, and neighbours, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on us by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease us by allowing any abatement."—"Before any one (says Mr. H.) exclaims against the taxes imposed by government, he would do well to inform himself whether these mentioned by honest Richard Saunders be not the real cause of his dissatisfaction."

Mr. Hett thus concludes:

"We have heard much of planting the tree of liberty in this kingdom. The tree of liberty, directed and restrained in its growth, has long been planted, or rather is the natural produce of this island, has taken deep root in it, and has brought forth an abundance of noble and generous fruit; the wealth, the security, and the liberal and independent spirit of individuals, together with the prosperity and honourable estimation of the community in which it has flourished. What our Gallic neighbours recommend to us under the above specious title is the wild, uncultivated stock of licentiousness; the genuine produce of which is anarchy, rapine, murder, and every evil which can harass and distress human society. To cherish and to protect the growth of this indigenous tree of liberty, improved and meliorated by cultivation, this original royal oak of the soil, is the intention of this respectable meeting."

69. *List of Premiums offered by the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. To which is annexed, an Account of Mr. John Read's Method of stopping the Progress of Fire on Board of Ships. Illustrated by an Engraving.*

WE congratulate the publick on the progress of this excellent institution; and are happy to announce the very handsome premiums which they have offered to the publick.

1. The gold medal, or 100l. for the best series of experiments, with deductions, tending to ascertain the laws of resistance of water to solids of different forms, in all varieties of circumstances. A statement is required of the respective dimensions and velocities made use of in the experiments.

2. The silver medal and twenty guineas for the most ready and accurate method, by approximation or otherwise, for determining the tonnage of vessels and ships of every description, from an admeasurement of all the principal dimensions.

3. The



3. The gold medal, or fifty guineas, for the best plan, without any considerable diminution of the strength of a ship's construction, or her capacity for stowage, to make full-bodied ships, particularly when light weatherly, that is, deviate or fall off the least from the direction of their intended course.

4. The gold medal and fifty guineas for the best and most practicable method of freeing ships from water, either by manual labour, or any other natural agent.

5. The gold medal, or thirty guineas, for the best method of ascertaining the respective situation, due proportion, and number of the respective mast and yards, suitable to vessels of every class and description.

6. The silver medal and twenty guineas for the most immediate and expeditious method of stopping the progress of fire on board of ships.\*.

7. The silver medal and twenty guineas for the best and most ready method of saving a ship when by any accident she may be in imminent danger or sinking.

8. The silver medal and twenty guineas for the best and most ready method for securing magazines, lazarettos, store and spirit rooms, and other dangerous places, from taking fire on board of ships.

9. The gold medal and twenty guineas for the best method of constructing masted ships, so as to combine the greatest degree of strength with all possible lightness.

10. The gold medal, or thirty guineas, for an invention of a machine the best adapted to the various purchases required on board of ships, either by an improvement of the capstans and windlasses now in use, or by substituting some better and more applicable invention.

11. Ships boats being very liable to be stove, particularly in cases of emergency, by which many lives are endangered; the society offer the gold medal, or thirty guineas, for a boat, or drawing or model of one, so constructed as to answer all the purposes of those now in use, as light, and at the same time the least subject to the accident above-mentioned.

Candidates to deliver in their papers (free of postage) on or before Oct. 1, 1793, to Joseph Brodchank, the secretary, No. 1, Norfolk-street, in the Strand.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEIBNIZ. *J. Laur. a Mosheim, &c. de Beghards & Beguinabus Commentarii &c.* An Account of the Beghards and Beguines by J. L. Mosheim, Chancellor of the University of Gottingen: a Fragment, published from the Manuscript.

We are happy to add, that this liberal offer has already produced one very useful production, which shall be given at large, *with a plate*, in our next. EDIT.

script of the celebrated Author, with two Appendixes, several Documents, various Readings, some Notes, and a necessary Index: by G. H. Martini. 8vo. 675 pages, beside the Preface and Index. 1790. The learned reader knows that Mosheim has mentioned a treatise on the beghards and beguines as nearly completed by him: but as more than thirty years had elapsed since his death, there remained little hope of its publication. On the death of the author's son, the manuscript fell into the hands of the editor, who bestowed some pains on it, to render it more complete, and certainly deserves our thanks for what he has done. The author's etymology of the name, from the old German *beggen*, 'to pray with zeal and perseverance,' has already been well received; but the origin of the sect has escaped all the researches both of him and his editor. The female sect, or that of the beguines, was the elder; but few traces of it are to be found previous to the twelfth century: in the thirteenth it was spread over all Europe. About the year 1240 a sect appeared at Cologne, under the same name, but essentially different, avowing opinions declaredly inimical to those of the church of Rome, and contending for 'a certain freedom of thinking.' The history of these people is very obscure: but in 1306 a severe edict was issued against them, under the appellation of *beggards*, by the archbishop of Cologne; and in it were included some other sectaries, by the name of *apostles*. They were persecuted in various places, till about the middle of the fifteenth century, when they seem to have been exterminated. In France they were known by the name of *tarlupins*. Mr. M's first appendix is a supplement to Mosheim, and reaches from p. 481 to p. 615: then follow decrees of councils, briefs, and ordinances of popes and other bishops, &c. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### Errata in Vol. LXII.

P. 332, col. 2, l. 34, for "chips" read "drips."

P. 333, col. 2, l. 40, for "largest" read "longest."

P. 334, col. 1, l. 6, for "varieties" read "rarities."

P. 425, col. 1, l. 29, for "elm" read "ebon; for "huus" read "haws."

P. 426, col. 2, l. 57, for "slippery" read "silvery."

P. 524, col. 2, l. 61, for "indeed" read "ended."

P. 525, col. 2, l. 42, for "mild" read "wild."



P. 878, col. 1, l. 28, for "knew" read "know;" col. 2, l. 12, for "sutor" read "switch;" l. 31, for "mind" read "wind."

P. 884, col. 2, l. 2, for "Martnick" read "Martwick."

P. 974, col. 2, l. 13, eradicate the comma placed after "threatening," and put it in after "industrious" in l. 14.

P. 1000, col. 1, l. 3, for *Brandat*, read *Brandt*.

Ib. col. 2, l. 16—18, "Episcopacy:" with a colon. "Stand upon," only a comma instead of a full stop.

P. 1175, col. 1, l. 43, for "rheums" read "rheum."

P. 1184, c. 1, l. 37, for "905" read "907;" col. 2, l. 4, for "places" read "plates."

### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In some few copies of the present month's Magazine, by an inevitable accident at the press, the two last lines of p. 111, col. 2, are strangely mutilated, and should be read thus: "woods and shrubs, whose entrails are consumed by volcanic fires! O, my sovereign!"—P. 117, l. 12, read "Farly."

We really admire the wit of "Laputa and John Bull;" but, at a period when the united exertions of every lover of his country are in the strongest degree to be wished for, we are sure the benevolence of L. L. will readily pardon our declining to print so severe a satire. His letter of Feb. 23, is this moment received, and shall appear soon. The private P. S. we assure him, is without foundation; p. 1089 arising solely from p. 987.

CAMBRÆNSIS is requested to give directions how a letter may be conveyed to him. The Gentlemen concerned think that it would be improper at present to be more particular. A Committee will be appointed in a short time, when the design and plan shall be submitted to public inspection.

W. & D. asks if there was any church or altar in England dedicated to St. Cecilia, or is there a trace of any musical meeting that recognized her harmonic powers previous to that held in Stationers hall in the reign of Charles II. as related in our vol. LIII. p. 635, from Sir John Hawkins?

Mr. Thorpe, in his *Antiquities* printed with *Custumale Roffense*, p. 250, mentions there having been a great number of coins turned up in the Back-fields, Southfleet. See vol. LXII. p. 1196, col. 2.

The fossil stone in the arch of the vault in which Mrs. Thorpe was interred, p. 1199, is not cited at p. 972.

P. 1221, col. 1, l. 31, for "Chichester" read "Exeter." The account of lieutenant general Clark, given in the article, is incorrect; he was, but is not now, lieutenant governor of Quebec; nor did I ever hear of his being lieutenant governor of Jamaica. This office was, however, held by his half brother (as the term is) major general

Alured Clarke, who was appointed, in May 1791, colonel commandant of one of the battalions of the 90th regiment of infantry, and is the present lieutenant governor of Quebec. W. & D.

C. observes, that, in passing through a large town, a few days since, in the West part of Yorkshire, he saw a very splendid procession of wool-combers in honour of bishop Blaze; and wishes to be informed where he may find an account of the origin of this practice, or the history of that bishop. In answer, we refer him to our vol. XLIII. p. 384, and vol. XLIV. p. 247.

VERITAS says, "That a woman's eating the ashes of her husband should be mentioned as a proof of regard (see p. 5) astonishes me; I shall be answered, it is a fact; yet it is a proof of *madness*, not love. But this story reminds me of a gentleman, who, when dying, ordered his heart to be sent to the object of his affections (a married woman); and the husband of the lady first received the message, who gave orders to the cook to mince it and serve it for dinner. The lady ate greedily of the dish; but, being informed by her husband what it was, she lived but a few days to lament his loss, and her husband's cruel (though some may perhaps think just) conduct."

We shall thank our Lichfield correspondent C. B. for the volume of the Monthly Miscellany so kindly offered us.

R. L. says, "The marriage of Mr. Chambré, p. 84, must, I think, be erroneous.—1. If the lady were the daughter of an earl, she would be *Lady Fitzroy*, not *Mrs.*—2. If her father were an earl, he would be the *Right Hon.* not the *Hon.*—3. The family name of the title of Orkney is not *Croftes*, but *Hamilton*—4. There has been no *Earl* of Orkney since George Hamilton, created Earl of O. in 1689, and who died in 1737. His daughter Anne Countess of Inchiquin; his grand-daughter, Mary, the late Countess of Inchiquin; and his great grand daughter, Mary, the wife of the Hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice, have all succeeded to the title of Countesses of in their own right.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN joins in the request, for information on the initial letters to the old version of the Psalms; and asks for information with respect to the title page prefixed to that version; which tells us it was "set forth, and allowed to be sung in churches, of all the people together, before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after sermons." He wishes to know, from some one well acquainted with the history of our ecclesiastical establishment, *when*, and *by whom*, and *by what authority*, this version was set forth, and allowed to be sung in all churches of all the people, &c.

R. H. on the theory of fixed air shall have place in our next; with *ARTICULUS: Painted Glass from HEAVEN HALL, &c. &c.*

## THE EPICURE.

ON his sick couch, behold, the Glutton  
 lies,  
 With wearied palate and with languid eyes,  
 Alas ! I now, exclaims he with a sigh,  
 No more shall taste the Eel or Ven'son pie ;  
 Nor thou, great Burgeſs ! whose capacious  
 mind  
 " Takes every creature in of every kind,"  
 Whose costly ſhelves each foreign dainty  
 board,  
 Whate'er the Weſt and burning Eaſt afford,  
 Where the proud Mango, like an Eaſtern God,  
 Bends the ſtrong branches with the ſtately  
 nod,  
 In vain, immortal Burgeſs, may'ſt thou ſtrive  
 To keep the laſt, beſt, ſenſe of man alive.  
 But thou, my ſon, the comfort of my years,  
 Refin'd, in thee, thy father's taſte appears ;  
 Attend my words with faltering voice, he  
 cried,  
 And drew a huge receipt book from his ſide ;  
 This precious gift to thee I now reſign,  
 One parting look—e'er 'tis for ever thine ;  
 " In this is every art, is every charm,  
 " To win the wiſeſt, and the coldeſt warm,"  
 Whoe'er in this with juſt attention looks,  
 Shall boaſt the knowledge of a thouſand  
 cooks :

And, O my ſon ! to bleſs thy future life,  
 Join with nice care the houſekeeper and wife ;  
 Wit, wiſdom, beauty, in the ſex o'erlook,  
 Much we admire the beauty, more the cook ;  
 From taſte and prudence give that nymph  
 thy heart,  
 Whoſe ſkill, experienc'd in the ſav'ry art,  
 Whoſe pickles, paſtry, and ragouts, preſage  
 Unfading joys to thy maturer age ;  
 The raſh Apicius took, to rule his roaſt,  
 A young coquette, a beauty, and a toaſt,  
 Now mark him, ſcowling at his blundering  
 bride,  
 A beau, and captain, giggling at her ſide ;  
 She talks, and carves, and helps him with a  
 toſs, [ſauce ;  
 And, oh ! the worſt of wives, forgets the  
 Vainleſs he hopes her heedleſs ſoul to daunt,  
 With private lecture or with public taunt,  
 How vain, alas ! to frown, to fret, to ſcold,  
 For, all this time, the viands become cold ;  
 Lean look the ducks and all the green peas  
 ſpoil'd,  
 Too much the roaſt, too little done the bowl'd ;  
 Anxious he ſees the ſecond courſe appear ;  
 No game !—No ſweetbread !—What ! how's  
 this, my dear ?  
 No brawn !—no ſurgeon ! with deſpair, he  
 cries ;  
 And d—s his folly with uplifted eyes.  
 Beauty ſoon fades, but ſpices never cloy,  
 And each new diſh ſhall bring a vary'd joy ;  
 Delights like theſe with life alone can end,  
 With theſe the lover melts into the friend.  
 By prudence, then, ſecure of joys at home,  
 Mark well my precepts when abroad you  
 roam ;  
 Polite your manners as a private gueſt,  
 Target politeneſs at a public feaſt ;

Rough are the manners of a city-dinner,  
 Where cuckold elbows cuckold, ſinner ſinner ;  
 Let wiſdom, then, ſupply the place of force,  
 Chute well your ſeat, and calculate each  
 courſe, [rage ;  
 Manœuvering now, you know, is all the  
 Be ſure, at dinner, get the weather-gage ;  
 Then if the illſteaming haunch, confin'd,  
 " Burſt furious out, and poiſon all the wind,"  
 Secure you ſit, whiſt leeward ſtomachs fail,  
 And half the table ſickens at the gale ;  
 Timely advis'd, the coming pheasant wait,  
 Nor high with beef, incautious, heap your  
 plate, [hand,  
 With winning ſmile, but with determin'd  
 Cajole the ruffians whom you can't command ;  
 If ſome nice thing at diſtance tempt your eye,  
 Catch as it flies the dainty paſſing by,  
 And if ſome talon pounces on the diſh,  
 That holds your favourite fowl or favourite  
 fiſh,  
 At once cry out, The Prince, Sir, drinks  
 your health,  
 And, as he bows, ſecure the prize by ſtealth,  
 Of him who carves how dreadful is the fate !  
 Arm croſſes arm, and plate ſucceeds to plate,  
 Cut there—juſt there Sir—where you ſtick  
 your fork ;  
 I beg your pardon Sir,—the Duke of York,—  
 The Prince muſt firſt be help'd,—God d—  
 e'm both,  
 Exclaims this ſon of freedom, with an oath,—  
 Twas I call'd vurzt,—vurzt come vurzt ſarv'd ;  
 Becauſe the Prince is here muſt I be ſtarv'd ?  
 Curs'd be the man, how well ſo e'er he talks,  
 Whoſe ill-tim'd wit our onger hunger baulks,  
 Who ſets the ſenſeleſs table in a roar,  
 And dares to jeſt e'er half the dinner's o'er ;  
 Or on ſome favourite topic fondly dwells,  
 And, ſpite of all repulſe, his ſtory tells.  
 Your manners vary with the time and place,  
 Nor loſe your dinner whiſt you aim at grace,  
 For foreign food to foreign climates roam,  
 Live not ſupinely on ragouts at home ;  
 To France, to Italy, to Spain, repair, [care ;  
 Taſte every diſh, and judge with anxious  
 Soon ſhall your generous toil encreaſe your  
 fame, [name,  
 And Priests and Cooks immortalize your  
 Say, did Leander heſitate to dare, [fair ?  
 The foaming ſurge to meet his amorous  
 Say, could the charms of lovely Hero vie  
 With a fat turtle, or a ven'son pie.  
 One ſecret more, my ſon, I would impart,  
 " And The laſt pang ſhall tear it from my  
 heart ;"  
 When joint of mutton ſmokes upon the board,  
 Two well-known cuts the ſhoulder can afford ;  
 But one remains conceal'd from mortal eyes ;  
 Deep near the bone the precious morſel lies ;  
 The purple veins, the ſhrinking ſinews, ſhun,  
 Where croſſing fibres tangle as they run ;  
 Purſue the grain, my ſon—he would have  
 ſaid,—  
 But ſudden paſſy twitch'd his aged head ;  
 With eager gasp, in vain to ſpeak he tries,—  
 And the great ſecret, with its Author, dies !—

EPI T A P H

On Mrs. VANBUTCHEL, whose remains, preserved by a curious and newly invented method of embalment, are the object of her fond husband's daily attention.

HERE, untomb'd, Vanbutchel's comfort lies

To feel her husband's grief, for charm his eyes;  
Faintless and pure her body still remains,  
And all its former elegance retains.

Long had disease been preying on her charms,  
Till slow she shrunk in Death's expecting arms;

When Hunter's skill, in spite of Nature's laws,  
Her beauties rescued from corruption's jaws;  
Bade the pale roses of her cheek revive,  
And her shrunk features seem again to live:

—Hunter, who first conceiv'd the happy thought,  
And here at length to full perfection brought.

O! lucky husband! Blest of Heav'n,  
To thee the privilege is giv'n

A much-lov'd wife at home to keep,  
Careless, touch, talk to, even sleep  
Close by her side, whene'er you will,  
As quiet as if living still:

And, strange to tell, that fairer she,  
And sweeter, than alive should be;  
Firm, plump, and juicy, as before,  
And full as tractable, or more.—

Thrice happy mortal! envied lot;  
What a rare treasure thou hast got!  
Who to a woman canst lay claim,  
Whose temper's ev'ry day the same!

Litchfield-Globe, Feb. 9, 1793. W. GROVE.

MR. URBAN,

IN one of your late Magazines, is a short Paper upon Martial's Epigram on Arria and Pætus, mentioning an Observation of Jortin's of the difficulty of giving an Epigrammatic point to the words, *Hec mihi, Pæte, delet*, in any other language; with an attempt towards a Greek Epigram on the subject. If I understand the force of the observation, it lies in the ambiguity of the word *delet*. But the same ambiguity is, I think, to be found in other languages; at least (to give your Correspondent his revenge) I have attempted to shew it both in an English and Greek translation, or imitation, call them which you please. As to the etymology of *Ἀρεῶς*; and his Greek, I protest they are beyond my understanding and my Lexicon.

Feb. 6, 1790.

Yours, &c. R. B.

WHEN Arria from her bowels drew the sword,

And gave it, reeking, to her much-lov'd Lord,  
From my own wound I find no pain at all,  
She said, but feel for that by which you'll fall.

Εξ ἰδίων σπλαγχνῶν ὅταν ἐξήρυσσας με  
χαίρειν

Ἀρρία, καὶ Πάϊον τὴν παριδούκην, εἶπεν,  
Οὐκ ὅτ' ἐγὼ ποίησα, μὲν, ὡ φίλε, τὸ  
λύπημαί,

Ἀλλ' ὅ σὺ ποινήτικ' ἔρσεν μοιγε λύπην.

ON A ROUQUET OF COWSLIPS.

NOW from your cups who sips the  
honey'd dew? [spring,

No more, gay children of the glowing  
'Tis yours to pain' the fascinating view,  
No more your posies to young Flora bring.

The vernal Fairies, in their wanton rounds,  
No more shall court your innocent perfume,  
Perhaps like you, ere morning musick sound,  
Your pensive poet may explore his tomb.

Dear emblems of life's transitory scene,  
To you sad Elegy devotes her lay;  
No longer blooms your topaz-tinctur'd mien,  
The breathing portrait of the vivid May.

Torn from your em'rald beds, to Pleasure's  
eye, [fade;

You shrink, you languish, and must ever  
So he, who marks your fate, shall droop and  
die, [thale!

Leave Nature's landscape, and become a

VERSES WRITTEN UNDER THE PICTURE  
OF AN ASS.

MEEK animal, whose simple mien  
Provokes the 'insulting eye of spleen,  
To mock the melancholy trait

Of patience, in thy front display'd  
By thy great author fitly so portray'd  
To character the sorrows of thy fate!

Say, heir of Misery, what to thee  
Is life? a long, long, gloomy stage,

Through the sad vale of labour and of pain;  
No pleasure hath thy youth, nor rest thy age;  
Nor, in the vail'd round of this terrere,  
A friend to set thee free.

Till death, perhaps too late,  
In this dark evening of thy cheerless day,  
Shall take thee flitting in the way,  
From the wide storm of unresisted fate.

Yet darest th' erroneous crowd to mark  
With folly thy despised race,  
Th' ungovernable pack! that bark  
With impious howlings in Heaven's awful face  
If e'er on their impatient head  
Affliction's bitter shower is shed.

But 'tis the weakness of thy kind  
Meekly to bear th' inevitable sway;  
The wisdom of the Human mind  
Is to murmur and obey.

EPIGRAM, BY A LADY.

What means this phrensy in the Nation's brain?  
The answer's apt, the evil comes from PAIN:  
If Paine our head and vital parts assail,  
No wonder if the Constitution fail.

ΛΟΓΟΙ

## ΛΟΓΟΙ ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΙ.

(Continued from p. 69.)

Quam bene callebant terram diffundere aratro,  
Et larga autumnum munera ferre domum!

Quam bene flaveolas rhedis imponere messes,  
Et validum in sylvis sternere robur humi!

Obscuram agricolum fortem, tennesque labores  
Ipse vel Ambitio non sine laude notet:

Temperet et stolidos temulenta Superbia risus,  
Dum villæ annales rustica musa canit.

Ipse quid Ambitio, quid celsa Superbia pullet?  
Quid regum gazæ, gloria, fama, decus,

Si nihil impendens fatum differre valebit,  
Cum demum sævæ janua mortis hiat?

Quid, quod marmoreo non dantur membra sepulchro?

Quid, quod reliquias nulla trophæa tegunt,  
Ut mos, quæ grandes referuntur ad organa cantus\*;

Dum mens coelestem gestit adire thronum?  
An renovare animam, aut cæcis revocare latebris,

Divitis egregii sculptilis urna potest?  
Frustrâ pallentes vel fraus intercinat umbras,  
Vel graviore sono clamat acer honos.

Forſitan ignoto jacet hic sub cespite, quem tu  
Ornasti egregiis dotibus, alme Deus!

Cui frons regali nequaquam indigna coronâ,  
Cui vel cælesti dextera digna lyra.

Sed fera paupertas, brumalis more pruinae,  
Ingrato mentis frigore strinxit opes,  
Eivinos fontes doctrinæ ferrea clausit,  
Et larga ingenii munera fixit humi.

Lucida sic crystallus, ubi mare detinet altum  
Ignota, et nunquam conspicienda, jacet—  
Sic frustra ambrosios exhalat myrtus odores  
Quæ, valle obſcurâ, devia sylva viret.

Rusticus hic forſan Cato, Virgiliusve quiescit.  
Discolor at fatum, mens licet una, fuit.  
Strenuus ille quidem patrii defensor agelli—  
Hic, vates nemorum, dulce, at ægreſte canens.

\*\* Munditiis simplex, propriique ignara decoris,

Hoc forſan tumulo nympha pudica jacet,  
Cui mens, ut divæ veteres finxere Minervæ,  
Forma venusta Helenæ, Penelopea fides.

\* Imitated from the present Archbishop of York's famous copy of Lent verses.

\*\* From Dr. Edwards's beautiful stanzas added to the original poem of Mr. Gray, which we subjoin, as less generally known:

"Some lovely fair, whose unaffected charms

"Shone with attraction to herself unknown,

"Whole beauty might have been a mortal charm,

"And virtue cast a lustre on a throne.

"That bloom'd beauty warm'd an honest heart,

"And cheer'd the labour of a faithful plough,

"That virtue, form'd to every decent part

"The healthy offspring that adorn'd our land.

G.

Candida, suavis, amans vixit, pia, sedula conjux

Gaudia summa sui deliciaeque viri:

Virtutisque sacram pia mater lampada proli

Tradidit, et robur, purpureumque decus.

(To be continued)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

**A**FTER entertainments given on some particular occasions near the City of Winchester, it is customary to introduce a "Foculum Caritatis," filled with a kind of beer called *Huff*. The origin of this name has for some years been merely matter of conjecture: but the following verses, which request the favour of your notice, will explain whence the term is derived.

Your's, H. C. W.

Extract from "The Art of Longevity"  
written by Edmund Gayton, 1659.

Chap. viii. OF ALF.

Drink famous, infamous, prais'd and disprais'd,  
From Stygian lakes, that smuddy harbours rais'd  
From common shores and father *Bens'* adven-  
tures,

[enter:  
How dar'st thou boyled cogg or \* muzzles  
But when the keen Cheroketh † blows fat  
bumpkin,

Who will refuse to drink thee into rumkin‡?

Enough is written for thee, *pro* and *con*,

Yet since *be* came thy name is almost gone;

But that the *Alldoman* hath clens'd thy tide,

And makes us with thee yet amongst us *bide*,

And *Huff* of famous memory, that *Huff*,

Who to his *lie* had no sign but his *Ruff*:

That, and his *lie* most smooth, did so well  
work,

[Turk:  
The house was full of Christian and of  
And in demulſing Lubrick mornings draft

A good estate into old *Huff* was quast.

What is *lie* good for? Look against his

doores,

[showers:  
And you shall see them rotted with Ale-

It hath this speciall commendation,

To clense the water, and break the stone:

Just as a feather beat the flint doth break,

Shall other stone your *Noth ason-ſie* alike;

Thy mother *body* is an enemy

[thee,  
To th' nerves, that makes men stagger after

Drunk beyond *Huff's* demension, who did stint

In's regular *Ruff* his guests unto a pint.

(But at one Session) yet go forth, and face

About, and then you might take tother glass.

AN EPITAPH on that most extraordinary  
Character, JOHN ELWES, Esq. of Marchen,  
Berks, and Stoke, Suffolk.

**H**ERE, to Man's honour, and to Man's  
disgrace,

Lies a strong picture of the human race—

In ELWES's form: whose spirit, heart, and mind,

Virtue and vice in firmest tints combin'd.

Rough

\* Probably we should read *our* for *or*.

† This means the famous Siracco wind,  
for an account of which consult Brydone.

‡ Rumkin means what in Norfolk and  
other places is called runner, a drinking glass.

Rough was the rock, but blended deep with ore,  
And bafe the mafs that many a diamond bore.  
Meanness to grandeur, folly join'd to fenfe,  
Avarice united with benevolence. [trust,  
Whofe lips ne'er broke a truth, nor hands a  
Were fometimes warmly kind and always juft.  
With powers to reach ambition's higheft birth,  
He funk a wretch that grovel'd to the earth.  
Loft in the luft of adding pelf to pelf,  
Poor to the poor, ftill poorer to himfelf.  
To pleafure's joy, he virtue's joy deny'd,  
Want all his fear, and riches all his pride.  
A foe to none, to many oft a friend,  
Callous to give, but liberal to lend.  
Whofe wants that nearly bent to all but  
ftealth, [wealth.  
Ne'er in his Country's plunder fought for  
Call'd by her voice, but call'd without ex-  
pence,  
His nobler nature rous'd in her defence.  
And in the fenate, labouring in her caufe,  
The ftricleft guardian of the pureft laws  
He flood; and, each inftinctive taint above,  
To every bribe preferr'd a people's love.  
Yet ftill, with no ftern patriotifm fir'd,  
Wrapt up in wealth, to wealth again retir'd:  
By pen'ury guarded from pride's fickly train,  
Living a length of days without a pain;  
And, adding to the million never try'd, [dy'd.  
Lov'd, pity'd, fcorn'd, and honour'd, ELWES  
Learn, from this proof, that, in life's tempt-  
ing fcene,  
Man is a compound of the great and mean.  
Discordant qualities together ty'd,  
Virtues in him with vices are ally'd:  
The fport of follies, or of crimes the heir.  
Each muft the mixture of an ELWES fhare.  
Pondering his faults, his merits not difown,  
But, in his nature, recollect thine own;  
And think, for life and pardon, where to  
truft, [duft.  
Were God not mercy, when his creature's

EPITHALAMIUM.

(Written at Madras.)

**N**ARCISUS long, from fair to fair,  
Had ftill preferr'd his am'rous pray'r,  
But found repulfe the fafhion:  
For why?—Each cautious maid could tell  
Narciffus lov'd himfelf too well  
For her to fhare his paffion.  
Rejected oft, he oft return'd;  
Still fued; and was as often fcorn'd,  
Yet ne'er took warning by't:  
For filly fops, when Women frown,  
Impute to love the caufe alone  
Of fuch insulting flight!  
“Can I,” (he to himfelf would fay)  
“So tall, fo ftraight, fo fpruce, fo gay,  
“Meet aught but love and raptures!  
“I, whom Nabobs delight to bribe,  
“Wife D—n's ftill wifer fcribe,  
“Want wit for poultry captures!

“No furely—but I fince the caufe—  
“'Tis my imperial ftate that awes,  
“My might I'm fet at nought for;  
“The fate of Semele they dread,  
“Who funk with glories round her head  
“Her own fond wifh had fought for.”

'Twas thus the fop himfelf would cheat,  
And ftill grow vainer by defeat,  
And loftier from each fall;  
For, though each prudent fair deny'd,  
Yet ftill, with unabating pride,  
He pertly courted all.

At length the gay Narciffa came  
She felt the sympathetic flame  
Invade her glowing mind;  
For, had he fearch'd the globe around,  
A female was not to be found  
Of more congenial kind.

Happy Narciffus in a mate!  
How kind, bleft couple, is the fate  
That links fuch fouls together!  
Thrice happy, too, the Nymph and Swain,  
Who, by the clinching of your chain,  
Have 'fcap'd the fnares of either!

Long may you live, auspicious pair!  
And may a num'rous offspring fhare  
The virtues you adorn!  
So fully fhall extend her line,  
And future O——s and C——y's fhine  
Through ages yet unborn!

ON THE BEAUTIFULL MRS. D——.

(Written at Madras, by MR. TOPPING.)

*A Sufficient Reason.*

**M**YRTILLA by her fex is fliighted;  
I'll tell you the plain reafon why;  
Why, all the female band united  
Arc of the gentle fair fo fhy.

You've feen the ftars, their trembling light,  
And ineftual beams difplay;  
Together glimmering through the night,  
Avoiding the bright face of day.

Our fair-ones thus Myrtilla dread,  
And her excelling luftre thun;  
For, grant that Cynthia's at their head;  
Yet fhe to Cynthia is the Sun!

Could female fpite bereave the charmer  
Of beauty that all hearts beguiles,  
Each Woman would with joy difarm her,  
And triumph in the lovely fpoils!

O! could they ftal each matchlefs feature,  
Her cheek, her lips, her fpeaking eye!  
And wear her fmile of fweet good-nature,  
That foother—while it ordains to die!

Soon envy, that fo long has ftung them,  
Would ceafe, with jealous fears, to vex;  
Myrtilla's charms—if thofe'd among them  
Would ne'ly furnifh half the fex!



Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

**I**NDEPENDENT of the intrinsic merit of the following Epitaph, it will undoubtedly be thought curious, as the production of the celebrated Lord Falkland. It is prefixed to a funeral Sermon preached at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Feb. 9, 1633. Your's &c. M. GREEN.  
AN EPITAPH UPON THE EXCELLENT  
COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

THE cheife perfections of both Sexes joyn'd,  
With neither's vice nor vanity combin'd.  
Of this our age the wonder, love, and care,  
The example of the following, and dispaire.  
Such beauty, that from all hearts love must  
Such majesty, that none durst tell her so. [flow:  
A wisdom of so large and potent sway,  
Rome's Senate might have wisht, her Conclave  
may.

Which did to earthly thoughts so seldome how,  
Alive she scarce was leffe in heaven, then now.  
So voyd of the least pride, to her alone  
These radiant excellencies seem'd unknowne.  
Such once there was: but let thy griefe appeare  
By him who saies what he saw,  
Reader, there is not: *Huntingdon* lies here.

VERSES addressed to two Ladies, who sent a  
Letter to the Author in Hieroglyphics.

**C**HARM'D by your skill, by your indulgence won,  
O'er Egypt's sacred characters I run;  
But grieve to own, ye kin I yet cruel dames,  
The darkest riddle of the scroll your names.  
With secret care our guardian angels tend,  
Unseen assist us, and unknown befriend:  
Nor seek we these, assur'd that heav'nly  
pow'rs  
Elude the grasp of knowledge weak as ours.  
But Angels, that in female bodies dwell,  
Cannot be trac'd too soon, or known too well.  
SENAR.

Dignissime Editor,

Cal. Oct. A. D. 1792, misi ad te literas  
continentes Epigramma sequenti thesi ac  
titulo insignitum.

*Thes.* "Purpura vendit  
"Caufidicum." *Juv.*

*Titul.* Ἡ ἐπεὶ αἰς τῇ Βήματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων.  
In eodem mente epistola mea unā cum car-  
mine a te elebatur, sed non sine erroribus  
typographicis. Neque tamen putabam hos  
alios, qui magis vitio hominibus habendi,  
occasionem esse duros. In supplemento  
anni 1792, quidam vir (J. M.) Epigrammati  
Anglicè reddito, quod sanè utinam laudare  
liceret, subiungit notulam hujusmodi,

"In ult. lin. 2. Ep. pro μῦθος leg. μῦθος."  
Qui nolo esse corrector interpretis et coniec-  
toris nostræ Musæ, sinas tu, sum typographi  
tui.

"P. 941. col. 1. l. 9. pro "justus" leg.  
"justeris."

L. penult. Epig — "μῦθος" — "μῦθος."  
Captabrigæ, Non. Feb. A. D. 1793.

UNUS EX ACADEMICIS;

*The Condemned Criminal's Soliloquy; said to  
have been found in the Cell of the unfortunate  
GRIFFITHS, alias HUBBARD, alias LORD  
MASSEY, after his execution.*

**S**HALL he ignobly in a rope expire  
Whose hand can wake to extacy the lyre?  
Shall he be branded with the mob's harsh  
curse,

Who oft' hath pour'd the sweetly-vary'd  
verse?

Whose manly Muse, indignant of controul,  
Can wake such notes as harrow up the  
soul?

Or paint, with social sympathy impress,  
The rapturous anguish of a lover's breast?  
Yes, say, shall one, endow'd with gifts like  
these,

Wit, sense, good humour, elegance, and ease,  
For e'ring once amidst the storms of strife,  
Be rudely blotted from the book of life?

Tho' justice, leaning from her seat sublime,  
Demands a due atonement for each crime;  
Yet doom me not to mingle with the dead  
With all my imperfections on my head;

Let me to earth's extremest verge be driv'n,  
That penitence may smoothe my way to  
heav'n;

Ah! no, what solace can existence give  
To one condemn'd in infamy to live?

Who, scorn'd by others—of himself asham'd,  
Is shunn'd, and spoke of—only to be blam'd.  
When truth and virtue from the breast depart,  
The clouds of sorrow gather round the heart;

And keen remorse, where'er we chauce  
to stray,  
Becomes the sole companion of our way.

Yet, tho' degraded to a state like this,  
And rest of social and domestic bliss,  
If doom'd to visit that opprobrious land  
Where impious exiles form a desperate band;

Some sober scheme I'll studiously enforce,  
And, self-repenting, tread in virtue's course;  
A little useful seminary found,  
And spread the flame of reformation round,

Instruct the offspring of ill-fated kinds,  
And sow the seeds of wisdom in their minds,  
Teach them to teem with sympathetic  
thoughts,

And weep in pity o'er another's faults,  
Till, wak'd to prudence by their parents' shame  
They grow ambitious of a virtuous name.

But, ah! what favour can I hope to find?  
No glimpse of pardon dawns upon my mind,  
Fate calls my trembling spirit to the skies,  
And ignominious death must seal mine eyes!

To thee, great God, whose piercing eye can  
dart  
[heart,

Through the dark windings of the human  
To thee I pour my supplicating cries—  
For thou art, yet, as merciful as wise;

O! deign from thy ethereal throne to hear,  
The invocation of a soul sincere  
And, since thy goodness has allow'd me time  
To see my error, and repent my crime,

O! grant an earnest of eternal day,  
Nor cast thy prostrate penitent away!

Feb. 11. 1793.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (continued from p. 74.)

**Dec. 14.** THE Election of a President took place, when Fermont was elected. Marat was a candidate, but had only one vote.

**Dec. 15.** It was decreed, that, in all the Countries occupied by the armies of the Republic, the Generals shall proclaim peace, fraternity, and equality; abolish tithes, nobility, and feudal services, and convolve Primary Assemblies; but that none of the privileged order shall be allowed to vote until they have sworn to renounce all their privileges.

**Dec. 16.** After a long debate, it was decreed that all the Members of the family of Bourbon-Capet, then in France, except those confined in the Temple, whose fate the Convention are to decide upon, should quit the department of Paris in 24 hours; and the territory of the Republic, and the territory occupied by its armies, in three days."

**Dec. 26.** General Santerre announced, "Louis Capet is arrived, and waits the orders of the Convention: after which, the President said:

"I announce to this Assembly, that Louis and his Counsel are ready to appear at the bar, and thereby prohibit the Galleries from exhibiting either their opinions, or their wishes, by any movement of discontent or approbation."

A profound silence having then ensued, Louis XVI. appeared at the Bar, with his Counsel.

*The President.* "Louis, the Convention has decreed, that you shall be heard definitively this day."

*Louis XVI.* "I here present one of my Counsel to you—(at the same time pointing out M. Romaine Desfeze)—he will read my defence."

*The President.* "Louis, you may be seated."

On this Louis XVI. and his Counsel sat down on chairs prepared for them on the outside of the bar; and M. Desfeze read his Defence, from which we here insert some of the most forcible passages.

"In 1789 the people of France demanded a Monarchical form of Government. Now, a Monarchical Government requires the inviolability of the Chief, and this inviolability was established, not in behalf of the King, but of the Nation. I open the Book of the Constitution, and in the second chapter, under the title *Royalty*, I there find, that the King is inviolable: there is not any exception to, nor any modification of, this article. But certain circumstances may occur, when the first public functionary may cease to enjoy this character of inviolability. The following is the first instance:

Title iii. Chap. ii. Sect. i. Art. v. "If the King shall not take the oath, or, after

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having taken it, he retracts, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

The Nation here hath foreseen a crime and enacted a forfeiture; but there is not a single word to be found concerning either trial or judgement. However, as, without retracting an oath, a King might betray and favour criminal and hostile principles against the State, the Nation hath been aware of this, and the Constitution hath provided against it.

**ART. VI.** "If the King places himself at the head of an army, and directs the forces against the Nation; or if he does not oppose himself, by a formal act, to any enterprise of this kind made in his name, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

"I beseech you to reflect on the heinous nature of this offence; there cannot be a more criminal one. It supposes all the machinations, all the perfidies, all the treasons, all the horrors, all the calamities of bloody civil war. And yet what does the Constitution pronounce? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty!"

**ART. VII.** "If the King, having left the kingdom, shall not return immediately after an invitation made to him by the Legislative Body, then, &c."

What does the Constitution pronounce upon this occasion? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty.

**ART. VIII.** says, "That after an abdication, either express or implied, the King shall then be tried, in the same manner as all other Citizens, for such crimes as he may commit after his abdication. Louis is accused of sundry offences. He is accused in the name of the Nation. Now, either these offences have been foreseen by the Constitutional Act, and then the correspondent punishment is to be applied to them; or they have not; and, if so, it follows, that no punishment can be inflicted for their commission. But I say, that the most atrocious of all possible offences hath been foreseen—that of a cruel war against the Nation; and this surely includes all inferior crimes, and consequently points out the extent of all constitutional punishments."

As soon as M. Desfeze had concluded, Louis XVI. arose, and spoke as follows:

"Citizens! You have heard my Defence; I shall not therefore resume the particulars of it. Speaking to you, as I now do, perhaps for the last time, I think it necessary to declare, that my own conscience does not reproach me with the commission of any crime. My Advocate has, on this subject, told you nothing more than the truth. My heart is torn at seeing myself suspected of having caused the blood of the people to be spilt; and more especially, of having been thought the author of what occurred on the 10th of August.

August. I frankly avow to you, that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people ought, in my opinion, to have annihilated this suspicion; for more than once I have not been afraid of exposing my own person in order to spare their lives."

After a long and tumultuous debate, the Convention resolved, "That Louis Capet be remanded; and that all other public business cease until after final judgement,"

Immediately after the late Monarch and his Advocates had left the bar, M. Manuel moved, "That the accusation and defence of Louis might lie upon the table, for the inspection of the Convention, and that the latter might be printed and distributed among the Members, and transmitted to the 84 Departments."

M. Dubem said, that the moment the trial was over, he should move for putting the question of *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. (*Plaudits from the Gallery.*)

M. Bazire wished that Louis might be instantly judged.

M. Lanjuinais. I hope that the ferocious days of domestic slaughter are over, and that we shall be hurried to no decree that may dishonour us; and that we shall on no account come to any determination before we have maturely considered the defence which now lies on your table, especially as it most essentially concerns the public weal. Let it never be said, that Louis was judged by the Conspirators of the holy day of the second of September. (*Here loud murmurs from the Gallery; and some cried out, "Let him be sent to prison."*)

M. Lanjuinais proceeded—"These are not appellations of my creating; they have been frequently used in this tribune by *Barbaroux* and others.—Legislators! You cannot bring forward accusations, and apply the law to them! You ought not to act the character of judge and jury, having already set forth your opinions to the world. The law ought to preserve the most scrupulous forms; and I trust the majority of us would much rather die, than condemn the most flagitious tyrant by rules that did not apply to every Citizen."

The President now put the question of adjournment, and declared it was carried in the affirmative.

[*Here a most odious and disgraceful scene ensued—The people in the Galleries, who seemed to be in league with a party in the Assembly, exclaimed against this decision, and some of the latter actually ran up towards the President, reviled him with the most opprobrious epithets, and actually threatened his person with violence.*]

M. Julien seized the opportunity of inveighing against the President and the Aristocrats, as wishing to dissolve the Republic. He desired that the President might be turned out of the Chair, as unworthy of the confidence with which his colleagues had honoured him, and charged him with having

held private conferences with *Maleherbes*, one of the King's Counsel.

The President repelled the invective with dignity, and challenged any man to prove that he had conversed with *Maleherbes*, but for the purpose of settling the mode of receiving the Counsel at the bar.

M. Cautbon moved, that the discussion should be opened immediately, and continued, in preference to all other matters, till judgement was given.

Many Members, conceiving that this prevented referring the whole to the Primary Assemblies, wished to substitute, for judgement given, pronouncing on the Fate of the King.

The same party who had before disturbed the Convention, and made it appear rather like an *aræa* of Gladiators than an Assembly occupied about the judgement of a King, here again, by means of their tumultuous movements, endeavoured to prevent all deliberations; and, horrible to relate, party opposed themselves to party, and by their reproaches, menaces, and gesticulations, seemed determined to decide the question by the strength of their arms.

At length, order being in some measure restored,

M. Petion rose—Is it thus, Citizens, that we treat the great interests of the State? (*Interruption.*) It is not with these violences, with these passions, that we can judge men or things. It is impossible to get into this Tribunal without standing the mark for the most atrocious calumnies. They call out "The Enemy! The Royalist!" if we are not of their party, and others speak of liberty. Can we give it to others, if we are slaves ourselves? Who among you is there that wishes a King?

All the Members now rose, crying, "*None! None!*"

After a speech of some length, tending to invite the Assembly to a farther examination of this important subject,

The Convention decreed, "that the further discussion of the proceedings against Louis XVI. is open, and shall be continued without any other business interfering till judgement be pronounced upon him."

Dec. 27. The Convention resumed the discussion respecting the defence of Louis Capet.

St. Just opened the debate in a long speech, in which he argued, that, if Louis was innocent, the people must be guilty; he concluded by moving, that each Member should mount the Tribunal, and declare aloud, that Louis is guilty, or Louis is innocent. Many other Members afterwards spoke, and the debate was adjourned till the next day.

In the Session of the 28th, *Buzot*, *Leguinais*, *Rubaud*, and *Raberspierre*, were the speakers; *Buzot* and *Rubaud* for, and the rest against, an appeal to the people, respecting the verdict on Louis Capet. *Lefort* de-

manded

razed the report of the decree by which the Convention declared itself the Judge in the affair, and wished that the verdict should be given in an open Court consisting of 84 Lawyers, appointed by the 84 Electoral Corps. *Dubatel* was, on the contrary, for banishment. The business was adjourned till the next day.

A letter was read from the Court of Madrid, addressed to the Foreign Minister, in favour of the *ci devant* King: The Assembly, however, passed on to the order of the day.

In the Session of the 29th six Members spoke, most of whom were for the banishment of Louis Capet; the rest were for putting him to death; but all except one were for leaving the final judgement of the *ci-devant* King to the Primary Assemblies.

Dec. 30. *M. Manuel* moved that the celebration of Twelfth-day (*Fête des Rois*) should be prohibited throughout the territories of the Republic. This motion was disposed of by calling for the order of the day.

*M. Schneb* gave notice of the state of paper-money, viz. Amount of assignats burnt, 661 millions of livres; assignats in circulation, 2 milliards, 206 millions, 231 thousand, 645 livres.

The Minister at War announced, that a Citizen wished to raise a body of troops, under the name of *Legion Batave*; but on the observation of several Members, that the Republic was not at war with Holland, this matter was referred to the Military Committee.

Albert Sarnate, a Polish Officer, appeared at the bar, and invoked the assistance of the Republic, in behalf of his unfortunate country, now groaning under the oppression of an ambitious Woman, the enemy to the Liberty of all Nations. *M. Sarnate* was received with great politeness, and his petition was referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

Dec. 31. *M. Vergniaux* supported, at great length, the proposal for referring to the Primary Assemblies the decision relative to the unfortunate Louis. *M. Cortin Fullier* was for the same measure, which *MM. Moreau* and *Dubois Crance* opposed. The Assembly listened attentively to all the speakers.

*St. Andre* spoke against the appeal to the people.

The section of *Champs-Elysées* have passed a vote of censure against those sections which have endeavoured to influence the Convention, and to procure a decision against Louis.

#### *Rupture with England.*

In an extraordinary sitting on Monday night, Dec. 31, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a report upon the dispositions of a Bill, which, he said, was before the Parliament of England, relative to foreigners in that kingdom. He began, by promising, for the 6th instant, his general recapitulation and statement of the measures used by the Executive Government with respect to England, when he should also relate the hostile preparations

made in that country; the debates in Parliament, with respect to France; the detention of two French vessels, loaded with corn; and the means used to prevent the circulation of French paper in England. He then recited some clauses of the Bill just passed, respecting foreigners in England.

The Executive Council of France had decided, 1. That the Minister of the French Republic at London should present a note to the British Ministry, in which he should demand, in the name of the French Republic, a clear, ready, and categorical answer upon this question, "Whether the general denomination of Foreigners, used in the new Bill, was meant to comprise Frenchmen. 2. If an affirmative answer should be returned, or if none should be received within three days, the Minister shall be authorised to declare, that the French Republic cannot but consider such conduct as an infraction of the treaty of 1786; and that, in consequence, she should cease to consider herself as bound by it. This report of the Minister was referred to the Marine and Diplomatic Committees.

Jan. 1, 1793. The report of the above Committees was read, in which it was shewn, that the detention of the two vessels laden with corn might not be an hostile act on the part of England; for that the exportation of corn was prohibited there. The Convention accordingly decreed, "That the Executive Power should give an account of the official declarations made to the English Ministry upon this subject, and of the answers received in consequence of them. The report then went on to propose a declaration, that the French were ready for war, or for alliance, with England, and to demand that 30 sail of the line and 24 frigates should be immediately armed; as well as that Commissioners should be sent to all the Maritime Departments. The last proposal, made by the report, That a Committee of general defence should be formed, was decreed by the Assembly; the others were referred to that Committee.

Jan. 2. Upon the proposition of *Arbogast*, the Convention decreed, "That the second year of the Republic shall be dated from the first of January 1793;" this alteration appearing necessary, to make the æra of the Republic coincide with the common æra.

The Convention having resumed the discussion relative to Louis XVI. Marat demanded to speak, but was stopped by a decree that he should not be heard. He exclaimed, was greatly agitated, and declared that this proceeding was abominable and scandalous. His anger excited much laughter,

*Guillemart*, after having observed that Louis not only merited death, but even worse tortures than *Damiens*, or *James Clement*, had experienced, proceeded to examine whether it would not be more advantageous for the Nation to condemn him to perpetual imprisonment.

prisonment. The death of a King, said he, does not destroy Royalty; and the strangling of a Sultan never restored liberty to Asia.—Perpetual imprisonment has in it something very degrading, which is very proper to excite disgust against Tyranny. Do not think that such a punishment is a favour. Visit our dungeons; and you will hear the greatest criminals, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, soliciting death as a relief from their sufferings. Detain Louis a prisoner, and you will see him become a *scarecrow* to all Sovereigns of Europe. He concluded by moving, that Louis should be tried by the Convention, and that their sentence might be referred to the Sovereign People, assembled in the Primary Assemblies, for their sanction.

*Carra* considered the defence of Louis XVI. made by *Dezeze*, as a series of subterfuges, paradoxes, and falsehoods. "They speak to you," said he, "of new despots; but who will dare to raise himself above his fellow-citizens, if you condemn the tyrant to death? but, on the contrary, who will be deterred from thinking of it, if you leave Capet alive? As soon as the head of this traitor shall have fallen, other Kings, and even Mr. Pitt, will feel whether theirs be upon their shoulders. I consider the appeal to the People as an inconsistency, as it would be giving to the affairs of an individual too much importance, and as it would tend to set the French People at variance with their Representatives."

*Gensonné* said, that Louis was guilty, and deserved death; but being persuaded that the sovereignty of the People was violated in every instance, when that which could be done by them was done by delegates, he was for the appeal to the People.

#### ORIGINAL STATE PAPERS.

##### DECLARATION OF THE REGENT OF FRANCE.

*Lewis Stanislaus Xavier, of France, Son of France, Uncle to the present King, and Regent of the Kingdom—To all those who may peruse these presents, Greeting.*

WHEREAS the most criminal of men have, by the perpetration of the most atrocious of crimes, completed the weight of their iniquities; We, struck with horror on receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious assistance, to suppress the emotions of our just indignation, caused by the sentiments of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us; to the end that we might the better fulfil those essential duties that are, in circumstances so weighty, the first in order among those obligations which the unchangeable laws of the French Monarchy impose upon us.

The fierce usurpers of the sovereign authority in France, having, on the 21st day

of the present month of January, laid violent hands on, and barbarously murdered, our dearly-beloved and highly-honoured brother and Sovereign the King, Louis the XVth by name—We declare, that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March, the year of our Lord 1785, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis the XVIIth. We furthermore declare, in virtue of our birth-right, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom of France, that we are, and will act as Regent of France during the minority of the King, our nephew and Sovereign Lord.

Thus invested with the exercise of the rights and powers of the Sovereignty in France, and of the supreme administration of Royal justice throughout the said kingdom, we, in consequence of our obligations and duties so to do, take upon ourselves the said charge of Regent.

We are therefore determined, with the assistance of Divine Providence, and that of our good and loyal subjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful succours of the allied Sovereigns for the same purpose, to do our utmost endeavours to recover the liberty of our Royal nephew King Louis XVIIth; of her Majesty, his august mother and guardian; of the Princess Royal, Maria Theresa, his sister and our niece; and of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, his aunt and our dearest sister; all held in the severest captivity by the chiefs of a faction.

We are likewise determined and resolved to effect the re-establishment of the French Monarchy on the unalterable basis of the French Constitution, with a reform of those abuses that may have been introduced in the public administration. We will likewise exert ourselves in the restoration of the religion of our forefathers to its original purity, according to the canonical discipline of the church. We will, moreover, re-establish the Magistrature, so essential to the revival of good order, and the due and regular administration of justice: we also promise to re-instate all and every description of persons in the full enjoyment of their property, now usurped; and in the free exercise of their lawful rights, of which they may have been illegally deprived. In order to enforce the law, we shall punish crimes with severity, and in an exemplary manner.

In fine, for the fulfilling of this solemn engagement, we have thought proper to assume the reins of government, in conjunction with our dearest brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois; to whom are united our dear nephews, grandsons of France, their Royal Highnesses Louis Anthony, Duke of Angoulême, and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry; and our cousins, their Royal Highnesses Louis Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; Louis Henry Joseph of Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon; and Louis Anthony Henry of Bourbon, Duke of Enghien; Princess



Princes of the Blood Royal—conformably to the declaration we conjointly addressed to the late King the 10th of September, 1792, and every other act signed by us, to be considered as the declarations of our uniform principles and sentiments: and we invariably persist in those our said acts, for the purposes and ends aforesaid.

We therefore order and direct all the natives of France, singly and collectively, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us on the part of the King. We furthermore enjoin all the loving subjects of this our kingdom, to shew obedience to the orders that may and will be issued by our dearest brother, Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois, named and constituted by us Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, in the name and on the part of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's Officers, whether military or magisterial, to publish and notify this our present declaration to all those to whom it may pertain, authorising and empowering them to make it known in France; and when circumstances permit the several Courts of Justice to re-assume their function in their respective jurisdictions, the said declaration, as soon as conveniently may be, is to be immediately legalized, published and executed.

Given at Ham, in Westphalia, under our seal; which is what we make use of in the signing of sovereign acts, till the seals of the kingdom, destroyed by the reigning faction, are re-made: to be likewise counter-signed by the Marshals Broglio and Castries, our Ministers of State, the 28th day of January, in the year of grace 1793, and the 1st of the reign of Louis XVII.

Signed, LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER.

*Letter Patent issued by the Regent of France, for the naming a Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.*

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Son of France, Uncle to the King, and Regent of the kingdom; to our dear brother, Charles Philip of France, son of France, Count of Artois, Greeting.

The God of our fathers, the God of St. Louis, who has so long protected the French Monarchy, will certainly not permit its final destruction by the hands of a set of factious men, as execrable by their impious audacity as by the enormity of the crimes they have committed. Heaven has assuredly, and it is our greatest hope, destined us to be the ministers of his justice, to revenge the blood of the King our brother, which these monsters have dared to spill with the most astonishing ferocity. It is therefore to place our nephew and Sovereign on the throne of his father, to re-instate and maintain him in the possession of all the rights and prerogatives of his crown, that we call upon you, Charles Philip of France, Count d'Artois, to aid and assist us.

This first Act of the Regency we assume shews, according to the wish of our heart, the full confidence we have in you.

On these causes, and for these honourable ends and purposes, we have appointed and constituted you by these presents L. G. of the kingdom of France; investing you with all those powers that the Regent of France can delegate, and particularly of commanding in our absence, and in our presence under our authority, the armies of the King. Be it understood that all the officers of his Majesty in the military line, or magisterial capacity, as well as all Frenchmen, the subjects of the King, are to obey your commands given by you in the name of the King or Regent of France. It is our pleasure that you assist at all the Councils of State, Justice, and Administration, and others that it may be judged necessary to establish; the same to be presided by you in our absence; all which powers shall continue in force as long as our Regency lasts, unless restrained or annulled by our authority.

In virtue of these presents, all Letters Patent issued in the ordinary form, and addressed to the Courts of Justice of the kingdom, when re-established in their respective jurisdictions, are to be therein legalized, enregistered, published, and executed.

Given at Ham in Westphalia, under our hand and common Seal, and countersigned by the Marshals Broglio and Castries, our Ministers of State, the 28th day of the month of January, anno 1793, and the first year of the reign of his present Majesty.

(Signed) LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER.  
(Undersigned, by order of the Regent of France)

The Marshall BROGLIO,  
Marshall de CASTRIES.

#### THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HIS LATE MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

IN the name of the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; This day, Dec. 21. 1792, I Louis XVI. King of France, having been for more than Four Months shut up with my Family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by those who were my Subjects, and deprived of every kind of communication with my Family since the 11th of this month; and being moreover involved in a Trial, of which, from the passions of Mankind, it is impossible to foresee the event, and for which neither pretext nor precedent can be found in any existing Law; having no Witness of my thoughts but God, and no one but Him to whom I can address myself, I here declare, in His presence, my last Will and Sentiments.

I leave my Soul to God, my Creator: I implore Him to receive it in His Mercy, and not to judge it according to its merits, but according to those of our Lord Jesus Christ, who offered Himself as a Sacrifice to God, His Father, for us Men, unworthy as we were, and especially myself. I die in the

Com-

Communion of our Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Mother Church, which holds its Powers by an uninterrupted Succession from St. Peter, to whom Jesus Christ had entrusted them. I firmly believe, and I confess, all that is contained in the Commandments of God and the Church—in the Sacraments and Mysteries which the Church teaches, and has always taught. I have never presumed to make myself a judge as to the different manners of explaining the Doctrines which divide the Church of Jesus Christ; but I have always referred myself, and shall always refer myself, if God shall grant me Life, to the Decisions which the Superior Ecclesiastics united to the Holy Catholic Church give, and shall give conformably to the Discipline of the Church, followed since Jesus Christ.

I lament with my whole Heart our Brethren who may be in Error: but I do not presume to judge them; and I do not the less love them all in Jesus Christ, agreeably to what Christian Charity teaches us.

I implore God to pardon me all my Sins. I have endeavoured scrupulously to know them, to detest them, and to humble myself in His presence.

Not having it in my power to avail myself of the Ministry of a Catholic Priest, I implore God to receive the Confession which I have made to Him; and, above all, my profound repentance for having put my Name (although it was contrary to my Will) to those Acts which may be contrary to the discipline and the belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have always remained sincerely united in my heart. I implore God to receive the firm resolution I entertain, should He grant me Life, to avail myself, as soon as it shall be in my power, of the Ministry of a Catholic Priest, to accuse myself of all my Sins, and to receive the Sacrament of Penitence.

I beseech all those whom by inadvertence I may have offended (for I do not recollect ever knowingly to have committed an offence against any one), or those to whom I may have given a bad example, or occasion for scandal, to pardon me the evil which they think I may have done them.

I beseech all those who have Charity, to unite their Prayers to my own, to obtain from God the pardon of my Sins.

I pardon, with my whole heart, those who have made themselves my enemies, without my having given them any cause; and I pray to God, that he will pardon them, as well as those who, by a false zeal, or by a zeal ill-understood, have done me much evil.

I recommend to God, my Wife, my Children, my Sister, my Aunts, my Brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of Blood, or in any other manner whatsoever.

I especially implore God to cast the Eyes of His Mercy upon my Wife, my Children

and my Sister, who have for so long a time suffered with me—to support them by His Grace, should they happen to lose me, so long as they shall remain in this perishable World.

I recommend my Children to my Wife: I have never doubted of her maternal tenderness for them. I recommended to her to make them good Christians and honest; to induce them to consider the Grandeurs of this World (should they be condemned to make trial of them) as no other than dangerous and perishable possessions; and to turn their view to the only solid and durable Glory of Eternity.

I beseech my Sister to be pleased to continue her tenderness to my Children, and to supply to them the place of a Mother, should they have the misfortune to lose their own.

I beseech my Wife to forgive me all those evils which she suffers for me, and the uneasinesses which I may have given her in the course of our union; as she may be assured, that I retain nothing in my mind respecting her, should she imagine that she has any reason to reproach herself with respect to me.

I earnestly recommend to my Children, after what they owe to God, which they ought to consider as prior to every thing else, to remain always united among themselves, submissive and obedient to their Mother, and grateful to her for all the pains she takes for them, and in memory of me.

I beseech them to consider my Sister as a second Mother. I recommend to my Son, should he have the misfortune to become a King, to reflect that he owes himself entirely to the happiness of his Fellow-Citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and resentment, and especially all which has a reference to the misfortunes and miseries which I experience; that he cannot effect the happiness of his people, but by reigning according to the laws; that, at the same time, a King cannot make those respected, or do the good which is in his heart, unless he possesses the necessary authority; and that otherwise being confined in his operations, and commanding no respect, he is more hurtful than useful.

I recommend to my Son to take care of all those persons who have been attached to me, as far as the circumstances in which he may find himself shall give him an opportunity; to reflect that this is a sacred debt which I have contracted towards the children or the relations of those who have perished for my sake, and towards those who have become miserable on my account.

I know there are several persons in the number of those who were attached to me, who have not behaved towards me as they ought to have done, and who have even shewn ingratitude towards me: but I forgive them, (for, in the moments of trouble and effervescence, one is not always master of one's self;) and I beseech my Son, should he find



find an opportunity, to reflect only on their misfortunes. I wish I could here testify my thankfulness to those who have manifested towards me a true and disinterested attachment. On the one hand, if I have been sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of those to whom I have never acted but with kindness, as well to themselves as to their relations and friends; on the other, I have had the consolation to see the voluntary attachment and interest which many persons have shewn me. I beseech them to receive all my thanks for this. In the situation in which things yet are, I should fear to commit them, were I to speak more explicitly; but I especially recommend to my son to seek opportunities of being able to acknowledge them.

I should, however, conceive, that I calumniated the sentiments of the nation, were I now openly to recommend to my Son M. M. de Chamilly and Hue, whose sincere attachment to me has induced them to shut themselves up with me in this sorrowful abode, and who have been in danger of becoming the unhappy victims of that attachment. I also recommend to him Clerj, with whose attention I have every reason to be satisfied since he has been with me to the end. I beseech M. de la Commune to deliver to him my effects, my books, my watch, and the other little articles of my property, which have been deposited with the Conseil de Commune.

I moreover fully pardon those who have guarded me—the ill-treatment and harshness which they have thought it their duty to use towards me.

I have found some feeling and compassionate souls: May these enjoy in their hearts that tranquillity to which their mode of thinking should entitle them!

I beseech M. M. de Malherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to receive here my utmost thanks, and the expression of my sensibility, for all the pains and trouble they have been at on my account.

I conclude, by declaring, before God, and being ready to appear before him, that I do not reproach myself with any of those crimes which have been charged against me.

Duplicates of this instrument made at the Tower of the Temple, the 21st of December, 1792.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Inscribed)

BAUDRAIS.

Municipal Officer.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Naples, Dec. 21.* The feast of St. Thomas has been very unfortunate to France. The French fleet, consisting of 44 sail, appeared that morning on the coast of Sardinia, not far from Cagliari, and endeavoured to disembark. The Islanders allowed about 2500 men to land, who, on coming on shore, began the air, "ca ira!" These

formed the line of battle, and the rest were about to follow them, when a greater number of the Sardinians descended from the mountains, and attacked them. In less than half an hour, these 2500 men were killed, or made prisoners. The Islanders then pointed their guns against the French ships, and kept up so quick a fire, as obliged them to retire to a distance from shore. At the same time a terrible storm arose, which continued twenty-four hours. Many vessels were destroyed, as well upon the Coast of Sardinia, as upon the Island of Lipari: some were driven upon the Coast of Africa. Of the whole fleet, two only rode out the storm, viz. the Languedoc of 90 guns, and l'Entreprenant, of 74. They returned on the 25th into the port of Naples, without either masts or sails; they even were obliged to throw their guns and stores overboard.

*Venice, Dec. 23.* There has been in this place a considerable inundation for seven or eight hours, and the water was within two inches as high as in 1783. It was caused by a violent storm in the Adriatic, accompanied by a very high wind, which drove the water into Lagunes, and kept it there at a certain height. Nearly one half of Venice was inundated, and the inhabitants went to the square of St. Marc. Numbers of the cisterns were spoiled, and filled with salt water.

*Copenhagen, Jan. 3.* By a Royal Edict of the 7th of November, 1792, the trade with the Danish Settlements upon the Coast of Guinea is declared free to all nations whatsoever, without exception, trading in foreign-built ships, and without any restraint respecting the articles of Importation or of Exportation, including Negroes; it being understood, however, that these shall not be exported till the end of the year 1802, conformably to the Decree of March 16, 1792.

#### Extracts from the Register of the Temple.

*Jan. 21.* There appeared before us, the Citizen Clergy, Valat de Chambre of Louis Capet, who wished to make a discovery of three articles, which he had been this morning entrusted with by Louis Capet, in presence of several Commissioners, who bore witness therein; which articles are, a gold ring, in the inside of which are engraved the letters M. A. A. A. 19th Aprilis, 1770, [*Mar. Ant. Archive Austria*] which ring Louis directed to be given to his spouse, saying, at the same time, that it was with regret that he parted with it. Moreover, a gold watch seal, opening on three sides, on one of which were engraven the arms of France, on the second L. L. and on the third the head of a child, with a helmet on; which seal he ordered to be given to his son; and, lastly, a small paper, upon which was written, in the hand-writing of Louis Capet, *baire of 1792*

wife, my sister, and my children, and containing four small parcels of hair, which he ordered Clery to deliver to his spouse, and to tell her, that he begged her pardon for not having sent for her this morning, which was only done with intent to save her the grief of so cruel a separation.

The Council, deliberating upon the demand of Citizen Clery, have left him Depositary of the articles before mentioned, till it shall be otherwise ordered by the Council General of the Commons, to whom the matter is referred, and has signed with us.

[Signed by the Commissioners composing the Council of the Temple.]

Monsieur, the eldest brother of the late King of France, was formerly complimented as the Regent of France, on the part of the Empress of Russia, by the Count de Romanzow, who held the character of Envoy Extraordinary from her Imperial Majesty, last year, at Coblenz. It is said that the same ceremony was to be performed on the next day, in the name of the Emperor and King of Prussia. Since the retreat of the combined armies last year from the plains of Champagne, the French Princes have taken refuge in the small town of Ham, on the river Lippe, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany.

The news from Poland becomes daily more important.

Jan. 14. A Prussian regiment advanced to Thorn, and crossed the River by the bridge on the outside of the town. On the same day, the regiment of Schwerin advanced to the town; and the Major coming to the gate, demanded a passage for his troops. The Magistrates stated their privileges, desired him to pass over the bridge, as the other regiment had done, and declared that they must resist, if he persisted in his demand. The Major retiring, the Magistrates ordered the gates to be shut. The Major immediately planted two pieces of cannon against the gate at which he had demanded entrance, and sent a body of carpenters to cut it down with their axes. They did so, and the Major then entered with his regiment, disarmed the burghers, and took possession of the town in the name of his Prussian Majesty. On the 26th it was resolved at Warsaw, to oppose the entrance of the Prussian troops by force of arms. The cannon were taken out of the arsenal, and troops sent off; in short, a vigorous resistance was resolved on, and the consternation became universal; but strength was wanting, and every thing passed quietly.

The answer of the General Confederation Prussian State Paper mentions, that the apprehensions of fresh troubles breaking out in Poland were ungrounded, and that the Confederation did not doubt but his Prussian Majesty, on being informed, would countermand the orders he had given. At Frankstadt the Polish troops suffered themselves to be summoned, and marched out at last.

*Extract of a letter from MAJOR GROSE, Deputy Governor of Botany Bay, dated Sydney, April 2, 1792.*

"I landed with my family at this place, the 14th of February, and, to my great comfort and astonishment, I find there is neither the scarcity that was represented to me, nor the barren sands I was taught to imagine I should see; the whole place is a garden, on which fruit and vegetables of every description grow in the greatest luxuriance. Nothing is wanting here but corn and black cattle; within five miles of my habitation there is food in abundance for many thousand head of cattle, and we have not twenty cows in the Colony. Could we once be supplied with cattle, I do not believe we should have occasion to trouble Old England again. I live in as good a house as I desire, and the farm of my predecessor, which has been given to me, produces a sufficiency of every thing for my family. The climate, though very hot, is not unwholesome; we have plenty of fish and there is good shooting. I receive every attention and accommodation from the Governor, which is in his power to render me. In short, I have no complaint to make, excepting that I am rather farther from England than I wish to be. You may rest assured, that hunger and misery attack none here but those who are too idle to help themselves."

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Captain William Wright Bampton, in the Jane, arrived here from China, fell in with the Betsey, on the 15th of May, a snow, belonging to James Tate, esq. of this place, the commander and officers of which were barbarously murdered by the gunner, Seacunnies, and some Malays, who had formed the diabolical scheme of carrying the vessel off. Captain Nelson sailed with the Betsey, from Bombay, in February last, bound for the West coast of Sumatra and Batavia; a few days after his leaving Bencoolen, the gunner, Seacunnies, and some Malays, having procured arms in the night, during the chief mate's watch, came ast on the quarter-deck, wounded him on both sides, and cut him several times in the neck; the noise he made caused an alarm. The second officer was dispatched immediately on coming up, and the third leaped overboard, and swam for the long boat, then towing a-stern. Captain Nelson, finding every thing lost, leaped out of the cabin window, and gained the long boat, though there is reason to think he was wounded before he got from the cabin. Unhappily they had no knife with them to cut the boat's painter; they threw therefore overboard the mast and some cars, and committed themselves to this raft; at day-light they were discovered, and a boat with the gunner, some Seacunnies and Malays, were sent with muskets, with which they shot both Captain Nelson and the officer.

On

On the boat's return on board, there were three Caffres, of whom the gunner seemed apprehensive, and they were therefore seized and put to immediate death. The Serang, collecting, from the conversation between the gunner and the Seacunnies, that they intended to carry the vessel to Manilla, began to be apprehensive for his own and the Lascar's safety, and formed the resolution of retaking the vessel on the first opportunity. This occurred soon afterwards; for, on making the land, and a boat being in sight, the gunner with four of the Seacunnies, the carpenter and his mate, and some of the Malays, went in the Betsey's boat to purchase provisions, and the Serang embraced this occasion, put the Seacunnies that remained on board to death, and happily gained possession of the vessel. It is not exactly known how far the guilt of this horrible transaction reaches; but we are assured that the Betsey did not make any signal when captain Bampton bore down, but his only inducement to this measure was the extraordinary course she was steering. The crew of the Betsey endeavoured to avoid being boarded, and captain Bampton therefore effected it by manning his boat with twenty Europeans, and when on board, the appearance of things presently evinced the necessity of taking immediate possession. There are few instances of the kind happen in this country, in which the Malays (whose perfidy and thirst of blood is become proverbial) are not primarily, or very deeply, concerned. The Betsey had 3000l. sterling in specie on board; and with her whole cargo was estimated at nearly 25,000l. The concerned made some liberal compensation to captain Bampton and the crew of the Jane.

#### WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Kingston, Jamaica.* By a vessel from the Havana, accounts are received, that during most part of the last month they experienced almost incessant rains, accompanied by very tempestuous weather, which increased by the 29th to a hurricane, and did considerable mischief. Near 350 houses, on the South side of the town, are said to be unroofed, and several vessels in the Bay lost; seven were driven out to sea, only two of which had returned on the 3d instant. All the plantain-walks are destroyed, and much damage done to the ground-provisions. To add to the calamity, several lives, both in town and country, were lost. A Gentleman lately from the Havana asserts, that, so much has the City suffered by the late hurricane, there is scarcely one house, of those left standing after the storm, which it is not necessary to support by props. Hundreds of cattle were drowned while grazing in the fields, and there is no inhabitant but what is, in some measure a sufferer in this dreadful calamity.

GENT. MAG. February, 1793.

*Dec. 2.* The caterpillar has done prodigious mischief throughout the country to the cotton-trees, not only stripping them of the leaves and branches, but taking off the bark from top to bottom. The crop of cotton will, in consequence, fall very short indeed of what was expected. The last advices from Cape François mention, that the National troops had possession of, and were encamped on a high hill, about 15 miles from the town, having with them near 800 black pioneers from the neighbourhood of the Cape.

*Dec. 15.* Thursday forenoon the ceremony of opening the Temple, in which is placed the statue of Lord Rodney, took place at Spanish-Town, with much pomp. In the evening there was a grand illumination.

*Dec. 22.* There has lately been a prodigious flood at Honduras. Great quantities of wood, that were cut, and ready for shipping, were lost; and the price of that article has, in consequence, risen from 10l. to 12l. 10s. During the space of three months, commencing the latter end of July, it rained there almost incessantly. The flood at length became so great, the river rising more than 70 feet above its usual level, that the inhabitants were compelled to quit their houses, and go on board their flat-bottomed boats, in which they resided several days. Many Negroes perished, and nearly the whole of the stock was destroyed. The loss of mahogany, carried into the sea by the flood, is computed at more than two million feet. *Dec. 31,* the day on which the schooner Active sailed from the Bay of Honduras, the river was still 40 feet above the customary level."

#### AMERICA.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 4.* Our worthy President has been unanimously re-elected; not a voice through all the Continent against him. Our Vice-president has also been re-elected, but by a majority of a few voices only. The publick have pointed him out as author of Letters in answer to Mr. Paine, signed "*Publius*;" but Mr. Adams, by public advertisement, declared he was not the author of these letters. His friends also reminded the Americans of his having been prosecuted by the Court of Great Britain. Had it not been for these things, Mr. Clinton would have been Vice president; he was within a few votes of him as it was. Trade is at present very brisk; but, owing to the building of our new capital, and cutting sundry canals, wages of work-people are enormously high. Wrights and masons are now not content with two dollars a day.

The war with the Indians continues with unabated fury; it is feared that a general confederation had been formed, among the Southern and Northern Indian nations, to attack the American frontier at once from South to North; which was the more to be dreaded

dreaded on account of the difficulty of uniting the different Provinces in a plan of general defence.

Blanchard, the celebrated Aëronaut, is now here. Though the *ballooning mania* is not so strong here as it was some years ago in the *old world*, there is however science, curiosity, and liberality, enough to afford protection to enterprizing genius and interesting discovery. On the seventh of January last, he was to ascend from this place, and upwards of two hundred gentlemen had subscribed five hundred dollars each for the purpose of seeing the balloon filled. There was also expected a vast crowd of spectators, who were to pay for admission within certain limits to see the vessel take flight. It was probable that this experiment would not be repeated for a considerable time, as Blanchard had neglected to take the chemical articles necessary for inflating his balloon to America, conceiving that he could be amply supplied in that quarter of the world. The fact however is, that he has been obliged to send to Europe for most of the materials requisite for future operations.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, Jan. 29.*—Early in the forenoon of Sunday last, a strong detachment from the Barrack marched into the little Barrack-yard in the Lower Castle, where they remained under arms; at the same time a Pi-quet of fifty also from the Barrack took post on the glacis opposite the Freestone terrace, where they placed their firelocks; this force was further strengthened by a detachment of the Artillery in the Ordnance yard, where two field pieces were drawn out of the Arsenal. A City Magistrate, attended by the Police High Constable, then proceeded to the parade of the Liberty Artillery, and Goldsmith's Volunteer Corps—in St. Michael, Uppoles, Ship-street, where the Magistrate in a friendly tone informed the Volunteers on parade, about thirty in number, that they must not march in military array through the streets, it being against the sense and tenor of a Government Proclamation; and that, if they persisted to do so, their officers would be taken into custody, and brought before the Lord Chief Justice. The officers present said, he might then apprehend them if he choose. On this the Magistrate withdrew; and after a long debate among the Volunteers, it was determined they should then disperse, which they accordingly did. Yesterday, in consequence of the above matter, a meeting of the Deputies of the Dublin Volunteer Corps, still embodied, took place at the Royal Exchange, when certain resolutions were agreed to, and carried to the Earl of Charlemont, Commander in Chief of the Volunteers in Ireland, for his sanction and approbation. *As the matter was a new and very grave one,*

his Lordship, we hear, has requested some time to consider it.

*Jan. 31.* In consequence of the unfortunate affair near Kells, between a number of low peasants, calling themselves Defenders, and the military, in which some of the former lost their lives, and others were committed prisoner, upwards of one thousand of their friends formed into a body, and, with five pieces of artillery, proceeded towards Dublin, to release their comrades in the gaol of Kilmainham. An express having been sent to Government, the military of course has been ordered out to suppress the insurgents. As they belong to the lowest order of the community, and are totally unacquainted with the use of artillery, the most melancholy apprehensions are entertained that in the conflict many lives will be lost. These disturbances have caused the most lively emotions in the Senate, which has voted an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, that with their lives and fortunes they will support Government in the present trying and alarming crisis.

*Feb. 2.* Monday last the houses of the following gentlemen were plundered of fire-arms by the Defenders: Mr. Wainright's, Mr. Brazington's, Mr. Call's, Mr. Fagan's, Mr. Fife's, Mr. G. Lowther's. Mr. Norman's house at Dunshaughlin was attempted on Friday night, but that gentleman being prepared to resist them, on their approach he fired, and having killed one man and wounded another, whom he took, the party fled. A corporal and six of the cavalry were on Wednesday ordered from the barrack of Dublin to Dunshaughlin, and next day twenty of the infantry under the command of a subaltern officer marched to support the magistracy in that neighbourhood. At Castleblany several other houses have been robbed. The inhabitants have formed a nightly patrol for their protection.—The country exhibits the greatest distress, from the number of deserted habitations, and the terror which prevails among people who remain in it.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Aberdeen, Feb. 2.* The following hand-bill is circulated in town; and yesterday the mourning was very general among all ranks: but it is impossible for any outward token sufficiently to express the deep regret that is impressed on every breast by the melancholy accounts of the atrocious murder of the unfortunate Louis XVI. "It is requested, that such of the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, as disapprove of the late extraordinary proceedings in France, will, as a tribute of respect to the memory of his late Majesty Christian Majesty, appear in mourning during the course of the next week."

A mass was sung at the Roman Catholic Chapel

Chapel in Lumber-street, for the late King of France; and a most excellent Sermon upon submission to Higher Powers was preached by the Rev. Mr. Pennington.

The Governor and Directors of the Aberdeen Musical Society gave a mourning concert. Ladies and Gentlemen dressed in mourning were admitted without tickets; and the meeting was very numerous and respectable.

#### PORT NEWS.

*Whitehaven, Feb. 12.* We had as tempestuous weather on Saturday and Sunday, as was ever known at this season; particularly on the latter day, when there was a continued storm of wind and rain from the N. W. from 9 in the morning till 7 at night. Much damage has been done in this harbour; four boats were dashed in pieces; one vessel washed off the blocks; some other vessels, under repair, were with great difficulty secured. The Peggy, of Greenock, laden with spirits, fruit, &c. from Dublin, was wrecked on the outside of the North wall; the Crawford, of Irvine, laden with coals, sunk between the North Wall and the Bulwark; the Wells, Rothery, was forced up to the foot of Duke-street, and it is feared must be discharged. Several other vessels were injured. Happily no lives were lost. A fishing-boat belonging to this town was lost on Friday, near Ravenscliff, and John Curwen, the Master, known many years here for his industry in that line, perished through the inclemency of the weather. The sea, in the opinion of many people, was more agitated during the flood-tide on Sunday, than had ever been observed.

*Portsmouth 18.* This morning his Majesty's ship Juno, Capt. Samuel Hood, arrived at Spithead, and brought in with her a French privateer, called l'Entreprenant, Michael François Vaniere Commander, burthen 40 tons, with 30 men, mounting four guns, four swivels, and armed with blunderbusses, muskets, pistols, and daggers. She sailed from Havre-de-Grace a few days since; and on Sunday morning had captured off the Needles the brig Glory, of Chepstow, John Benson, Master, burthen 100 tons, bound for Bristol, laden with timber, which had sailed from the Downs on Saturday morning, under convoy of the Iphigenia. This brig was at the same time recaptured, and sent in here. J. P. Maxwell, and, John M'Arthur, Esquires, are appointed joint Agents for the above prizes. The above privateer had fired a dozen shot at the brig, and finding she would not bring-to, boarded her with fifteen men, who bound Mr. Benson, the master, hands and feet, and lashed him down to a chest, putting all his crew in irons, stripping them of every article, and otherwise maltreating them. But the instant the Juno brought the privateer and brig to, the privateer's men released the master and crew,

who, feeling a strong resentment at their bad usage, and actuated by the impulse of the moment to retaliate in their turn, seized the Frenchmen's cutlasses, and cut several of them down; and, had it not been for the timely interference of the Officer in the Juno's boat, several of the privateer's men must have fallen victims to the exasperated crew of the brig.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

The repairs of the Cathedral at *Hereford* are advancing: the groinde arches of the nave are in great forwardness, but the new paving which is to cost 500*l.* is not yet begun.

The South transept has been in a most alarming state: the walls beginning to spread, buttresses have been run up on the outside, but it is by no means secure.

The workmen, who proposed taking out the window-frames, took off the old roof and lowered it, to correspond with the nave, and added all the new work, even the windows and a small circular (not Gothic) window over the large South one, the frame of which was intended to be taken down; but when this was done and the workmen were beginning to take out the old frame, and remove the key stone at the top, so much danger was apprehended, that they were obliged to desist till the surveyor was recalled, who had not been down for several months. Notwithstanding the sum of 4000*l.* was raised by Act of Parliament, a second subscription is now circulated in the Hereford papers, and proceeds with more spirit than could have been expected; such is the rage for renewing this ancient structure, that it seems doubtful, if the whole may be able to resist the experiments intended to be practised on it.

*Cambridge Jan. 29.* Some disorderly persons from this town, as it appeared, took it into their heads to go to the neighbouring village of Chesterton, where, after firing "salvo," they discharged a gun into the house of the Rev. Mr. Mansel, one of the Magistrates for this county. Mr. Mansel, happening at the same time to be near a door, suddenly opened it, and could just perceive two men making off with great precipitation through the church-yard to Cambridge. He immediately got upon his horse, went round the road-way, and arrived in time to secure them both as they were coming into town, and conducted them that night to the Castle. They proved to be James Gordon, an attorney of this place, and Thomas Dearle, a carrier.

*Cornwall, Feb. 5.* Several towns in this country were visited by large bodies of miners from the different works, in search of concealed corn, which they insist is intended for exportation to France. At Wadebridge, they found about 25,000 bushels in store, which they obliged the owners to sell at reduced prices. At Looe, upwards of 6000 bushels of grain were stopped by them from being shipped.



shipped; but we do not hear of their committing any other outrage. Part of the first regiment of dragoons is gone from Devonshire to assist the Magistrates in restoring peace.

*Stafford, Feb. 12.* As Mr. Thomas Ward, Attorney, was returning home, about two miles from this place he was stopped by two footpads, who first cut his pocket across, and, on his making an exclamation, shot him with a pistol, and robbed him of 18 guineas, 23s. and his watch; he was found by two other gentlemen, who had been robbed near the same place by four men, two of whom answered to Mr. Ward's description. He died in a very little time after he was found.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

*Thursday, Jan. 31.*

A dreadful fire broke out, a little before four o'clock this morning, at Lady Dover's, in Hill-street, Berkely-square, which destroyed that house, and damaged the adjoining one. It was with great difficulty that the lives of Lady Dover and her niece, the Baroness Hompesch, who was in the house, were saved. They were taken out at the windows of the upper rooms by two servants belonging to Mr. Caswell and Captain Balfour, at the risque of their lives. A maid-servant jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, broke her thigh, and is since dead. No other life was lost; but the young Lady is much burnt, as the flames had spread far into the room where she was before she could be taken out.

*Wednesday, Feb. 6.*

Mr. Temple, keeper of Guildhall, attended the Commissioners of the Lottery, when the following regulations were agreed upon, which, it cannot be doubted, will be highly beneficial. No persons to be suffered to take down numbers, but such Clerks as are employed by licensed Offices, and their names to be given in to the Commissioners. No slips allowed to be sent out; but the numbers are to be taken down by one Clerk in one book. Mr. Steel's list to be abolished, and a recompence to be made for it. The Magistrates have likewise resolved to apprehend all suspicious persons, who shall be seen taking early numbers, and to call upon them for an account of themselves.

*Thursday 7.*

A question came before the Court of King's Bench, rather of a curious nature.—A private soldier had been committed by a Magistrate for want of surety for the maintenance of an illegitimate child, of which he was sworn to be the father. It was contended, on the part of the soldier, that he was not liable to this commitment; for that by the Mutiny Act it was provided, that no soldier should be imprisoned, except for a crime, or for a debt amounting to 20l. and that the charge of being the father of an ille-

gitimate child was not a crime by the law of England. Lord Kenyon observed, that if incontinence was not a crime (he hoped indeed a venial one), all the proceedings had in the Ecclesiastical Court, since its institution, were erroneous. The Court affirmed the order of commitment.

*Friday 8.*

The following Address was this day presented to the King by a Deputation from the Quakers.

"To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the Dominions thereto belonging.

"May it please the King!

"The dutiful subjects, the religious society of Friends, called Quakers, have felt their minds deeply affected with the calamities attendant on war, and the inconsistency thereof with the Doctrine of Christ, the Prince of Peace. We apprehend we cannot at this time discharge our duty to God, to thee, and to our fellow-subjects, many of whose precious lives may be the victims of the impending hostilities, without beseeching thee to exert thy constitutional power to prevent a measure which may consign to danger and to death thousands of our countrymen, many of whom, alas! may be but too little prepared for that solemn event, even in the more gradual way of natural infirmity.

"The protection and support of kingdoms and of governments are not in the multitude of an host, but in the Lord Almighty. May therefore thy councils seek his protection by that righteousness which exalts a nation, and by continuing to oppose that torrent of vice and immorality which hath long prevailed, and which thou, O King, as became a Christian ruler, hast, not long since, lamented, censured, and endeavoured to restrain.

"Permit us here, before we close this our earnest and affectionate address, respectfully to mention the cause of our fellow-creatures, the Africans. We have petitioned the House of Commons on this affecting subject, and although we desire that the deliberations of Parliament may at all times be free, we are engaged to press it upon thy mind, to consider whether no acceleration of relief can be obtained for that grievously oppressed race from the influence which a beloved King hath, and ought to have, on the minds of his people.

"Thus may the blessing of the peace-makers, and of those who love righteousness, be thy happy portion and immortal crown.

"Signed on behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, held in London, the 26th day of the 1st month, 1793."

The King's answer:

"Whatever steps I may feel myself bound to take for the security of My people, I am not the less inclined to judge favourably of the motives which have led you to present this Address;



dress; and you may depend upon the continuance of my protection."

*Saturday 9.*

*Whitehall.* Intelligence has been received that War has been declared in France against Great-Britain and Holland.

*The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Feb. 9.*

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears by the accounts received this morning from France, that War against Great Britain and Holland was decreed in the National Convention on the first Instant. I request that your Lordship will take the proper measures to make public this Intelligence. I have the honour to be with great respect, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

*Tuesday 12.*

This being the last day of term, the Solicitor-General prayed the Judgement of the Court of King's Bench upon the Rev. Richard Burgh, James Davies, J. Cummings, Thomas Townly M'Can, and John Bourne, who had been tried and convicted of a conspiracy to effect their own, and the escape of the other prisoners legally confined for debt, and for that purpose setting fire to, and attempting to destroy, the walls of the King's Bench Prison; when they were severally sentenced to three years imprisonment, at the expiration of which they are to find security for their good behaviour for three years; Burgh, in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each; and the other prisoners in 100*l.* each, and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

A Court of Common Council was this day held, expressly called for the purpose of considering of addressing his Majesty on the present state of affairs. There were present the Lord-Mayor, eight Aldermen, the Recorder, and a great number of Commoners. The Lord-Mayor apologized to the Court for the shortness of the notice, and for his then calling them together. Mr. Deputy Birch, in a speech of some length, and replete with loyalty to the King, and attachment to the Constitution, moved, "That an humble and dutiful Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the paternal care taken by his Majesty for the preservation of the public tranquillity, expressive of abhorrence of the late atrocious acts at Paris, and assuring his Majesty of the readiness and determination of his faithful citizens to support the honour of his Crown and the welfare of his kingdoms against the ambitious designs of France in their Declaration of War against this Country.

Mr. Deputy Leekey seconded the motion, which Mr. Powell very ably supported; quoting several passages from a circular letter addressed to the French Clergy and Refugees by the late Bishop of Leon, wherein he extols the blessings of this Country and its Constitution, and recommends the gratitude

of his fellow-sufferers, and that their prayers may be offered up to the Almighty to avert the evils of civil discord ever taking root in Great-Britain.

The Court unanimously agreed to address his Majesty; and appointed the Aldermen Wilkes, Newnham, Boydell, Anderson, Curjis, Watson, and Glyn, with the Commoners Birch, Leekey, Powell, Nichols, Merry, Parish, Wrench, White, Young, Syms, Kemble, Sutherland, Dowling, and Bulcock, to be a Committee, to draw up the same; which, being done, was read and unanimously approved of, and ordered to be presented by the whole Court.

*Saturday 16.*

This day the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council of London, waited upon his Majesty, with the following address, which was read by the recorder:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave to renew our most solemn assurances of firm allegiance to your Majesty's sacred person and government, and of attachment to the constitution of these kingdoms as by law established.

Deeply impressed with sentiments of veneration for a system of government, wisely framed to perpetuate the prosperity, and happiness of every individual subject to its authority, and in consequence secure by its protection; great must have been our concern at the late nefarious and daring strides of desperate and wicked men towards the subversion of the peace and order of civil society, who, with the blackest ingratitude, were availing themselves of the freedom and privileges of this highly-favoured land to compass its destruction.

With increased indignation we were bound to deplore, that, to attain this treasonable purpose, they had dared, in open concert with persons in the Executive Government of France, to offer their principles and proceedings as a subject of admiration to a free, loyal, and happy people.

To what fatal events the mischievous and obdurate councils of that unhappy country have led, the page of history, darkened with the foulest deed that ever excited horror in the human heart, will but too faithfully record: The late dreadful instance of their sanguinary malice will be remembered as long as persecuted Virtue shall deserve their pity, and deliberate Cruelty the execration, of mankind.

The paternal regard for the peace and welfare of your people, which induced your  
Majesty

Majesty to embody the militia and convene your parliament at a most important conjuncture, cannot but warm every loyal breast with sentiments of the most lively gratitude : And we can with confidence assure your Majesty, that it is the united voice of your Majesty's faithful citizens of London, when we declare, that, being sensible of the necessity of vigorously opposing the perfidy, ambition, and aggrandizement of France, now evinced by her declaration of war and commencement of hostilities against this country, in order to maintain the security and honour of your Majesty's crown, and to preserve inviolate the constitution of these realms, the sacred source, under Providence, of all our blessings, we are ready to sacrifice our dearest interests in the defence of your Majesty's crown and person, and of that substantial freedom which the subjects of the British empire are conscious they enjoy.

Signed, by order of Court,  
WILLIAM RIX."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"I receive with great satisfaction this dutiful and loyal address.

The assurances of the city of London of their firm allegiance to my person, and of their attachment to our happy constitution, cannot but be highly acceptable to me ; and I rely with confidence that their attention will constantly be directed towards the suppression and discouragement of every proceeding which might tend to the subversion of the peace and order of civil society. The city of London may always depend upon my favour and countenance, and my constant care not only to maintain and defend the rights of my crown, but to protect and encourage the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and to preserve inviolate the constitution as by law established."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Friday 15.

A respectable meeting was this day held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of considering of a plan to reward Sailors and Soldiers who shall be maimed in the present war with France ; and, in case of death, to raise a fund for the widows and orphans of such Sailors and Soldiers as many fall in the service of their country. W. Devaynes, Esq. M. P. was called to the Chair, and a Committee of 25 Gentlemen were appointed to conduct the business. A number of annual subscriptions were given in, to be paid as long as the war shall continue, besides other temporary donations.

Saturday 16.

Lord Kenyon laid down an important rule for the regulation of the conduct of Attornies. His Lordship said, he verily believed that the majority of Attornies were

honourable men, and of service to the community ; but there were many others who were the greatest pests to society. He desired Attornies to take notice, that they were bound to give their clients the best advice in their power, and to conduct the causes entrusted to them as if they were their own. If an Attorney, instead of honestly and fairly advising his clients, advised them to prosecute groundless or frivolous actions, for the sake of the costs, all such Attornies would be compelled to pay the expenses themselves. This rule alarmed several Attornies who were present, but was applauded by the Counsel as replete with wisdom and justice.

Tuesday 26.

Mr. Wilberforce in the House of Commons, moved, for the House to take into consideration, on Thursday Feb. 28 the circumstances of the African Slave Trade ; the question, after a long debate, was negatived by 61 against 53. But this decision does not preclude the subject being resumed on a future day ; which at present stands over to the 7th of March.

Wednesday 27.

The climate of England, in the opinion of many, has, of late years, undergone a considerable change. Formerly we used to have smart frosts in Winter ; and hot, and sometimes dry Summers. For some years back both winters and summers have generally been wet, with so little ice, that luxury, by its agents, has been obliged to procure it from foreign parts. In the course of last year, those who kept a register of the weather tell us, there were but one hundred and three dry days. For the little that is passed of the present year, we have scarcely had six dry days.

The Rev. Mr. Edgeworth, who filled the office of Confessor to the unfortunate Louis XVI. on the scaffold with such dignified benevolence, arrived safe in London. This gentleman is a native of Ireland, and of an ancient and very respectable family in the county of Longford, where he inherited a handsome patrimony ; but, having some years ago embraced the Roman Catholic communion, settled in Paris.

The vessel of the late Mr. Ramsey, to sail against wind and tide, has lately been tried, and was found to sail four knots an hour. The following is the principle upon which it moves ; A pump of two feet diameter, wrought by a steam-engine, forces a quantity of water up through the keel. The valve is then shut by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forces the water through a channel or pipe of about six inches square, lying above and parallel to the keelson, out at the stern, under the rudder, which has a less dip than usual to permit the exit of the water. The impetus of the water, forced through the square channel, against the exterior water, acts as an impelling power upon the vessel.

Thursday

*Thursday 28.*

No news of any kind arrived yesterday from the Continent. We are happy to find by the accounts from the ports, that the British trade

suffers less than was apprehended from the privateers of the enemy; and that many of the latter have already been picked up by our cruisers.

**SHERIFFS** appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1793.

*Berkshire.* Tho. Goodlake, of Barton Regis, esq.

*Bedfordshire.* Tho. Crosse, of Bramlingham, esq.

*Bucks.* Francis Peter Mallet, of Chalfont St. Peters, esq.

*Cumberland.* Tho. Pattenfon, of Melvervy, esq.

*Ceshire.* John Egerton, of Oulton, esq.

*Cambridge and Huntingdon.* Thomas Cole, of Doddington, esq.

*Derbyshire.* Wm. Barber, of Fremington, esq.

*Dorsetshire.* James Frampton, of Moreton, esq.

*Derbyshire.* Sacheverell Pole, of Radbourn, esq.

*Essex.* Staines Chamberlayne, of Hatfield Broad Oak, esq.

*Gloucester.* Chr. Codrington of Doddington, esq.

*Herts.* Geo. Will. Prescott, of Theobalds, esq.

*Herefordshire.* J. Keytall, of Bourton Court, esq.

*Kent.* Geo. Norman, of Bromley Common, esq.

*Leicestershire.* J. Noon, of Bourton on the Wolds, esq.

*Lanc.* Rich. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, esq.

*Merionethshire.* J. Hanbury Williams, of Holbroke, esq.

*Northumb.* Hen. Collingwood, of Lilburn, esq.

*Northampton.* J. Dryden, of Canons Ashby, esq.

*Norfolk.* Edward Roger Pratt, of Rylton, esq.

*Nottinghamshire.* Hon. Rich. Lumley Saule, of Rufford.

*Oxfordshire.* John Cailloud, of Aston, esq.

*Rutlandshire.* Tho. Barfoot, of Ayton, esq.

*Shropshire.* John Corbett, of Sunden, esq.

*Somersetshire.* Sam. Bailward, of Horfington, esq.

*Stafford.* G. Molineux, of Wolverhampton, esq.

*Suffolk.* George Doughty, of Leiston, esq.

*Southampton.* Sir George Iveson Tapps, of Hinton Admiral, Bart.

*Surrey.* J. Hodsdon Durand, of Carshalton, esq.

*Sussex.* Tho. Richardson, of Warminghurst, esq.

*Warwickshire.* Evelyn Shirley, of Easington, esq.

*Worcestershire.* Sam. Steward, of Stone, esq.

*Wiltshire.* J. Gaisford, of Westwood and Iford, esq.

*Wiltshire.* Rich. Hen. Beaumont, of Whitley, esq.

#### SOUTH WALES.

*Cardiff.* J. Williams, of Wrennalt, esq.

*Pembroke.* John Higgon, of Scolton, esq.

*Cardigan.* Tho. Lloyd, of Bronwydd, esq.

*Glamorgan.* John Lucas, of Stout Hall, esq.

*Brecon.* John Lloyd, of Abernalt, esq.

*Radnor.* Wm. Symonds, of Glascomb, esq.

#### NORTH WALES.

*Anglesea.* Evan Lloyd, of Maes y Porth, esq.

*Gwynedd.* William Owen, of Pencraig, esq.

*Merioneth.* Will. J. Lenthal, of Ucheldret, esq.

*Montgomery.* David Pugh, of Brynderwen, esq.

*Denbighshire.* Edw. Eytton, of Eytton Hall, esq.

*Llanc.* Richard Puleston, of Llanelli, esq.

**SHERIFF** appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the Year 1793.

*Cornwall.* Fr. Glanville, of Catchfrench, esq.

### CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1793.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDDLESEX.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon. J. Buller.	J. C. Justice. B. Peryn.	L. C. Bacon. B. Thomson.	J. Gould. B. Hotham.	J. Ashurst. J. Heath.	J. Wilson. J. Grole.
Frid. Mar. 1.				Hertford		
Monday 4.			Northampt.	Chelmsford		Reading
Wednesday 6.					Winchester	Oxford
Friday 8.			Oakham			
Saturday 9.	Lancaster	Aylebury	Line. & City		Sarum	Worce & City
Monday 11.				Malden		
Wednesday 13.		Bedford				
Thursday 14.			Nott & Town		Dorchester	Stanford
Saturday 16.		Huntingdon.	Derby			
Monday 18.	York & City			E. Grimstead	Exon & City	
Tuesday 19.		Cambridge				Shrewsbury
Thursday 21.			Leic. & Port	Kingston		
Friday 22.		Thetford				
Saturday 23.					Launceston	Hereford
Monday 25.			Coventry			
Tues. 26.			Warwick			
Wednesday 27.		Bury St. Ed.				
Thursday 28.					Taunton	Moomouth
Saturday 30.						Glou. & City

Vol. LXII. p. 1219. The following circumstances refute the generally-received opinion, both in England and France, that Lady Edward Fitzgerald is nearly related to the *ad-vant* Duke of Orleans:—It was part of the excellent plan, laid down by Madame Genlis, for the education of the young Princess of Orleans, that she should have some young person to share with her the advantages of tuition, that emulation might be excited, and the habits of society rendered familiar by the earliest experience. In a little village, between Whitchurch and Southampton, she was detained, several years since, by accident, for one night; and it was there that, from some circumstances not exactly stated, she was induced to adopt a beautiful child, of very poor parents, for the purpose of this involuntary assistance in her plan of education. The Duchess of Orleans was not then separated from the Duke, or, at least, not so far but that they conferred together on the education of their children. She received the child with fondness equal to that of Madame Genlis, and gave her the name of *Pamela*. Why it was always hinted that this child was related to M. d'Orleans, is not told; but it may be depended upon, that Pamela was legitimately born of English parents, and that it is her who has recently become Lady Edward Fitzgerald.

Vol. LXIII. p. 93. Mrs. Robinson was educated in the Calvinistic doctrines, and continued in that persuasion till within a few years of her decease. With the greater part of mankind opinions formed in youth, and matured by time, are indissoluble. Mrs. R. did not, as she advanced in years, lay aside her reasoning faculties, but exerted them to the last. The result was, a gradual change of opinion; the *peculiar doctrines*, which were before the *fine qua non* of salvation, became in her mind derogatory to the character of a just and merciful God. Being naturally of a benevolent heart and extensive charity, she found her creed at variance with the ideas she had formed of justice and equity and abandoned it. She was a woman of uncommon sensibility and penetration, accompanied with a sound judgment. She was in temper mild and generous, which rendered her beloved by all her acquaintance while living, and lamented now dead. Charitable almost to a fault, the poor of her neighbourhood will deplore her loss; her children have lost an affectionate mother, and her husband a virtuous and amiable companion.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. **T**HE Lady of — Dixon, esq. of  
29. Spilby, Linc. two male children.

30. At his house in Portman-square, the Lady of Col. Harper, a daughter.

*Lately*, in Powis-place, the Lady of Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq. a daughter.

The Lady of Edw. Coke, esq. of Longford, M.P. for Derby, a son and heir.

Mrs. Incledon, wife of Mr. I. of garden theatre, two daughters.

Feb. 3. The Lady of Wm. Wond of Bury St. Edmund's, a son and hei

5. The Lady of the Rev. Mr. Tw of Little Casterton, co. Linc. two da

9. At his house in Great Cumberl the Lady of Wm. Bushby, esq. a son.

At his house in Welbeck-street, dish-square, the Lady of Capt. Blais,

13. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Mr of Paris, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T the hotel of the British  
22. sador to the Court of Capt. Foute, of the royal navy, to M Herries, daughter of Sir Rob. H., bar Mr. Edwards, of New Bond-street Chapman, of Exton, co. Rutland.

27. Mr. Arthur Windus, of the sice, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Queen-

28. Mr. Charles Latham, jun. of Mowbray, to Miss Sarah Healey, c co. Leicester.

31. Samuel Knipe, esq. of Epsom Sampson, dau. of the late Jas. S. esq.

At Lisbon, Mr. Robert Smith, ju Paul's Church-ya. to Miss Bowden. c

T. B. Luxmoore, esq. to Miss Cai both of Okehampton.

*Lately*, Sir Bouchier Wray, bart A. Osborne, youngest daughter of Tho. O. esq. of Monk's-hill, co. Gl

Mr. Moody, brother to Samuel M Queen-square, Bloomsbury, to Miss

Rev. Tho. Methold, rector of S Aspal and Wetherensel, co. Suffolk

Maria Turner, of Stoke-hall, in san At Aylesbury, Bucks, Mr. Tho.

to Miss A. Gouge, both of that plac By special licence, at Summer-

seat of Mr. Rowley), Henry Stev M. P. for the borough of Longfor

Hon. Miss Pakenham, eldest dau the late Lord Longford.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, to Miss Wyr of Holt, co. Lincoln.

Feb. 2. Mr. Geo. Hodgson, nephe H. coroner of the county of Midd

Miss Eliza Tebbs, second daugh. of T. knt. one of the sheriffs of Londe

Rich. Hole, esq. of Okehampton Mary Melhuish, daughter of Rev.

of Witheridge. 3. Rev. Sam. Sadler, vicar of San Miss Parsons, daughter of the late

P. rector of Brimfield, co. Glouce 4. At Bath, Wm. Russell, esq. o

to Miss Packington, daughter of Si Perrott P. of Westwood, in same c

By special licence, Matthew G of Jersey, to Miss Grace Franklan

est daughter of the late Admiral Si F. bart.

Robert Selby, esq. of Argyle Miss Talbot, sister to the Earl of St

At Sutton Coldfield, Rev. Edmund Williamson, rector of Campton, co. Bedford, to Miss Riland, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. B. R. late rector of Sutton Coldfield.

5. Rev. Mr. Forster, of Ayston, co. Rutland, to Miss Goodfellow, of North Luffenham, in the same county.

6. Mr. Wm. Crisp, ribbon-weaver, of Fetter-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Collinson;—also, Mr. J. Bulmer, linen-draper, of White-chapel, to Miss Agnes Collinson, sister of the aforesaid, and both daughters of Mr. Edw. C. of Lombard-street.

7. Mr. George Conch, attorney, to Miss Williams, both of Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

At Ludbroke, co. Warwick, Rev. Henry Cafe, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Morewood, of Alfreton-hall, co. Derby, relict of Geo. M. esq.

Mr. Smitheman, of Dagenham, Essex, to Miss Esther Seager, daughter of John S. esq. of Greenwich.

8. At Newtown Linford, co. Leicester, Rev. Mr. Cornthwaite, curate of Ratby and Newtown, to Mrs. Trueman, widow.

12. Mr. James Scott, to Miss Snaith, both of Vauxhall.

Thomas King, esq. of Cossington, to Miss Arnold, of Loughborough.

19. John Charles Middleton, esq. of Hinton Ampner, Hants, to Miss Charlotte Beckford, of Portman-square.

At Low Layton, Mr. John Pickering, merchant, of Watling-street, to Miss A. Wood, of Layton-stone.

20. By special licence, the Hon. Thomas Windsor, brother to the Earl of Plymouth, a captain in the royal navy, to Miss Bagnall, dau. of John B. esq. of Early-court, Berks.

21. Anthony Bushby Bacon, esq. of Glamorganshire, near Cardiff, to Miss Ramsbottom, of Aldersgate-street.

Mr. Waters, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Fielding, you. daugh. of the late Admiral F.

Richard Samler, esq. of Bridge street, to Miss S. Law, of Leeds, in Yorkshire.

#### DEATHS.

1792. **A**T Bombay, Dr. Alex. Grant July 12. Clugston, surgeon-general to the army on that establishment.

Dec. . . At Port-Royal, in Jamaica, Capt. Dubson, of the 20th regiment.

2. At Jamaica, Capt. Bateman, of the 10th regiment.

1793. Jan. 3. At Vienna, in his 65th year, Field-marshal Lieutenant Baron Wallis, colonel proprietor of a regiment of cuirassiers, knight of the order of Maria Theresa, and governor-general of Croatia.

15. At Munich, in Bavaria, Hugh Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh; born in 1756; and married, in 1780, to Apollonia, daughter of the late Lord Langdale. The barony and estates descend to his Lordship's brother, Charles. He had been, for the latter years

of his life, a sufferer by many disorders, chiefly the gout. About ten years since, he was reckoned among the finest young men of the day, for accomplishments and figure. Soon afterwards, he was seized with a fit of the gout, unusually violent and long, and had ever since been nearly a cripple. His long residence abroad, and the adherence of the family to the Catholic persuasion, by which they are kept from parliament, have prevented their being much known; but their estates are very ample.

23. Rev. Mr. Whitehurst, rector of Hop-ton Wafers, co. Salop.

At Lichfield, Rev. John Harrison, vicar of Penn, Hamerwich, and Wichnor.

24. Aged about 70, John Neale, esq. of Allesley-park, co. Warwick, a few years since sheriff of that county, and formerly colonel of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards. He succeeded his brother, Joseph Mac Pherson Neale, in that estate, who had been likewise colonel of a company in the same regiment. He was endowed with great natural humour, and was a warm and steady friend where he professed friendship. He was the last of the line of the Neales situated at Allesley, who had long possessed that place and its extensive manor.

At her house in Essex, in her 76th year, Mrs. Eliz. Nicholls, relict of Geo. N. esq.

25. At Norton, to the great grief of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and in the prime of life, after a short illness, Miss Hogg, sister of John H. esq. of Norton, co. Durham.

In Brook-street, Bath, Mrs. Rooper, relict of Godolphin R. esq.

26. At Cheltenham, Geo. Monck Berkeley, esq. of the Inner Temple, LL. B. only son of Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury, and editor of the "Literary Relicks," reviewed vol. LIX, pp. 154, 237.

In her 68th year, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, Mrs. Mary Cheslyn, of Dyseworth, co. Leicester. Her friends greatly regret her death, which will be much felt by the poor.

27. At Wandsworth, Surrey, Mrs. Barchard, wife of John B. esq.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Christopher P. esq. of Milk-street.

After a long illness, Mr. W. Stevenson, tanner, and one of the aldermen of Stamford. He served the office of mayor in 1780; and his death is particularly regretted as a loss to the poor, for the relief he afforded them was not less than 50l. a-year. He was a punctual tradesman, and a truly honest man.

28. Mr. Jeremiah Hargrave, many years proprietor of the Rainbow coffee-house in Cornhill.

Mrs. Hawley, of the Swan inn at Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

Rev. W. Carr, vicar of Loseby, co. Leicester, and rector of Harleston, co. Northampton.

At

GENT. MAG. February, 1793.



At Appleby, Westmoreland, Jeremiah Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of the borough of Appleby, and one of the benchers of the hon. society of Grays-inn.

29. At his house, the corner of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. Edward Nicholson, linen-draper.

Rev. Coote Leicester, vicar of Hempsall, co. Norfolk.

At Islington, in her 74th year, Mrs. Mary Voyce.

At the same place, in his 75th year, Mr. Wm. Watson, nurseryman.

At his house on the Long-row, Nottingham, Mr. Lewis Allsop, draper, son of Mr. A. formerly an attorney at Loughborough, and brother of Lady Gordon, of Garendon-hall, co. Leicester.

30. At his chambers in Mitre-court, Temple, Andrew Parrot, esq. of Lacham, co. Middlesex.

After an illness of a few days, Mrs. Weatherall, wife of Mr. Thomas W. of Gainsborough. If universal benevolence can ensure the respect, and distinguished hospitality the gratitude of mankind; her memory will be honoured, in the town in which she lived, after her name is forgotten.

31. Mrs. Maynard, of Clapham.

Aged 77, John Garmonston, esq. of Lincoln.

Mr. Lucas, surgeon and apothecary, of Walton, co. Leicester.

At Nottingham, in his 71st year, Thomas Plowman, gent. deputy-registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham.

At Mr. North's, on Dulwich common, aged 60, Mr. Arthur Scafe, formerly an eminent brazier in Gracechurch-street.

*Lastly*, at his seat at Mepkin, in South Carolina, in his 70th year, the Hon. Henry Laurens, formerly president of the Continental Congress of America, and ambassador from thence to the United States of Holland. On his passage thither, he was captured by a British ship of war, and brought to England, where he was committed to the Tower, as a state prisoner, by the British Ministry, and remained so for fourteen months, when he was bailed. This was animated upon the news of the defeat of Earl Cornwallis at York town, in Virginia, where Mr. Laurens's son, a colonel in the American army, signalized himself in action, and drew up the terms of capitulation of the Earl and his army. What made this singular was, that Earl Cornwallis was then governor of the Tower of London, where Colonel Laurens's father was at the same time confined. Colonel Laurens was afterwards killed in action with the British in South Carolina, just at the close of the war, after having distinguished himself upon various occasions, so as to gain the rank of General, by the appointment of Congress, which he declined accepting. Two more disinterested characters than the father and son never appeared during the American war, as neither would receive either pay or

profit for their services. At the close of the war, Mr. Laurens, the father, retired, Cincinnati-like, to his country-seat, and refused all appointments of profit or honour. Mr. L's body, according to the directions of his will, was burnt to ashes two days after his death, in a fire kindled by eight favourite Negroes.

In the Massachusetts' colony, North America, aged 104, Mr. Michael Felletson; who, with a very trifling education, had most industriously explored the operations of Nature, and had written a very instructive tract on the law of animal growth.

At his villa near Orglet, in Franche Comte, M. Savary, who had written some very ingenious pieces, particularly "The Dangers of a Sedentary Life." He was the descendant of the celebrated Savary, translator of the Koran, author of an Arabic Dictionary, and other works of mental labour.

At Orgon, in Provence, M. Tissot, author of "Sketches of Society," "Modern Depravity," &c.

In Ireland, Richard Ld. Viscount Powerscourt. He was born in 1762, and succeeded to the title in 1788.

In Granby-row, Dublin, Col. Hugh Cane, M.P. for the borough of Tallagh.

Aged 106, Dennis O'Grady, of Thurles, co. Tipperary, farmer. He never experienced any very severe illness from his childhood, and retained his senses to the last. His wife is in her 84th year.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Cumyng, keeper of the Lyon records, and secretary, to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

At Exmouth, co. Devon, Mr. William-Christopher Barchard, son of Mr. B. of Wandsworth, in Surrey.

At Water Hill, co. York, in an advanced age, Sir Joseph Pennington, bart. His estate devolved to his son John, who, in 1783, was created Lord Muncaster.

At Everton, co. Bedford, the Rev. John Berridge, M.A. vicar of that place, and one of the preachers of Tottenham-court chapel.

In his 84th year, Joseph Hotts, esq. mayor of Carlisle, in his third mayoralty, and in the consummation of the peace for the county of Cumberland.

Much lamented, Mr. James Snagg, several years far. com. of the 14th regiment. He was also one of the medical gentlemen in the last voyage undertaken by the late celebrated Capt. Cook; and by whose joint endeavours the health of each respective ship's crew was so successfully preserved as to be almost unprecedented in the annals of nautical practice.

Rev. Mr. John Price, of Great Boughton, near Chester.

Aged 93, Mr. John Warbrick, of Lancaster, linen-draper, one of the corporation of that borough; he was spending the evening at a friend's house in good health and spirits, when he fell from his chair, and expired soon after.



Rev. Wm. Hill, a canon of Wells.

Within 24 hours of each other, three children of Mr. William Ryall, of Sunderland.

Mrs. Burbage, wife of Mr. B. printer of the Nottingham Journal.

At Lincoln, aged 102, the widow Pape.

At Lincoln, aged 92, the widow Butler.

Rev. D. Collins, master of the free-school at Tamworth, and vicar of Kingsbury and Drayton Bassett.

At Ripley-Green, in Surrey, aged 29, Miss Margaret Mildred.

At Kew, after a lingering illness, Mr. Aiton, superintendant of the royal botanical gardens at that place; of whom some further particulars shall be given.

At Illeworth, aged 77, Mr. James Tew, many years an eminent attorney in Lyon's-inn, and the oldest upon the list.

Feb. 1. At Kenton, near Exeter, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Polabek, wife of the Rev. Richard P. of Polabek in Cornwall, and late of Christ Church college, Oxford, to whose talents the publick owe many valuable literary works, most of which have been noticed in our preceding numbers. Mrs. P. was of the family of Warren. She has left issue a son and two daughters. With those delicate and amiable manners, that native sweetness of disposition, which conciliates affection and esteem, were blended in her the warmth and steadiness of friendship, and that compassionate feeling for distress, which exerts itself in active benevolence.

At his house in Cavendish-square, the right hon. William Walsman Barrington, viscount Barrington of Ardara, and baron Barrington of Newcastle—high titles. His lordship was born in 1717; married, September 1740, Mary daughter and heiress of Henry youngest son of Sir Salathiel Lovell, one of the twelve judges in the reign of Queen Anne, widow of Samuel, son and heir to William viscount Grimston. Her ladyship died in 1764, leaving no issue. His lordship had a pension of 2000*l.* per annum from government, which is lapsed; and Mr. Francis Barrington, eldest son of the late General Barrington, succeeds to the title and estates. He was a man of great worth and honour, and esteemed among the best-bred men of the age. He had formerly served his country in various stations of secretary at war, &c. but had for some years retired to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* with a select number of friends. He passed much of his time at his seat at Becket, in the vale of Berkshire; where the poor will greatly lament the loss of a liberal benefactor. He belonged fifty years to one club, of which he was the father. This club consists of the most respectable characters in the country, and is remarkably select. They are *bon vivants*, and much attached to the elegancies of the table. His death is extremely deplored by his intimates, who have lost a steadfast friend, and a most cheerful companion.

2. At Bath, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Lord Viscount Tracy, D.D. Viscount and Baron Tracy of Rathconle, co. Dublin, and warden of All Souls College. His lordship's very benevolent disposition and integrity of heart had engaged him the esteem and affection of all who knew him, and particularly that of the society in which he so long presided. In some of the public papers he has been called John Leigh. His elder brother took the name of Leigh, but the warden never did. It has been said in others that he left a considerable legacy to his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Hemus; but he had no relation of that name; and besides, no will has been yet found, in consequence of which his property will devolve to his brother, Henry, now Viscount Tracy, who has since obtained the royal licence to assume the surname, and bear the arms, of Leigh only, and the hon. Mrs. Frances Tracy.

At Pointer's Grove, Totteridge, co. Herts, Mrs. Williams, relict of Edw. Williams, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple, barrister.

Suddenly, at Ilington, aged 78, Robert Hodgson, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Douglas, carpenter of his Majesty's ship Victory. A warrant, appointing him builder of Halifax-yard, came down the morning of his death.

At Spilby, co. Linc. Mr. John Enderby.

At Lisbon, in a deep decline, in her 20th year, Miss Emma Grosvenor, youngest daughter of Tho. G. esq. of Swell-court, co. Somerset, and of Walthamstow, Essex, M.P. for Chester, and brother to Lord G.

3. On Richmond-green, Mrs. Swinden, relict of Rev. Samuel Francis S.

At Langtest, aged 62, Robert Lambert.

4. Rev. Thomas Boyce, M.A. rector of Worlingham Magna cum Parva, co. Suffolk, and chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Buckridge, wife, forty years, of the Rev. Theo. Buckridge, master of St. John's hospital. Her delights were in her domestic occupations, which she attended to with an assiduity seldom practiced. She brought up thirteen children, eleven of whom she lived to bury (see vol. LX. p. 286). She was the daughter of Josiah Durant, late rector of Hiale, and sister to the present rector, and of Geo. Durant, of Tong-castle, esq. deceased, lately member of parliament for Evesham.

5. At Malden, in Essex, Thomas Pigott, esq. of that town, formerly an officer in the first regiment of dragoon-guards.

In Worcester, — Giles, esq. an alderman of that corporation, who served the office of mayor in 1752.

At his father's house in Albemarle-street, in his 8th year, Lord — Murray, third son of the Duke of Athol.

Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Robert C. Jan. of Queen's-parade, Brandon-hill, Brnt. I.

6. At Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 72, John Jackson, esq. late of Hatton-garden.

Aged 92, Mary Ball, of Langtoft.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Wm. W. of Lewisham-hill, Blackheath.

7. Mrs. Margaret Davics, sister of the Rev. Richard D. rector of Highclere, Hants.

At his apartments in St. James's-palace, Sir Wm. Hillman, knt. second clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.

At Walworth, after a long illness, Mrs. Ashmore, wife of Mr. Peter A. brush maker, on Snow hill.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-squa. Wm. Balfour, esq. late of the Board of Revenue at Madras.

At Ripley Green, in Surrey, aged 40, Mr. Richard White.

8 At Market Orton, co. Rutland, Mr. Thomas Hopkinson, deservedly regretted by all his friends and acquaintance.

At Hallaton, co. Leic. Leonard Vowe, esq.

10. At her house in Durham-place, Hackney-road, Mrs. Patience Hinds, an elderly maiden lady, much esteemed and respected by all her friends and acquaintance.

At Glenfield, co. Leic, aged 74, Mrs Lilley, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Glenfield, Braunston, and Kirby. More than a common tribute of respect is due to the memory of this amiable woman from those most immediately connected with her.

11. At Loughborough, co Leicester, much respected, Mrs. Shaw, sister of Mr. Cumberland, of Leicester, hosier.

At Little Green, Sussex, Mrs. Phipps, widow of Tho. P. esq. of Heywood, Wilts.

12. At his house on Weston green, Surrey, aged 88, Geo. Jarvis, esq.

At Leicester, Mrs. Firmadge, wife of Mr. F. of that place.

Rev. John Jones, rector of Hanwood, and curate of Preston-Gubbals, near Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. M. bricklayer, of Enfield.

In his 70th year, Jn. Walkinshaw Crawford, esq. of Crawfordland.—The estate of Crawfordland has been transmitted from father to son, all of the name of John, for 22 generations.

13. Alex. Duncan, esq. of Camberwell.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mr. Bridger, surgeon.

14. Capt. Ferguson, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich-hospital.

Aged 22, Mr. Galfridus James M'George, attorney at law, of Scarborough.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 89th year, Mr. Wormsighton; a respectable man.

14. Early this morning, in his 66th year, in his house in Chatham-place, Brass Crosby, esq. alderman for the ward of Bread-street; president of the royal hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, governor of the Irish Society, vice-president of the London Workhouse, and chairman of the four principal city committees, viz. 1. the City and Bridge-house estates; 2. the Thames Navigation; 3. the Control over the Coal and Corn meters; 4. General Purposes; a trustee (as one of

the senior aldermen) for Greenwich hospital, Wilson's charity, &c. &c.; in the commission of the peace for Kent, and chairman of the quarter sessions of the Eastern division of that county. Mr. C. was born at Stockton upon Tees in 1725, and bred to the profession of the law; but came early in life to London, where he practised several years as an attorney, first in the Little Minories, and about 1752 removed to Seething lane. He laid the foundation of his ample fortune by marrying the rich widow of a taylor and salesman, who had united to his other trades the more profitable employment of a dealer in seamen's tickets. On her death Mr. C. married the widow of Mr. Cooke, who had acquired a handsome competency as collar-maker to the Office of Ordnance. In 1758 he was elected one of the common-council for Tower ward; in 1760 purchased for 3,600l. the office of city remembrancer, which in 1761 he was permitted to sell again; in 1764 was a volunteer candidate for the office of sheriff, and obtained it; and in February 1765 was without opposition chosen alderman of the ward of Bread-street. In the parliament which met in 1765, he was returned for the borough of Honiton; at the general election for London in 1774 was an unsuccessful candidate; and again in 1784, when, on the death of alderman Bull, he singly opposed Mr. Watson. He was elected lord mayor, Sept. 24, 1770; and, in his address of thanks, clapping his hand on his heart, he assured his fellow citizens, "that, at the risque of his life, he would protect them in their just privileges and liberties." That this profession was not a mere parade of words, was evinced by his conduct in March 1771, in the case of the proclamation against Wheble and other printer. The present worthy Chamberlain, it will be recollected, completely baffled every attempt to implicate him in the censure. Mr. Oliver was committed to the Tower; and Mr. C. (then lord mayor) was ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms; but, on his spiritedly observing, that, "if any offences had been committed, he was the greatest offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office;" an order was signed for his commitment to the Tower, permitting him, however, to sleep that night at the Mansion-house. It appears from our vol. XLII. p. 139, where this transaction is fully detailed, that lord North and Mr. Fox (who were not then looked up to as Champions of the *Friends of Freedom*) experienced on that occasion some particular mortifications. The thanks of the court of common-council were given to the lord mayor, and to the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, "for having supported on this important occasion the liberties of the corporation, and for having defended the constitution." During the time of

of his imprisonment, the lord mayor was honoured with the freedom of the city of Worcester and the town of Bedford; with addresses from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; from the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton; from the common-council of almost every ward in the city of London, and from many patriotic clubs. The parliament was prorogued on the 23d of July; when the lord mayor, being released of course, was carried from the Tower to the Mansion-house with every possible mark of the approbation of his fellow-citizens; and, after the expiration of his mayoralty, was again rewarded by the thanks of the corporation, and a cup of gold in value (vol. XLII. p. 44). He received a few days after a more substantial reward. Mrs. Tetterfall, the widow of a late rector of Gatton, lady in her own right (by the gift of her father James Mead, wine merchant, of London, who purchased it in 1753,) of the manor of Cheltesfield Court, Kent, an excellent woman, and possessed of a jointure from her former husband of 1000*l.* a year, bestowed on him her hand and fortune, Feb. 9, 1772, (ib. p. 99); and after a happy union of one and twenty years, survives to lament his loss. He was elected president of Bridewell and Bethlehem in 1772, on the death of alderman Kennett, and governor of the Irish Society, on the death of alderman Alsop, in 1785. Mr. Crosby has left no issue; but two of his sisters are living. One of them was married, March 27, 1771, to captain Brown, master of a vessel in the Sunderland trade (vol. XLI. p. 191). Mrs. Brookes, of the Fox in Kingland road, is another. To these two sisters, and to the representatives of a deceased brother and sister, we understand, the bulk of the alderman's fortune (about 12,000*l.* being given in specific legacies) is bequeathed, in four shares, by a will made in 1784. His activity as a magistrate, and his strict attendance on the variety of public stations which he filled, are almost proverbial. Possessed of an uncommon degree of patience, integrity, and sagacious penetration, few men have ever been better qualified to preside at a public meeting; and his eminent abilities and independent spirit will long be remembered to his honour. His speech to admiral Keppel, on presenting him with the freedom of London, is printed in vol. L. p. 49. He was buried, with great funeral pomp, on the 21st, in Cheltesfield church; the funeral being attended by all the aldermen who have passed the chair, the common-council of Broadstreet, and his neighbour Peter Perchard, esq. The body lay in state at Chatham-place; and the procession, consisting of 10 coaches and six, and the empty carriages of several of the mourners, was preceded by the two city marshals, and by the city sword-bearer, carrying the black sword of

state, used only on solemn occasions like the present.

15. At Harpsden court, near Henley, Oxford, in his 73d year, Tho. Hall, esq.; and, on the 22d, his remains were deposited in the burying-ground of the Dissenting meeting-house at Henley, near those of his friend and pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gainsborough.

16. At Bath, of a decline, Anna-Maria-Frances, the third wife of Philip Stowey, esq. formerly of Madras, now of Kenbury, co. Devon, and sister of John Sheldon, esq. F.R.S. professor of anatomy in the royal academy of arts. She was born Oct. 8, 1764; married Jan. 25, 1791; and was interred with the remains of her sister, the late Mrs. Stowey, in the chancel of the parish church of Exminster in Devon. She had no issue.

At Corby, co. Linc. Mr. Richard Kirke, an eminent tanner of that place, aged 58; who had acquired a considerable property by unremitting industry, and a strict punctuality, in a very extensive line of business.

At his house on Lower College-green, Bristol, Rev. Dr. Aylmer, prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of Bradford, Wilts.

In his 61d year, Rev. W. Fryer, rector of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York.

After a short illness, in Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, Mr. John Gold, secretary to St. George's hospital, and to the Hyde-park trust.

17. After a short illness, respected by all his acquaintance, Mr. Holmes, hosier, of Parliament-street, Nottingham.

At the Admiralty, the only son of Lord Arden.

Mr. Henry Holt, attorney at law, of Pallgrave-place, Temple-bar.

At Spenshamland, on his way from London to Berkeley, Rev. Dr. Ambrose Kent, rector of Sanderton, Bucks, and of Berkeley, co. Somerset.

18. Mrs. Beale, of Leicester, mother of Mr. Alderman B.

Aged 66, Mr. Walker, engraver; an artist of considerable merit. Some account of him shall be given in our next.

At Clapham, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. P. solicitor, in Basinghall-street.

19. At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas Farley, shipwright, one of the jurats of that town. He served the office of mayor eight times.

At Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, aged about 78, Mr. John Thorpe. He had been a schoolmaster there upwards of 40 years.

Mrs. Aspinall, an elderly lady, of Newark.

20. Dropped down dead at his banker's, Mr. Yvon Thomas, one of the directors of the London Assurance.

Mrs. Sarah Sandford, relict of Rev. Dan. S. LL.D. of Sandford, co. Salop.

Mr. Holland, of Chiswick, brother to the late Mr. H. of Drury-lane theatre, and father of Mr. Cha. H. of the Bath theatre.

At her son's house, in Cheapside, Mrs. Rybot.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Hunt; of which town he served the office of mayor in 1788.

Mr. Ireland, of Market Deeping. He fell down some steps in his granary, whereby his skull was fractured, and he died immediately.

Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Hooper, bookseller, in High Holborn; the well-known publisher of Captain Grose's *Antiquities*, and other works. He kept a shop some time in the Strand, and afterwards in Ludgate-street.

21. In Friday-street, Cheapside, Mr. Peter Bennett, one of the common-council of Bread-street ward.

At Kingswood, Bucks, aged 102, Mr. Robert Williams.

At Tottenham High-croft, Mr. John Guileman, formerly an eminent silk-weaver in Spital-fields, and brother and partner of Mr. Isaac G. of the same place.

23. At his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Goulston Bruere, *etq.*

24. At his apartments in Shure-lane, Temple-bar, Richard Holford, *esq.* of Ilford, brother to the Master in Chancery.

25. Mr. Richard Johnson, of Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**H**IS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appointed a colonel in the army, by a commission bearing date Nov. 19, 1782; also, colonel-commandant of the 10th (or Prince of Wales's own) regiment of light dragoons.

Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Loughborough, appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain, *vice* Lord Thurlow, resigned.

Rob. Graham, *esq.* of the Inner Temple, and John Anstruther, *esq.* of Lincoln's-inn, appointed, by the Prince of Wales, attorney and solicitor-general to his Royal Highness, *vice* Erskine and Pigott.

Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D.D. appointed dean of Canterbury, *vice* Buller, promoted to the see of Exeter.

Rev. Edward Walsby, D.D. appointed canon or prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Buckworth, dec.

Tho. Coxhead, *esq.* of Epping, co. Essex, knighted.

Mr. Daniel Cox, appointed chemist to his Majesty at Gloucester.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**M**R. Rolfe, appointed carpenter to the City of London; and Mr. Winck-

worth, carpenter to St. Paul's Cathedral; both *vice* Hall, dec.

Mr. John Addison Newman, keeper of Ludgate, elected keeper of the New Computer in Giltspur-street, *vice* Kirby, promoted to that of Newgate.

Mr. John Brooke, attorney, of Birmingham, elected coroner of the county of Warwick.

Capt. Wm. Locker, appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich-hospital, *vice* Ferguson, dec.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Tho. Clapham, B.A. Felkirk V. co. York, *vice* Marsden, resigned.

Rev. Robert Scott, M.A. East Cowton V. co. York.

Rev. John Temple, M.A. Ashwicken cum Lefiate RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Ireland, Frome-Selwood V. co. Somerset, *vice* Ross, bishop of Exeter, dec.; with the donative of New Church, in Frome-Woodlands.

Rev. Rob. Porteus, Bishop's Wickham R. Essex, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. John Jackson, M.A. Chedull R. co. Stafford.

Rev. John Jaques, M.A. Great Packington R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Gerard, elected Saturday monthly lecturer at St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange, and chaplain to the Ironmongers' almshouses in King-laud-road.

Rev. John Prettyman, Lincoln archdeaconry and precentorship, *vice* Gordon, dec.

Rev. Tho. Zouch, Seyringham R. in the East riding of Yorkshire, *vice* Allanson, dec.

Rev. John Calberd, LL.B. Whitstanton R. co. Essex.

Rev. Charles Sutton, B.D. Alberg R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Cole, dec.

Rev. Geo. Allerton, M.A. Malpas Lower R. in Cheshire, *vice* Townson, dec.

Rev. Julius Drake Brockman, Cheriton R. with Newington V. near Hythe, in Kent, *vice* Backhouse, dec.

Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, LL.B. Kirstead R. co. Norfolk.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. William Foxord Michell, M.A. of Oriel-college, Oxford, chaplain to Lord Craven, and rector of Throwleigh, co. Devon, to hold Lidford R. in same county.

Rev. Thomas Joller Hurst, M.A. to hold Carthy and Braceburgh RR. co. Lincoln.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from January 29 to February 19, 1793.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 857 } 1524	Males 937 } 1832
Females 667 }	Females 895 }
Whereof have died under two years old 525	
Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.	

{ Between }	2 and 5	160	50 and 60	189
	5 and 10	67	60 and 70	161
	10 and 20	53	70 and 80	88
	20 and 30	131	80 and 90	50
	30 and 40	188	90 and 100	7
	40 and 50	191	103	1

PRICES

**PRICES OF WHEAT**, from the Returns ending February 16, 1793.  
**First District, LONDON**, 5s. 4d. being 1d. less than our last report, p. 95.

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Middlesex	5	9		Salop	5	8	
Surrey	5	8		Hereford	5	4	
Hertford	5	7		Worcester	5	9	
Bedford	5	7		Warwick	6	0	
Huntingdon	5	4		Wilts	6	2	
Northampton	5	10		Berks	5	10	
Rutland	5	6		Oxford	5	6	
Leicester	5	10		Rucks	5	6	
Nottingham	6	1		Brecon	6	10	
Derby	6	5		Montgomery	6	1	
Stafford	5	11		Radnor	5	11	

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

Districts.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1 { Essex	5	6		Flint	6	11	
1 { Kent	5	2		Deubigh	6	8	
1 { Suffex	5	3		Anglesea	5	3	
2 { Suffolk	5	2		Carnarvon	6	1	
2 { Cambridge	4	10		Merioneth	7	5	
3 { Norfolk	5	1		Cardigan	6	9	
4 { Lincoln	5	3		Pembroke	4	8	
4 { York	5	0		Carmarth.	5	9	
5 { Durham	5	10		Glamorgan	7	2	
5 { Northumb.	5	1		Gloucester	6	1	
6 { Cumberl.	5	7		Somerset	6	6	
6 { Westmorl.	6	5		Monmouth	6	11	
7 { Lancashire	5	11		Devon	6	0	
7 { Cheshire	5	10		Cornwall	5	10	
				Dorset	6	1	
				Hants	5	10	

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 5s. 10d. Per quarter, 2l. 6s. 8d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 15s. 1d.

**AVERAGE PRICE**, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	3	7	4 —	1	19	9	7 —	2	6	8	10 —	2	10	1
2 —	2	0	10	5 —	2	2	4	8 —	2	12	7	11 —	2	8	10
3 —	2	0	1	6 —	2	8	4	9 —	2	5	2	12 —	2	6	8

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

**Jan. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).**

1. The Pirates—Who's the Dupe?
2. The Tempest—Harlequin's Invasion.
3. The Pirates—Tit for Tat.
4. Douglas—The Cheats of Scapin.
5. The Pirates—The Divorce.
7. The Regent—Harlequin's Invasion.
8. Belle's Stratagem—Harlequin's Invasion.
9. The Foundling—The Divorce. [Supper.
10. Much Ado about Nothing—No Song No
11. Know your own Mind—Cheats of Scapin.
12. The Pirates—Tit for Tat.
14. The Fugitive—Harlequin's Invasion.
15. The Pirates—The Divorce.
16. The Chances—Richard Cœur de Lion.
17. The School for Scandal—The Prisoner.
18. The Heiress—No Song No Supper.
19. The Pirates—The Cheats of Scapin.
21. Artaxerxes—The Ghost.
22. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruchio.
23. Cymon—The Deaf Lover.
25. Cymon—The Ghost.
26. Jane Shore—The Cheats of Scapin.
28. Cymon—The Liar.
29. The Gamester—The Divorce.
31. Cymon—Bon Ton.

**Feb. 1. Ditto—The Humourist.**

2. The Grecian Daughter—Virgin Unmask'd.
4. The Pirates—Tit for Tat.
5. Mourning Bride—No Song No Supper.
6. Cymon—The Apprentice.
7. The Fugitive—Richard Cœur de Lion.
8. Cymon—The First Floor. [per.
9. Mary Queen of Scots—No Song No Sup-
11. The Pirates—The Cheats of Scapin.
12. King John—No Song No Supper.
14. The Chapter of Accidents—Tit for Tat.
15. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
16. King Lear—The Cheats of Scapin.
18. The School for Scandal—The Prisoner.

**Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.**

1. Columbus—Harlequin's Museum.
2. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
3. Columbus—Ditto.
4. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
5. Columbus—Ditto.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
8. Columbus—Ditto.
9. The Cattle of Andalusia—Ditto.
10. Columbus—Ditto.
11. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
12. Columbus—Ditto.
14. The Distress'd Mother—Ditto.
15. Columbus—Ditto.
16. The Duenna—Hartford Bridge.
17. Columbus—Harlequin's Museum.
18. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
19. Columbus—Ditto.
21. The Orphan—Ditto.
22. Columbus—Ditto.
23. Notoriety—Ditto.
24. Columbus—Ditto.
25. Love in a Village—Ditto.
26. Columbus—Ditto.
28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. Every One has his Fault—The Farmer.
31. Ditto—Hartford Bridge.

**Feb. 1. Ditto—Ditto.**

2. Ditto—Harlequin's Museum.
4. Notoriety—Ditto.
5. Every One has his Fault—Ditto.
6. Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—Hartford Bridge.
8. Ditto—Harlequin's Museum.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Columbus—Ditto.
12. Every One has his Fault—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
16. Every One has his Fault—Harleq. Mus.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1793.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	Ditto 1726	3 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 778-9	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Ronds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	Englsh. Lot. Tick.	Irish Lot. Tick.	Loyal Debt.
27	Sunday	74 1/4	74 1/4 a 1/2			104														
28																				
29																				
30																				
1		76 1/4 75 1/4	7 1/2 a 3/4 75 1/4			105														
2																				
3	Sunday																			
4		74 1/2	74 1/2 a 3/4																	
5																				
6		74 1/4	73 1/4 a 3/4																	
7		74 1/4	73 1/4 a 3/4																	
8		74 1/4	73 1/4 a 3/4																	
9		73	72 1/2 a 72																	
10	Sunday																			
11		71 1/2	72 a 71			106 1/2														
12																				
13																				
14		71 1/4	70 1/2 a 3/4																	
15		72 1/4	71 1/2 a 1/2																	
16		72 1/2	71 1/2 a 72																	
17	Sunday																			
18		74	74 a 72 1/4																	
19																				
20		73 1/4	72 1/2 a 71 1/2																	
21		72 1/2	71 1/2 a 3/4																	
22		72 1/4	71 1/2																	
23		72 1/2	71 1/2 a 1/4																	
24	Sunday																			
25		72 1/2	71 1/2																	
26		73 1/2	71 1/2 a 72 1/4			102														

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

BRANSCOMB and BISH, Stock-Brokers, No. 4, Cornhill.



# the Gentleman's Magazine ;

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 and LONGITUDES; PAINTED GLASS; STALS; ARMS; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in February, 1793.
1	S brisk	29, 10	46	overcast, heavy rain P. M.
2	S moderate	26	44	overcast, heavy rain P. M.
3	S moderate	28, 96	46	white clouds, rain at night
4	S moderate	29, 4	43	white clouds, fair without sun
5	S calm	26	42	frost, rain at night
6	W moderate	40	44	white clouds, fair day and night
7	W calm	43	43	frost, clear and sun, hail-storms and rain at night
8	S moderate	40	45	black clouds, showers
9	SW calm	60	44	black clouds, rain and hail storms
10	W brisk	25	42	black clouds, hail storms and showers
11	NW brisk	55	41	black clouds, showers [night
12	W brisk	29	45	white and black clouds, cold gusty day, rain at
13	NW calm	66	47	overcast, rain at night
14	S calm	50	46	black clouds, sun in the day, showers at night
15	S moderate	45	44	blue sky, sun, bright star-light night
16	NW calm	73	43	frost, sun, and pleasant
17	S calm	94	41	frost, clear sky, rain at night
18	W calm	54	44	black sky, fair day and night
19	W calm	85	44	obscure sky, sun and pleasant
20	S calm	84	45	obscure sky, sun and pleasant
21	S moderate	80	46	obscure sky, cold gusty day without sun
22	S moderate	92	47	obscure, gloomy dark day, no sun
23	W calm	90	49	clear sky, rain all the afternoon
24	W moderate	30, 00	49	speckled sky, sun A. M. gloomy P. M.
25	SW brisk	29, 60	51	black clouds, dark and cold, rain at night
26	W brisk	75	46	white clouds, fair and gloomy
27	S brisk	59	59	dark sky, rain P. M.
28	S calm	68	57	clear sky, sun and pleasant

8. Aurora Borealis at night.—9. A hurricane in the evening after very heavy rain, attended with violent hail-storms and showers of rain.—12. Filberts in bloom.—15. Streams of light in the East.—19. Thermometer stood at 80° out of doors about one o'clock. The bees sporting about out of their hives.—23. A very fiery horizon at sunset.—25. An eclipse of the moon, but neither moon or star visible.

Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 5-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 3-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1793.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.	Weather in Mar. 1793.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.
21	cloudy	21
22	rain	22
23	rain and hail	23
24	cloudy	24
25	fair	25
26	fair	26
27	fair	27
28	cloudy	28
29	fair	29
30	fair	30
31	cloudy	31
32	cloudy	32
33	cloudy	33

W. CARY, Optician.

181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T M E

T. H. E.

*Gentleman's Magazine:*

For MARCH, 1793.

THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART I.

*Lichfield, March 5.*

OUR correspondent A. B. p. 101, has requested to know, whether the decision, said lately to have taken place, be true, by which the founder's kin are fellowships of All Souls d. I am sorry I cannot satisfy his enquiry. I have the archbishop of Canterbury confirmed a decree, which Cornwallis had made, to the effect of fellows to be elected on their relationship to the founder, whether the visitor can claim a privilege to alter or annul the statutes of the college according to his pleasure, as I do not believe in the foundation, and have no archives of that society, I cannot be said to know; and cannot presume either to confirm or reverse his determination. I have an authentic document in my possession, which gives rise to two decisions of the House of Commons and Wake, I can assure that the present visitor has exercised a power of great characters above the common. The paper to which has been transcribed for the benefit of your academical friends, is in yours, F. H.

His communication shall appear in the next number. The two letters which are for the present more proper for the enquirer's purpose. EDIT.

*London, March 6.*

In an enquiry in p. 101, I inform A. B. that the decision relative to the fellowships of All Souls College, Oxford, of which it was said would actually take place: to the extent of excluding the founder's kindred.

It is now, I believe, upwards of half a year since I was present at Doctors Commons, when this cause came on to be heard; I cannot therefore, at this distance of time, promise a very accurate statement: but, should my detail prove incorrect, it may perhaps be the means of stimulating some person, better informed, to give your correspondent a more perspicuous and correct account.

From the argument of the learned advocate it appears, that archbishop Chicheley, anno 1438, obtained a grant from king Henry VI. for founding the college of All Souls, in Oxford, and by which he was also empowered to make statutes and ordinances for the regulation of his foundations: that by one of the ordinances (made in pursuance of the authority delegated to him by such grant) he directed, that, in all elections of persons to the fellowships in All Souls College, regard should be first had to those who claimed to be of his kindred, *si qui tales sint*, without limitation as to time or number, or any other restriction whatsoever: that he prescribed an oath to be taken by all the members of his foundation; one of the articles of which was, that the person so sworn "should abide by the statutes of Chicheley;" and he appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, visitor of his college, and interpreter of the statutes.

That the college, in conformity with the will of their founder, in all elections, had regard to the claim of kindred, as by the statutes they were enjoined; until, by long experience, they found that the claims of consanguinity, and the remoteness of the period from which the candidates had to trace their descent, rendered their situation peculiarly irksome, inasmuch as it was extremely difficult to ascertain, with any degree of precision, who was most nearly related and best qualified to succeed; and that their elections were greatly hindered thereby.

thereby. That, to obviate this difficulty, in the year 1776. they had recourse to their visitor (archbishop Cornwallis), and represented to him the inconveniences they laboured under; at the same time praying, that he would endeavour to apply a remedy.

That, in consequence of this application, the archbishop, as visitor of the college and interpreter of the statutes, made a decree, that, thenceforth, the number of fellows to be admitted on claim of kindred, should be limited to twenty; and that, on any future vacancy, (twenty persons related to the founder being at the time of such vacancy fellows of the said college,) the college should proceed to the election, without paying any regard to the claim of consanguinity, and unshackled by any other restraint.

That a vacancy afterwards happening at a time when twenty persons of the founder's kindred were in possession of fellowships in the college, a gentleman not related to archbishop Chicheley, and a gentleman claiming to be of his kindred, offered themselves candidates; and that the college, agreeably to the regulation made by archbishop Cornwallis's decree, elected the gentleman not related to the founder.

On this election, the validity of the decree was first called in question; and the chancellor of the university, whose province it was to decide between the parties, gave his opinion, that the archbishop, in making the decree, had exceeded his authority, and that the consanguineous person ought to have been elected.

From this decision the college appealed to their visitor; and, on this appeal, the then attorney-general (Macintosh), Dr. Lawrence, and some other gentlemen, were engaged as advocates on behalf of the college; and the (then solicitor now) attorney general (Sir John Scott), his brother Dr. Scott, and some other gentlemen, were advocates for the relative of the founder; who severally proceeded to adduce such arguments as they conceived best adapted to the interest of their respective clients; and, after his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the (then) chief baron Eyre, the first commissioner of the great seal, and Dr. Wynne, judge of the court of delegates, had heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, it was determined, that the archbishop's decree was valid; and it was accordingly by

this decision fully ratified and confirmed.

The arguments made use of by the advocates for the founder's kindred went chiefly to shew, that the college ought to be bound by the statutes of their founder; inasmuch as they were severally sworn to abide by such statutes, &c. And those adduced on behalf of the college may be found in Judge Blackstone's "*Traacts on Consanguinity*," and in "*Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*," title COLLEGES; wherein are detailed the arguments made use of on a similar occasion, relative to Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham. I am, sir, your humble servant,  
J. K. . . . H.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

IN compliance with the renewed request of A. B. respecting the late cause concerning the election of a fellow at All Souls college in Oxford, I here, with as much brevity and correctness as I can, transmit to you the state of that question, together with its determination.

The matter came on for hearing at Doctors Commons on July 24, 1792, before the archbishop of Canterbury, whose assessors on this occasion were the lord commissioner Eyre, and Sir William Wynne, dean of the Aches. The case stated was this. On Nov. 3, 1791, an election took place of three fellows of All Souls college; there were eleven candidates, four of whom were of founder's kin; the warden and fellows elected Edward Cooper, Edward Dawkins, and John Henry Newbold; the two former of kin, the latter not so.

Mr. J. Whalley Master, one of those gentlemen rejected, appealed to the archbishop, as "visitor and interpreter of the statutes," complaining of the election of J. H. Newbold as not being of kin; asserting his own kindred\*, and alleging that the statutes of Chichele, the founder of the college, expressly directed that, in elections, the candidates of the blood and lineage of the founder should principally, and before all others, be preferred.

The warden and fellows contended that they had other laws besides the statutes of Chichele, of equal weight; for that the archbishops of Canterbury, as "co-founders," in pursuance of authority velted in them by the charter of

\* His kindred was not denied.

foundation and by the statutes of their founder, had given injunctions and ordinances, which became part of the general laws by which they were governed; that archbishop Cornwallis, by injunction, dated May 21, 1777, had ordained, that, so long as they had ten fellows who had been admitted on their claim of founder's kin, they should not be bound to prefer such candidates as made that claim; that, notwithstanding this injunction, they had at the last election (though they felt themselves under no legal necessity of attending to the claim of any founder's kinsman) elected two out of four candidates who had presented pedigrees of their lineage and consanguinity to the founder.

It was replied, on the part of Mr. Master, that the charter, or rather license, of incorporation, did not, and indeed could not, give power to the visitors to make ordinances repugnant to original statutes of the founder.

The following was the archbishop's sentence:

His Grace, having heard the advocates, counsel, and proctors, on both sides; and having seen and considered the injunction of archbishop Cornwallis; and finding, that, by the charter of incorporation of this college, power is given to the successors of archbishop Chichele, to make statutes and ordinances for the government of this college; and construing this power to be a power to make statutes not repugnant to the statutes of archbishop Chichele, but *secundum ordinationum seriem*, to enforce, explain, and adapt, from time to time, the statutes of the said archbishop Chichele to the circumstances produced by a fluxion of time, materially affecting the general scope and meaning of the said statutes, and his foundation in general, in order to reconcile as far as may be the whole of such statutes, and to preserve the general plan of his foundation, and the integral and separate parts of it, thereby to give stability to the whole body of the said statutes and the whole of the said foundation; and, judging this injunction to be a good execution of the said power, and that the same is a prudent and necessary provision, in respect of the rapid increase of those of the blood of the founder having a direct tendency to exclude the order of scholars from the said foundation, and, consequently, all probation of fellows in the said college, contrary to the plain intent of the said archbishop Chi-

chele; and therefore approving of, and ratifying, and confirming, the said injunction; and the said injunction, if valid, concluding against the present appeal; by his interlocutory decree, having the force and effect of a definitive sentence in writing, pronounced against the present appeal, made and interposed in this behalf by John Whalley Master, G. Bogg's party; and confirmed the election already made by the said warden and fellows of the said college, his the said Stevens's parties; and dismissed them from all farther observance of judgment in this behalf.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

THE inimitable excellence of Miss Seward's letter to Miss Williams, on the savage and furious proceedings of the French revolutionists, induces me to transmit to you the following admirable extracts. To the major part of your readers the subject, however different, is no less interesting; and, though it has been agitated by writers whose taste and genius enable them to shed a peculiar lustre on every thing they undertake to elucidate, you will nevertheless agree with me, that there is no one who has delineated the portrait of that literary Colossus, Dr. Johnson, with such strength of colouring, or exhibited the leading features of his character in so many varied points of view, as the elegant and accomplished Authoress of *Louisa*. You will likewise be equally struck with the observations contained in the replies of Mr. Hayley. Though they breathe not the same degree of fervor! of enthusiasm! of inspiration! which characterize the productions of Miss S. they manifest, in no inferior degree, a mind replete with critical acumen, ornamented and set off with all the graces which a polished and well-regulated Imagination alone can give. Yours, &c. \* \* \* \*

*Extracts from Letters that passed between Miss SEWARD and Mr. HAYLEY, on Dr. JOHNSON, in the year 1782.*

1. Miss SEWARD to Mr. HAYLEY.

"YOU have seen Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; they have excited your generous indignation; a heart like Mr. Hayley's would shrink back astonished to perceive a mind, so enriched with the powers of Genius, capable of such cool malignity. Yet the *Gentleman's Magazine* praised these

these unworthy efforts to blight the laurels of decided fame. O that the venom may fall where it ought! that the breath of public contempt might blow it from the beauteous wreaths it was intended to wither! and, if it must fall somewhere, that it might canker his own to latest posterity. I am afraid, my dear Sir, that you will see but little of the *Serenaspirit* in this warm anathema; but in such a cause who would not allow a few sparkles to start from the zone? I turn from this Comet in Literature to its Sun."

2. Mr. H. to Miss S. Aug. 5.

"I have indeed read the Lives of the Poets, with as much indignation as you can give me credit for, with a strange mixture of detestation and delight. When I see him vilifying an exalted and immortal poet, I consider him as the Satan of Milton cursing the Sun for shining in that sphere from which he is for ever excluded. But as his language, to give the devil his due, is frequently sublime, and enriched with certain diabolical graces of his own, I continue to listen to him, whenever he speaks, with an equal mixture of admiration and abhorrence."

3. Miss S. to Mr. H. Sept. 7.

"It charms me to find you expressing over Johnson's critical works those feelings which have so many times struggled in my bosom—not that I have been hitherto able to read the whole of the new volumes—but, in the parts of them which I have perused, I see much to execrate, and some things to admire. I yet dread to peruse them at large, for the venom of Envy corrodes my peace when I see it thrown by so able a hand upon the beautiful works, to which my understanding and pleasures are so largely indebted."

4. Miss S. to Mr. H. Oct. 3.

"*Immane Pomposo*, as Churchill calls him, has been in Lichfield 10 days. I am intimately acquainted with his daughter Mrs. Porter, whose guest he is; and I have been accustomed to pay my respects to him. But my mind is sore about the envy he has shown, and the real mischief he has done, to the literary fame of my favourite Bards in his late work. And, under the influence of an unfashionable sincerity, I could not prevail upon myself to pay my usual homage at his shrine. Devotion is paid at that shrine more zealously, more universally, than I ever remember it to have been at any of its formal visits. So true it is that to

decry the genius of others will make the multitude ever flattered by seeing levelled those superiorities which they have grudgingly allowed, and to give ten-fold credit to the abilities of the leveller. People fancy his judgement must needs be infallible, who can prove with fair show of argument, that scarce any Author's works are worth attention except his own. For instance, till the Lives of the Poets were published, our card-playing wits were contented with despising such poetasters as myself. When they said Miss Seward's writings are obscure and romantic, however I might hope they were a little too hard upon them; yet, did I never consider the decision as insufferably presumptuous—since their "O certainly!" was vouchsafed to the powers of a Milton and a Pope—a Prior and a Gray—and to all the poets whose reputation the applause of succeeding generations had placed a shot above the malice of ignorance. But now, under Johnson's authority, they set no bounds to their daring—and who can patiently hear every strutting jay affirm, that there is little strength in the wing of the Eagle, or music in the voice of a Nightingale?"

"Till Tuesday last I saw not since he arrived this Champion of Poetic Defamation—that day he was my Father's guest by invitation—and it became my duty to shew him every civility and attention—he will not bear the slightest dissent of opinion without becoming insolent. I am now grown callous *in general* to the injustice of his decisions. I bore to hear him say Beattie's *Minstrel* was a dull heavy fragment, whose Second Book he could never prevail upon himself to read—bore it without any other comment than, "I guessed you would say so." With the same philosophy and laboured insignificance he pronounced the same sentence upon Mason's delightful English Garden. Not caring, however, to trust my stoicism so far as to hear him speak of you, I fervently wished you might not be named through the day—for I supposed his presumption would carry him any length. A Gentleman who was of the party asked him if he had read your Works. I rose from my chair, intending to leave the room while that theme lasted—but my apron entangling in his buckle, I could not disengage myself before I heard him say, "Hayley, Sir, is a Man of Genius—but I have read nothing of his except his Essay on History."—"How do you like that Poem?"—

Indeed



Indeed it was not I who asked the question!—"I like his reproof to Gibbon—I esteem the man for it." "And is that all that thou hast to say?" muttered I to myself—but to his ear, I kept an indignant silence.

5. *Mr. H. to Miss S. Oct. 25.*

"Your account of POMPOSO delights me—that noble Leviathan of Criticism, who lashes the troubled Waters into a sublime but mischievous storm of turbulence and mud. With all his mighty powers, he is, I think, a very odd fish—but I reverence him as the lord of his element. Why do you not put on the zone of Serena, and sit patiently to hear him dilacerate the poems of your friend? He is heartily welcome to tear them as the Lion tears the Kid. All I have to hope is, that he will not live to write my Life; yet, if he should, my Ghost will be appealed, if it has but the happiness of knowing *that you are the Commentator.*

6. *Miss S. to Mr. H.*

"I am dubious about the epithet *noble*—but nothing can be better imagined than the Leviathan simile, being so heterogeneously constructed—at once the most liberal and most ungenerous; the most enlightened and the most dark; the most compassionate and the most unfeeling; the most friendly and the least sincere; the best humoured and the most acrimonious; the most soothing and the most abusive; the most grateful and the most ungrateful; of mankind.

"Liberal, because his bounty, which is never withheld from the needy, has been known to divide his last guinea with a being some few degrees more distressed than himself—and this at a time when he earned his very bread by the labours of his pen. Ungenerous, for that he sickens with envy over literary fame, as his Lives of the Poets sufficiently evince. The most enlightened, since his prodigious genius and extensive learning can throw lustre even upon the gloom of his own malignity. The most dark, for his superstition and bigotry pals belief. The most compassionate, because he weeps for the unfortunate if their miseries arise from disease or poverty, and will exert himself to relieve them. The most unfeeling, because he laughs at sorrow which proceeds from any other source—has no mercy upon reputation of any sort, and exults over the disgrace of those whose religious or party principles have been different from his own. The most friendly, because he will serve with alacrity those whom

pecuniary distress leads to solicit his assistance. The least sincere, because in their absence he delights to sneer and render contemptible the very people whose society he seeks—whom he cherishes with tenderness, and whose interests he promotes. The best humoured, because to unlettered simplicity he is ever cheerfully and uniformly indulgent. The most acrimonious, for his invectives are frequently unprovoked and bitter. The most soothing, since no man's manners are more affectionate, while implicit assent is given to his opinions. The most abusive, since, from the instant that the slightest opposition is made to any of them, he exalts his voice into thunder, and "Don't talk nonsense," and "It is false," and "Sir, or Madam, if you think so, you think absurdly," is the language which he intermixes with his imperious dogmas. The most grateful, for he will dedicate his time and attentions to very stupid people, from whom, or whose families, he ever received kindness and assistance in the days of his distress and poverty. The most ungrateful, because he would as soon ridicule the memory of his greatest benefactors as those of indifferent people—Magnify these foibles into crimes, and lavish upon them the titles of Blockhead, Fool, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambria, March 10.*

REFORMER, boasting, p. 103, of Scotch education and literary talents, should have confined himself to the medical line. But he names Simon, Duncan, and Maclaurin; also Beattie, Reid, Stewart, Cambell, Blair, Smith, Ferguson, and Robertson; then intemperately demands, "How much of this praise can Alma Mater Cantabrigiæ claim for *her* sons?—What! Cannot Granta, without counting persons of minor note, as Israel Lyons and William Ludlam, reckon a Bp. Pearce, Bp. Newton, Bp. Watson, Bp. Horsley, Bp. Law; a Jortin, Ogden, Powel, Hartley, Stukeley, Waring, Rowning, Cotes, Long, Smith, and Rutherford; observe the high prices of their books. Of the poets I name Gray, Mason, Smart, Franklin, Robert Lloyd, Austey, and Hayley. Even the scholastic brute, Dr. Johnson (whose ill manners prompted him to rail at Cambridge whenever Cantabs were present) preferred Ogden on Faith, for his entertainment during his Tour to the Hebrides, to all the vaunted writers of Scotland. But they have basked them-

selves in the sun-beams, which of late years have been peculiarly kind to the *Arctic bears*! A mighty and partial Thane poured the Pætolus almost entirely into North Britain; whilst numberless votaries of the present succession patiently "sigh'd and look'd," yes, "sigh'd and look'd again," quite famished and in utter despair; yet silent and submissive even to the present hour. A few only, who veered with the wind, and servilely fawned on the favourite, prevented the shipwreck of their youthful hopes and fair pretensions. Discouragement begot despondence; but it never generated disaffection, though unmerited Prejudice frowned on one hand, and triumphant Insult taunted on the other.

But is it for Scotland to sneer at the nursery of Walton, Hyde, and Castell; of Tillotson, Pearson, Stillingfleet, Cudworth, Beverege, Poole, Waterland, Cumberland, Clarke, Patrick, Wollaston, and the two Sherlocks; of Horrox, Oughtred, Seth Ward, Wilkins, Wallis, Briggs, Flamsted, Sanderson, and Sir Isaac Newton; of Leland, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Robert Twisden, Whelock, Philpot, Dr. Caius, Dr. Gale, Thomas Stanley, and Sheringham; of Barnes and Bentley; of Willoughby, Ray, and Lister; of Sir Francis Walsingham, Lord Burleigh, Wentworth Lord Strafford, Cary Lord Falkland, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Edward Coke, Sir William Temple, Oliver Cromwell; Spenser, Milton, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Cleiveland, Nathaniel Lee, Sir George Etherege, Sir Samuel Garth, Ambrose Philips, Otway, and Prior? To crown all, the Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer?

Nor let it be imagined that these are all the great men that have ever been produced by Cambridge. France, according to the list of literati set down by Voltaire, in his Life of Louis XIV. cannot furnish us with more than 100 *select* persons of eminent parts. Saint John's College has presented us with more than half that number; the whole University has afforded us near 300, of whom, with their particular colleges and merits, I would, if agreeable, take another opportunity of giving a summary account.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

On going lately into a bookseller's shop in the Strand, I found a work ascribed to me, in which I had no kind

of concern, and which I have already publicly disclaimed; I mean, an edition of Shakspeare published by the booksellers of London, in *seven volumes, duodecimo*. To prevent this imposition from being practised on the publick for the future, (for, an imposition undubtedly it is, though I am satisfied it has proceeded from ignorance, and not from any intention to deceive,) or to leave those who shall practise it without excuse, I send you an Extract from the second edition of "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, relative to the edition of Shakspeare published in 1790." By giving it a place in your widely-circulating Miscellany, you will oblige

Yours, &c. EDMOND MALONE.

"The Booksellers who published my edition of Shakspeare's Works in ELEVEN VOLUMES, crown octavo, having also published an edition of his Plays only, in *seven volumes, 12mo*, which in many of the annual London catalogues has been improperly ascribed to me, I take this opportunity to say, that this small edition is not my work. I am, therefore, not intitled to its merits, whatever they may be, nor answerable for any of its defects. It is, I make no doubt, carefully executed; but, being intended merely to accommodate such persons as wish for a cheap edition of this poet, it contains neither my History of the Stage, nor any of the other Dissertations which accompany my Works, nor the Author's Poems; and, instead of the copious notes which I have given, short verbal explications are, in general, subjoined to the text.

"A slight mistake in one of the notes on *Coriolanus* having escaped me while I was printing my APPENDIX, in which I endeavoured as much as possible to save the *gentle critick* trouble, by pointing out my own errors, those who are possessed of my edition of Shakspeare are requested to correct it thus.

"In vol. VII. p. 220, is the following note:

"*Sic. You shew too much of that, &c.*" This speech is given in the old copy to Cominius. It was rightly attributed to Siciuius by Mr. Theobald.

"This note, with the change of only one word, belongs in fact to a preceding line, beginning with the same personal pronoun, to which it ought to have been referred; [*'You are like to do such business.'*] and each of these lines beginning with the same word was in some measure the cause of the mistake. The reader is, therefore, desired to expunge the note above quoted, and to substitute the following in its stead:

"*Cor. You are like to do such business.*" This speech is given in the old copy to Cominius. It was rightly attributed to Coriolanus by Mr. Theobald. MALONE."

Mr.



late 1

1000 May 26 1893 p. 1

*Beating the Cup' Antiquities Bay, Montserrat*

Mr. URBAN, Sept 5, 1792.

THE drawings which accompany this were taken on the spot a few months ago, and arrived in England the other day: they were the amusement of an ingenious young Englishman, and are said to be close copies of Nature. (Pl. I.) The bay of St. Augustine, on the island of Madagascar, is in the district, or kingdom, of Baubau. We here present you with the king of this part of the island, whose chief residence, or palace, is at Tulcar, which is 14 or 15 miles to the North west from St. Augustine. He is sitting in state, receiving homage. His head is covered with a close cap, or cowl, of bright scarlet, which is, as you see, bound with a chaplet, or wreath, of myrtle. His robe is a deep yellow, striped, and drawn close to his body in the front by being tucked up and thrown into a pouch behind him. His form seems well proportioned, and his features partake more of the European than the African. The complexion of these islanders is of a bright copper hue, not easily conveyed on paper. The cushion which the three ladies are employed in, I think, the Indian corn, which they grind into soft food with sticks in a trough, or mortar. P.

Mr. URBAN. Cowbit, March 8.

WHAT his late Majesty said to his children brings into my mind what Cyrus said to his sons before his death, Xenophon, Hutchinson's edition, p. 503, which may be thus translated:

"Yours, O Cambyfes, be the Kingdom, the Gods and myself (as far as in me lies) bestowing it upon you: and you, O Tanaxares, I make governor over the Meds, and Armenians, and thirdly the Cadusians: these things I give to you: to the elder brother I leave a greater empire and the name of a kingdom; but to you more happiness and greater freedom from trouble. Indeed, I do not see what human satisfaction you can want; for, you will have every thing that affords pleasure to men. But to love things that are hard to be attained, and to be solicitous about a multiplicity of things, and not to be able to enjoy quiet, stimulated by an emulation of my exploits, a constant endeavour to surprize, or apprehension of being surprized: these things, I say, must necessarily attend him, who possesses a kingdom, rather than you: which things, know certainly, are great hindrances to

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a happy life. And you may be assured, O Cambyfes, that this golden sceptre is not the security of a kingdom, but that faithful friends are the trust and safest sceptre to kings. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, Feb 7.

THE instrument, by which the unfortunate king of France lately suffered, has been called *La Guillotée*, as is said, from the inventor of it: but it appears to have been the same which was formerly used in Scotland for the punishment of traitors, and there called a *Maiden*; and of which the following is an exact representation.

A The sufferer.—B. The pulley.—C. The axe.—D. The peg, to which the rope is fixed after the axe is drawn up, which being cut by the executioner, the axe falls with great velocity, and at one stroke severs the head from the body.

When the old Lord Lovat was under sentence of decapitation in the Tower, being informed there was a report that such an engine was designed for his execution, he greatly commended the contrivance; for, said he, with the same jocularity that he carried with him even on the scaffold, "as the executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his axe; and, if such a machine be made, I suppose it will get the name of Lord Lovat's Maiden." I herewith send you a rough sketch of it, as represented in the prints of that time, by which you will see that it exactly resembles the description that has been

given

given of the machine, which has been rendered so interesting to our curiosity under the name of *La Guillotine*; except that the culprit seems here to have been placed in a kneeling posture, which certainly was more decent and suitable than that awkward prostrate position, in which the royal sufferer is described to have been executed in France.

It is said too that the unfortunate Louis was a corpulent man, and, like Lord Lovat, had likewise a very short neck: but I doubt whether his cruel judges had so much humanity as to adopt this instrument for the purpose of rendering the fatal stroke more expeditious and certain. 'Tis more probable that no one could easily be found so callous as to undertake the odious office in the ordinary way, after it had been declined, as is said, by the common executioner.

I beg leave however, Mr. Urban, to observe, that in your account of this shocking transaction in your Magazine for January, p. 85, you have represented this tragical catastrophe as attended by "two ill-looking brutes, one of whom held the axe;" which would perhaps have been more accurately expressed by "guided the machine." If you can favour us with an account of the real inventor of the *Maiden*, or *Guillotine*, you will probably satisfy many of your readers, as well as

SCRUTATOR VARVICENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

IF the charge of petulance falls on any man, it must be on the head of him who signs his name in your last month, p. 29, to the illiberal attack on Bp. Tanner's Collections; which, if his Lordship's *own brother's assertion*, at the end of the Preface to his *Notitia Monastica*, is to be believed, may be fairly presumed to be A.T. in the *Bodleian Library at Oxford*. See also his Life in the *Biographia Britannica*; in the new edition of which, I hope, it will be considerably improved and enlarged.

Not, therefore, the man who defends Bp. Tanner's accuracy and exactness, but he who calls it in question, is petulant. That I may not, however, be thought severe on *embryo county-histories*, I shall proceed to examine the pretensions and promises of one of them. From Proposals by Mr. W. Hutchinson, dated 1778, for "A View of Cumberland, with an Excursion to the Ab-

bey of Furness, in Lancashire," to be published in the course of next year, in two volumes 4to, compared with those for "A new and complete History of Cumberland," issued by Mr. Jollie, with the same name, dated Carlisle, April, 1791, in 25 numbers of 40 pages each; to be published every two weeks, at one shilling and one shilling and two-pence each number; with those repeated, November, 1791, under the same names, on the first plan of one shilling and one shilling and three-pence each number, in 30 numbers, with a list of about 170 subscribers; and with a *fourth* set of Proposals, dated Carlisle, Jan. 3, 1792, in two volumes, 4to, in *six parts*, each containing 25 sheets; the *cheapest*, 5s. each; the next, 6s. 3d.; the superfine medium, 7s. 6d.; and the super-royal, 8vo, 6s. 6d. each part, to be paid for on delivery, by Wm. Hutchinson, F.A.S. the MS. being almost ready for press; *one may form some judgement of the work*. In the Proposals of April, 1791, the cuts were to be executed *in the ancient manner*, on wood, by T. Bewick;" but, in those of 1792, we learn "the publisher has engaged an *experienced engraver* on the work," without telling us his name. To the Proposals of April, 1791, were subjoined queries, and *premiums* for answers, *referred to* in those for 1792. Those of April, 1791, have *two editions*, materially different; to one of them is subjoined Mr. Hutchinson's letter, offering his MS, with an account of his plan, and correct copies of the monuments and inscriptions published by Camden, Gordon, Horsley, and Gough, dated July 7, 1791, it being seven years since he visited the county on the last journey.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the state of the intended History of Cumberland, of which "Mr. H. engages to be one of the editors, to digest the new materials, and incorporate them with his own." You have been told by your correspondent R. G. vol. LXII. p. 1105, that Mr. H. stands *pledged*, as the fashionable phrase is, to complete the History of Durham by a third volume; and of his History of Northumberland you have had a review by a correspondent, vol. XLVIII. pp. 373, 507. I have since seen a Proposal, dated December 1, 1787, and a receipt of the same date, in which he promises to deliver a third volume of Durham *gratis*, and gives a list of plates intended for it. There is no doubt Mr. H's subscribers would have



have considered his case, and cheerfully *paid* for this third volume, especially if one may judge by the readiness with which subscribers to such works have submitted to be *made to pay* an advanced price to other writers. If what is here suggested be deemed petulant, I am free to confess I do not approve such methods of *making county histories*, either in description or representation. If I were to call such proceedings equivocal, I should not think I said too much; and I do hereby call on such compilers to redeem their pledged faith. My choler rises when I reflect that the task does not devolve into abler hands, or that abler hands do not offer themselves to undertake it.

Such shifting of ground can be no credit to the undertakers of county histories; and yet this character applies to more than one undertaker. Witness the Historians of Somerset, Devon, and Staffordshire, who were so little acquainted with the nature of their undertaking, that they twice changed their plan and their Proposals. I venture to affirm, that every historian should consider maturely what he is about, and should bring forward no design till he has all his materials duly arranged. He should not deal out his works by *hundreds*, or by *numbers*, as if he shrunk from the enterprise, or was dealing out a *Familiar Bible* or an *Encyclopædia*. He should not distrust his materials, as the Historian of Dorsetshire with all his boast appears to do, in the reflexions he casts on a departed Antiquary. Believe me, Mr. Urban, the Collections of departed Antiquaries will ever outweigh, in intrinsic merit, all that modern collectors make such a parade about. But the grand secret of all this is, that the fashionable spirit of *book-making* pervades the whole circle of science. Why else have we one man's gigantic shoulders set to support the weight of three Northern counties, or another's that of two Western ones, any one of which would have occupied the life of a genuine Antiquary? Why else are we to have counties dealt out by hundreds, which Mr. Morant first set the example of, and, writing for booksellers, wrote accordingly? To what source, but that of profit to the writer or publisher, are we to ascribe the many tours, journeys, environs, picturesque beauties, and the long *et cetera* of description and anecdote, which multiply upon us? So that, from

the grand scenes of rivers to the picturesque beauties of the New River, we may by and by expect the scenery furnished by the banks of every canal, from the Duke of Bridgewater's to Hampton-Gay canal, if peradventure it succeed. To this source must be ascribed fictitious scenery, or false representation, of which instances enough might be quoted in our engravings. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Chestnut, March 7.*  
I observe a very short extract, p. 8, remarkably prophetic, from Mr. Fleming's *Discourses* published in 1701. Many of your readers will perhaps be glad to see a little more full account of what Mr. Fleming advanced in his interpretation of the passage he was discoursing upon. I have not his book: but a more satisfactory intelligence could hardly be hoped for at second-hand than the following.

In "the History of the Works of the Learned, or an impartial Account of Books," Vol. III. No. IV. (which is the Number for April 1791), those Reviewers give a long account, for which they hope the curiosity of the subject, and his new method of handling it, will atone, of

"Discourses on several Subjects: the first containing a new Account of the Rise and Fall of the Papacy, &c. &c. by Robert Fleming V. D. M. London, printed for A. Bell, at the Bible and Cross-Keys, in Cornhill, 1701."

"Two preliminary considerations.

I. That the three grand Apocryphical Numbers, 1260 days, 42 months time times and a half, are synchronical, and must be interpreted prophetically, so as years must be understood by days, &c.

II. That, in order to understand the Prophetical years aright, they must be reduced to Julian years.—Providence has given us the exact compass of the Prophetical year in the Revelations, by fixing the synchronism of the three numbers above mentioned:—30 days make a month; and 12 such months a year;—which makes them (*i. e.* the 1260) in the Prophetical reckoning 18 years short of Julian years:—adding the 3 years and a half at 360 days *per ann.* makes 1260 days; adding the same at 365 days *per ann.* it comes to 1278 days. If Antichrist began his reign in 606, 1260 Julian years added would bring us to 1866, as his last period; but deducting 18 years, the period must be 1848."

After explaining the Seven Seals, Seven Trumpets, and First, Second, and Third, Vial, he goes on,

"The

"The Fourth Vial poured upon the Sun denotes the wars that followed the Peace of Munster, 1648;—and the humiliation of some eminent Romish Potentates, who support the papal cause, and principally the houses of Austria and Bourbon; and, as France was made use of to scorch both branches of the Austrian family, so France itself was scorched when their king was forced to leave Holland which he had almost surprized in 1672, and especially when obliged to resign so much of his conquests by the Peace of Ryswick. The remaining part of this Vial will come to its highest pitch about 1717, and runs out about 1764. Perhaps the French Monarchy may be humbled about that time: whereas the present French king takes the Sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, he or his successors may be forced to acknowledge that, in respect to his neighbouring Potentates, they are *semparibus impar*. The expiration of this Vial will not be till 1764, because Justinian eclipsed his own authority to advance that of the Pope in 522; to which if we add 1260 Prophetic years, it brings us down to 1794\*, and then the Fourth Vial will end, and the Fifth commence by a new mortification of the Papacy.

The Fifth Vial poured out on the seat of the beast denotes the judgments to be poured out upon the dominions that more immediately belong to the Roman See: it will begin

about 1794\*, and expire about  
\* 552 1848; adding 1260, Prophetic  
1260 years to the year 686, when the  
— Pope received the title of supreme  
1812 11<sup>th</sup> op.

18 [See a quotation above from his  
— second preface, "It Antichrist  
1794 began his, &c". p. 203.]

Yours, &c.

W. H.

Another Correspondent adds,

Mr. Robert Fleming (in the dedication of his volume of Discourses to Lord Carmichael, principal Secretary of State for Scotland, and chancellor of the College of Glasgow) mentions his being related to his lordship, and acknowledges his obligations for the offer of so considerable an office as that of principal of the College of Glasgow: which very honourable and beneficial situation he declined, being a Dissenter from the Church of Scotland.

His Epistolary Discourse concerning the Rise and Fall of Papacy, (in 177 pages), whence the extracts have been made is a preface to three Discourses preached by him at the new meeting-place in London, at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. It is addressed to those who compose the Church to which he was related as minister, particularly to those of

the English Church of *Leyden*, and the Scots Church in *Rotterdam*, where he had been pastor; and it is dated from London, January 1, 1671:—exclusive of his very learned and curious solutions of the Apocalyptic Prophecies, at this time so peculiarly interesting to the speculative mind, his preliminary Discourse exhibits a liberality of sentiment in matters of religious faith and doctrine; and lays down such excellent rules for the improvement of time, from the consideration of its worth and value, as cannot but entitle the author to a very conspicuous place amongst the divines of the age in which he lived.

A third Correspondent refers us to the "*Taureau de Paris, 1782*," for another kind of Prophecy, which is somewhat curious:

"Que devien'ra Paris? . . . . Est-ce la guerre, est-ce la peste, est-ce la famine, est-ce un incendie, est-ce une révolution publique, qui anéantira cette superbe ville? . . . Ou, plutôt, plusieurs causes réunies opéreront-elles cette vaste destruction?"

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

THE remarkably prophetic passage, p. 8, reminds me of another, equally singular, in Harrington's *Oceana*, which has not yet been noticed in your Miscellany:

"Look you to it: where there is tumbling and tossing upon the bed of sickness, it must end in death or recovery. Though the people of the world, in the dregs of the Gothic empire, be yet tumbling and tossing\* upon the bed of sickness, they cannot dy, nor is there any means of recovery for them but by ancient prudence, whence of necessity it must come to pass that this drug be better known. If France, Italy, and Spain, were not all sick, all corrupted together, there would be none of them so; for the sick would not be able to withstand the sound, nor the sound to preserve their health without curing of the sick. The first of these nations (which, if you stay her leisure, will, in my mind be France) that recovers the health of antient prudence, shall certainly govern the world. For what did Italy when she had it? And as you were in that, you shall in the like case be reduced to a province. I do not speak at random." *Oceana*, edit. 1747, p. 203.

This passage will not appear so extra-

\* Milton seems to have borrowed this image in *Paradise Lost*, XI. 489:

"Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans; Down  
[couch.]  
Tended the sick, busiest, from couch to ordinary

ordinary a proof of political sagacity as at first sight it seems to be, when it is remembered, that, at the time when Harrington wrote, France was but just recovered from intestine commotions of nearly as great violence as those which at present distract that unhappy country; in the course of which (as well as during *the holy league* of the preceding century) republican principles were as openly avowed as they now are, and which might have produced scenes as atrocious as the late detestable murder of Louis XVI. had not the king then on the throne effected his escape from Paris with greater success than his unfortunate successor.

Old Montaigne, in the 22d essay of his first book, has many passages very applicable to the late revolution in France, and many on the danger of innovation, which might be seasonably re-printed at the present juncture (see particularly p. 157—162, edit. Amsterdam, 1781). That the following observation has been remarkably confirmed, those who recollect the fate of M. M. de la Rochefoucauld, Fayette, Liancourt, the wretched Duke of Orleans, &c. &c. will not hesitate to admit.

“Ceux, qui donnent le branle à un état, sont volontiers les premiers abîmés en sa ruine. Le fruit du trouble ne demeure guère à celui qui l’a eue; il bat & brouille l’eau pour d’autres pêcheurs.” *Essais de Montaigne*, vol. i. p. 159.

P. 30. Is not “chanterie” mist ken for “chanterie,” i. e. chantry? The letters *c* and *t* are so very similar in old writings, that it is in some cases absolutely impossible to distinguish them.

P. 31. The same notion, that William the Norman did not *conquer* England, is entertained by Sir William Blackstone; who says (*Commentar.* b. 2, c. 15), that the name *conqueror* is attributed to that prince only in the feudal sense of *conquestus* (similar to the *purchase* of our common lawyers, as opposed to *descent*), which denotes any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. It is certain that the word *conqueror* had sometimes this qualified signification, as in *Piers Ploughman*, ligh. f. f. 1:

“Christ with his crosse *conqueror* of Christendome.”

And that the Norman received his appellation from his obtaining the crown, as *purchase* under the will of the Confessor, would seem to be confirmed by

the example of Edric (Gough's *Camden*, vol. I. p. 279), who was called Streon, i. e. *acquitor*, from a similar circumstance, were it not that the contemporary historian of the first Crusade (apud Mabillon *Museum Italicum*, vol. I. pars 2, p. 13., & alibi) always styles our monarch *Gulielmus Expuginator & Rex Anglorum*. Now I apprehend that this word *expuginator* can bear no other meaning than that of conqueror, in its sense of *victor*. It is truly wonderful (if any thing can be so) from fawning courtiers or hot-headed partizans), that this verbal criticism should have been made by B. dy on one of the grounds for James II.'s claims to arbitrary power, and that it should have been regarded with any thing but friendly contempt by his angry and unequal antagonist, Petyt.

P. 33. Ludlow's motto (which I always understood in the sense given to it by your correspondent) seems to be taken from some poet; I should be glad to know from whom. Its sentiment is exactly like that of Thucydides (on the funeral oration of Pericles, Hist. lib. 2 cap. 46.); *Αἰδῶν ἐπιφανὲς παρὰ γὰρ τὰς...* NUGATOR.

Mr. URBAN.

Feb. 6.

YOUR ingenious correspondent PERD. STANLEY having continued his Biographical List of Heraldic Writers, I send you, by way of Supplement to his account, a few slight notices relative to some authors whom he has not mentioned. In this catalogue indeed, I have not confined myself entirely to the science of Blazon, but have included several writers on the Peerage and Knighthood; subjects undoubtedly within the province of the historian of Heraldry. What I have to communicate will consist of very little besides names, dates, and references; and will be brought down only to the beginning of the present century. But these brief and faint sketches may possibly be the means of preserving some circumstance which may happily clear the identity of Mr. Dalaway, the speedy publisher of whose work I am happy to see announced in the news papers. My collections, such as they are, should have been transmitted long ago, Mr. Urban had I not been in monthly hope and expectation of seeing Mr. Stanley resume his curious and amusing details.

Yours, &c. R. D.

Nicholas

*Nicholas Upton* is the most ancient author of our nation whose works on the subject of Heraldry are now extant. His book was first printed in English, at Westminster, 1496, by Wynkyn de Worde (Ames's Typogr. Antiq. orig. edit. p. 85). This is not in the Bodleian library, nor have I ever been able to meet with it elsewhere. In 1654 was published, in one volume folio, "*Nicolai Uptoni de Studio Militari, Lib 4; Johannis de Bado-aureo Tractatus de Armis, cum Francisco de Foreis; & Henrici Spelmanni Aspilogia. Notis illustravit Edoardus Balæus.*" Concerning the respective authors of these three treatises, the editor has given us some information in a Preface. Of Upton we are told, that in his youth he was a soldier, and an attendant on Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, who was killed at Orléans in 1428. On the Earl's death, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester patronized our author, who having, by that Prince's persuasion, taken holy orders, was made canon of Wells and Sarum, and precentor of the latter cathedral. In 1452, he was employed by that church to solicit the canonization of their Bishop Osmund; for which purpose he was obliged to take a journey to Rome to wait on Pope Nicholas V.; but before the business was finished Upton was recalled, and probably died soon after. Byshe supposes him to have been the author of the other tract in this publication, which goes under the evidently fictitious name of Joannes de Bado-aureo. Bishop Tanner tells us, from Wood's MSS, that Upton was of an ancient Devonshire or Somersetshire family, that he was fellow of New College, and graduated in civil law; that he was beneficed in the diocese of Bath and Wells; and that he died in 1457. (*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibern. &c. p. 742*). Upton's work is undoubtedly interesting on account of the age in which it was written; but it seems to contain much irrelevant matter, and many trifling conceits, though, as I have never turned it over but in a cursory manner, I am by no means qualified to decide on its merits.

*Nicholas Warde's* writings are most probably not now in being, either in MS. or in print; and that they were never printed is also highly probable, from the silence of Ames concerning them. Gore tells us, in his Catalogue, that one Nic. Warde is mentioned in Ger. Legh's Preface, as having written

of the whole art of Heraldry. Bishop Tanner, in his *Bibliotheca*, says the same thing, and adds, "floruit circa A.D. 1450." The passage of Legh, thus referred to, is in his Preface, or rather Dedication, to the Inns of Court. Speaking of "auncient here-haughtes," he says, "of which sort I will shewe so many as I have authorized this pamphlet by. And these are of number IX. as followen: 1. Nicholas Upton, described blasonne; 2. Nicholas Warde, wrote of the whole woork," &c. The other seven are all foreigners, except, perhaps, Fraunces of Fora.

*Juliana Barnes.* In 1496, Wynkyn de Worde reprint.d, in small folio, a book commonly called "*The Gentleman's Academy*," or, "*Book of St. Alban's*," in which town it was originally printed with his old master Caxton's types, in 1486. Both these becoming extremely scarce, another was published in 1595 by G. M. supposed to be Gervase Markham. This curious work contains tracts on hunting, hawking, and fishing, and two on Heraldry. In one "is determined of the Lynage of Cote Armuris," and the other is intituled, "*Of the Blasynge of Armes.*" It is to be remarked, says Mr. Ballard, that the Blasynge of Armes, which is not in Caxton's edition, consists in nothing but abstracts from the fourth book of Upton. This tract is in Latin, French, and English, which explains what Gory means by saying, as he does in his Catalogue, that W de Worde "*armorum primus artem protulit, & ternis linguis illustravit.*" Mr. Gore seems not to have known any thing of Caxton's publication. G. M.'s edition of the Book of St. Alban's, but neither of the earlier ones, is in the Bodleian. This literary olio, though treating of subjects so decidedly masculine, was nevertheless the production of a lady, and that lady a monastic, ycleped Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, Bernes, or Barnes. She was prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Alban's, and was also by birth a person of considerable rank and quality, being daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners-Roding, in Essex, and sister to Richard Lord Berners. Dame Juliana is styled by Pitts, "*virago præclaris naturæ dotibus imbuta, Minervam studiis, Dianam venationibus imitata,*" &c. A similar character is bestowed on our heroic authoress by Bale; and she is likewise highly extolled by other old writers.

In the *Biographia Britannica*, art. Caxton, note L, a full and particular account is given of her book. See also Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. II. pp. 171, 172; Ballard's *Memoirs of Ladies*; Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*; Hawkins's *Life of Izaak Walton*; and a note in Hearne's *Preface to Hemingford's Chronicle*.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS,  
WINTER, 1792-3.

*March 19.*

**O**PEN weather may be said to have prevailed throughout the winter, for the interruptions of frost were too slight and too short to be particularly noticeable. Farenheit's thermometer (out of doors in the shade) was but twice below 30° in the day time; ice never remained entire three days together, and but one opportunity (Jan. 21.) occurred of housing any. The prognostications therefore of a frosty snowy winter, that were drawn from the abundance of haws, and from the flying visits of sea-gulls, stand confuted; yet, perhaps, the appearance of the gulls 60 miles inland foretold the storminess of the season. A supposition of the Ancients has also been disproved: they deemed stormy weather inimical to the kingfishers; yet in the months of January and February I saw a greater number of those birds than I ever did before, though for some years back they have been less frequently seen here than formerly. Herons also appeared several in company at a time; but fieldfares were scarce; and small birds in general did not assemble in such considerable flocks as they did in the foregoing winter.

On the 22d of Dec. we were visited by a furious hurricane from the west, accompanied with driving sheets of rain and sleet. During the remainder of that month, the weather was much the same as in the preceding part, with the exception, that Christmas-day was distinguished by its natural characteristic snow, the only snow that reached the ground falling on that day, and dissolving before night. The deficiency of snow, combined with the aqueous coldness of the earth, starved the wheat, and in many instances rendered vegetation backwarder than it was last year, notwithstanding the superior mildness of the season. Yet it is to be observed,

that the indigenous plants that had prematurely blown in autumn\* continued flowering till the regular epanouissement commenced.

Joyless now,  
The morning sun scarce seen, and clouded  
eve,  
No genial influence sheds noon eclips'd.  
Hurdis.

These lines, designed to be descriptive of the month of December only, are strictly applicable to almost the whole of the year 1792, which will probably be denominated the wet year, till another, equally entitled to the same description, comes; and perhaps poets, astrologers, and enthusiasts, will draw an analogy between the gloomy appearance worn in it by the atmosphere and the terrific situation of human affairs, and will compare the natural storms with the political. It seemed extraordinary, that, in a year so dark, wet, and cold, butterflies and moths should abound, as they did, both in number and variety. Besides the cabbage-butterflies, the small blue sort was numerous; also the brown and yellow small swallow-tailed, and some others of great beauty. It was wonderful to observe with what ease and celerity the little moths performed volition in the thick November fog, contrary to their habit, staying abroad during the continuance of it all day, and seeming to enjoy themselves in it greatly. How these two kinds of insects escape embarrassment in humid weather is inconceivable, without we suppose them furnished with an oily fluid similar to that emitted by the gnat when in its middle state, and which indeed the gnat most probably possesses in its last state, as we see this insect in a fog equally active with the moth.

Cherry-plumb trees were not defoliated till near Christmas, and some leaves quivered on the weeping-willows till the beginning of the new year. So short a time was the last-named tree in a state of absolute denudity, that expanded leaves again graced its spray on the 13th of March, when no other deciduous tree or shrub whatever had a leaf, except the gooseberry, which had begun foliating on the 9th of February. The cornel blossomed on Feb. 13, and the apricot on March 5.

\* Vol. LXII. p. 1175.



The extraordinary verdure which the summer rains had given to the ever-greens continued undiminished through the winter, and the honeysuckles of that class never ceased flowering. Laurustines perfumed the hvenalian blasts; and the knee-holly exhibited its singularly-placed flowers on Christmas-day. This shrub comes so little under observation, that very few people know that its blossoms protrude themselves from the midribs of the leaves, on the upper sides. The box perfected its seeds kindly, and the Norway firs and Scotch pines had many cones. The plain hollies were berried profusely, but were soon stripped by the mice, which animals, as well as rats, were more than usually numerous. The male yew flowered near the end of February. Without any hesitation whatever, Mr. Gilpin styles the yew "a pure native of Britain," and inclines strongly towards giving it pre-eminence above the mighty cedar of Lebanon\*. I think with justice. To corroborate what has been advanced by Mr. Urban's correspondents W. T. and T. C.† concerning the native situation of the yew, I must digress to remark, that I some time since saw some riven trees of that species growing on a chalky declivity near Petersfield, that I am satisfied must be the spontaneous product of the spot; since no utility could ever have been expected from setting them there, supposing that human feet could ever have had footing upon the steep. I cannot forbear adding, that I wish the ingenious Mr. Malcolm would always preserve the resemblance of the yews that he sees growing near the churches he delineates; for as yet there are few church-yards but what have their yew-trees.

The disposition to humidity which marked the old year extended to the new, at least to the beginning of it, as January opened with rainy, foggy, raw, weather. On the Epiphany, the barometer and thermometer rose together; a circumstance unfrequent in winter. The former hurried up to 30°—1—10. and shortly after fell three degrees at once, when a heavy descent of rain deluged the earth, which was followed for several weeks by frequent repetitions. These rains drenched the earth,

and made the rivers overflow, whilst in its turn every wind in heaven raved. The shrove-tide of this year was as remarkable for wind as the last was for frost, but the wind was very acceptable, putrid disorders still prevailing, and the ground so wet that the operations of agriculture could not be performed. Things continued in this state till the middle of February, when the winds subsided, the ground became fit for bean-setting, vegetation came on, the solar rays grew powerful, and the bees turned out, though some mornings were very frosty, and some days showery. March entered roaring truly like a lion: on the first and second days the wind stormed most tremendously, and blustrous weather set in, greatly however to our advantage, in regard to purifying the air and drying the earth.

Whether the old slugs died in the autumn, I cannot say, but none were seen in the winter: the young and their devastations were but too plainly visible: though few of them were an inch long, their voraciousness was incredible, and unfortunately the delicacy of their taste led them to attack the pease and cauliflowers in particular, whole crops of which have been destroyed by them repeatedly. There is but one way of extirpating them, and that is by laying wooden planks, cabbage-leaves, or tiles, near the rows of pease and cauliflowers, placing them so that they may lie hollow enough to admit the slugs to crawl under them, which they will do at day-break, after having gluttonized on the crops. Visit these traps the first thing in a morning, and cut the marauders *quite through* with a sharp knife. Upon a board 5 feet long and one foot broad, I have found from 7 to 150 in a morning! Notwithstanding these animals so abound, I never have had the gratification of seeing one descend from a bough through the air, by a thread, in the manner described in the Linnean Transactions by Dr. Shaw and Mr. Hoy; a sight that must be truly curious.

Lord, who hath praise enough, nay, who hath any?

None can express thy works, but he that knows them;

And none can know thy works, they are so many,

And so complete, but only he that owes them.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

EXPLA.

\* Forest Scenery, vol. I. pp. 92. 94.

† Vol. LXII. p. 1103. and Vol. LXIII. p. 101.





Great Britain 1790 A

Fig. 2. p. 209.



Fig. 1.

*Mr. John Read's method of stopping the progress of Fire on b  
of Ships. (See p. 209.)*

*A.A. The Tops of the Pipes to which the Levers, C.C. are fixed to gu  
the stream to the part on Fire :*

*B.B. Cures to secure the Pipes passing thro' the Decks from injury.*

Fig. 3. p. 206.



Fig. 4. p. 206.



**EXPLANATION OF A NEW INVENTION\* FOR STOPPING THE PROGRESS OF FIRE ON BOARD OF SHIPS, BY MR. JOHN READ OF WOOLWICH.**

**F**ROM the great confusion occasioned by the alarm of fire on board a ship, with the difficulty often of ascertaining the precise spot where it is, it appears almost impossible to devise any means to prevent the progress of such an accident when once it has got head.

The only means that seem to promise success is, to convey water to any part of the ship according to the following method:—To place strong pipes through the decks, close to the sides of the vessel:—those going to the hold must be cased, to prevent their being damaged by moving stores between the decks. These may be so distributed, that every part between the decks may be within the reach of a stream of water issuing from them. The magazine and place where spirits and inflammable stores are kept ought to have the greatest number of pipes about them, to prevent the fire reaching those parts.

Streams of water to the part on fire may be directed by a lever fixed on the top of the pipe, the end of which corresponding with the aperture below, the same vertical plane will pass through the lever and the stream.

Small engines, such as those used for watering gardens, will be sufficient for the purpose. Two men only will be required for the service of each pipe, one to supply it, and the other to direct the stream.

JOHN READ.

*Royal Military Repository, Woolwich.*

Mr. URBAN, *Hawarden, Jan. 3.*

**I** DO not know whether any of your Correspondents have sent you information of a Sword† which has the ap-

\* This Invention, being the best for the purpose which had been presented to the Society, and free from their objection of ever having been before the Public, obtained for Mr. Read the distinguished honour of the Premium; and to him it must ever be a gratifying reflection, that he has contributed a means to preserve seamen from one of the most dreadful calamities attending Navigation. EDIT.

† I do not know whether I call it properly; or it is a cutlass or hanger; but, from the annexed sketch of it, (*Plate II. fig. 2.*) you will be able to say what is the proper name it should be called by.

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pearance of having been the property of Oliver Cromwell; or whether it is at all known to those who have made the greatest enquiries after what belonged to that family. If there is no other account of it, except of the following imperfect one, is worth your insertion, from your constant reader, H. J.

It is from hilt to point  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, the handle 5 inches long. The blade is 2 inches broad: there is a date on it lengthways on both sides opposite each other, thus, ANNO 1652; between the date

and the hilt on the right side across the blade are, in capital letters, SPES MEA EST DEO; next the effigies of a half-length figure, seemingly with flowing hair, and round it an inscription, OLIVER CROMWELL PRO PARLIAM GENERAL; next, across the blade, VINCERE AUT MORI; and, between that and the hilt, the effigies of a warrior on horseback.

On the left side of the blade, next the date, SOLI DEO GLORIA; there a similar effigies to that on the right side, with the same inscription round it; then, across the blade, FIDE, SED CUI VIDE; then to the hilt a similar effigies of a warrior on horseback. The hilt and guard are of steel, gilt with gold, the handle of shagreen with silver threads round it, one of which only remains at present. The gilding is partly off, being corroded with rust, which has also considerably affected the blade.

It was long in the possession of the family of the Whitmores, of Thirstaston, in Wirral, Cheshire. How it came into that family I know not; but it seems that it was highly prized by them, as the last Joseph Whitmore, Esq. is said to have refused fifty guineas for it from a gentleman in London, who wished to have it to be deposited in some public museum.

It is now in the possession and the property of George Berks, gentleman, of Mold, Flintshire, in right of his wife, Mary, widow of John Ignatius Wright, Esq. of Plas ill, near Mold, and formerly of Brewer's Hall near Chester. He was son of John Wright, Esq. of Brewer's Hall, and married to his first wife, Mary, the fifth daughter of the above Joseph Whitmore, Esq. who by his last will left it to his son-in-law, John Ignatius Wright, Esq. on account of the relationship which his mother, Mary, daughter of Sir John Gwilym, of Hartsheth near Mold, was

was supposed to bear to the family of Oliver Cromwell,

The family of the Whitmores, of Thirstaston, I can give no account of. But the family of the Wrights came originally from Yorkshire, and settled at Bickley in Cheshire. John, the seventh in descent from the Wright who first settled at Bickley, *vizit*, as the pedigree has it. 1483. His son Richard Wright, of Brickley, was sergeant at arms, anno 1601.

Sir St. John Gwillym, who is reported to have come from Yorkshire, married Miss Catharine Lloyd, sole daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd, Esq. of Heartsheath, by Miss Catharine Wright, of Brewer's Hall; had issue Richard Lloyd Gwillym, who some time lived at Golbourn, in Cheshire, and the aforesaid Mary, mother of John Ignatius Wright, Esq. Richard Lloyd Gwillym, Esq. married a Miss Whitley (probably of Aston, in the parish of Harwarden, Flintshire), whose only son Richard Lloyd Gwillym, Esq. married Miss Jones, of Burton, Flintshire, whose only daughter, Catharine, was married to Francis Wardle, Esq. of Chester, whose only son Gwillym Lloyd Wardle, Esq. married Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of — Parry, Esq. of Wernfaw, Caernarvonshire, and was High Sheriff of Flintshire, 1791.

There is a good half-length picture of Sir St. John Gwillym at Heartsheath.

Your's, &c. \* \* \*

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

THE Public having been troubled some months back with a correspondence in the Gentleman's Magazine, respecting the MSS formerly collected by Dr. Wilkes, and the Rev. T. Feilde, for a History of Staffordshire; permit me again to intrude upon your readers what I have now more particularly to advance upon that subject; and at the same time to acknowledge the great obligation due to your very liberal publication, for the essential service thereby obtained for myself and that county.

My Queries respecting the above collections, you may remember, were rather sarcastically, as well as most illiberally and falsely, answered in the following month, (page 231.) by a Mr. A. P. who was pleased to date his very *ingenious* and *ingenuous* epistle from Derby. But whether that place had really the honor of giving birth, or residence, to so good a *friend* to me and the

public, I have never been able to discover; nor has he yet condescended to favour me with any answer to my other letter communicated soon after through the same free channel. Now, Mr. Urban, if that worthy "Well-wisher to Topography in general" will have the goodness to come forward, undisguised by any fictitious signature, and avow his *wise reasons* for inserting such a letter, it will confer the highest obligation, both on myself, and on the persons whom he dared to assert "would not suffer those MSS in any shape to meet the public eye." Of what unpardonable injury such anonymous epistles (if attended to) are to Society at large, and to the curious enquirer in particular, is evident from the fortunate success that has at length crowned my wishes, in spite of all his treacherous arts to prevent it. The plain truth, in short, is, Sir, that the whole of those valuable Collections have been since presented to me, for the use of my intended History, upon terms the most liberal and praiseworthy; and I am proud to add, that, both in quantity and quality, they far exceed my most sanguine expectations. If it were not trespassing too much upon your time and paper, I should be glad here to offer some trifling justice to the memory and labours of my predecessors, in a slight sketch of their contents; particularly as such various and unjust opinions of them have been hitherto propagated, very much to the injury of the several meritorious collectors. The earliest MSS, I now find, were by Mr. Huntbach, of Fetherstone, or Seawall, in the hundred of Seisdon, who died 1704. They consist of the most valuable church-notes, extracts from old deeds, innumerable pedigrees, and regular histories of most of the parishes in that part of the county. The Rev. Thomas Loxdale, vicar of Leek, communicated his collections and curious additions to Erdeswick, at the request of the then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as appears by his letter to Dr. Wilkes. Mr. Hurdman, of Spot Grange, 1689, and of Stone, 1696, left also an admirable copy of Erdeswick, with his additions, now in the possession of Charles Tollet, of Beiley, Esq. who, amongst other friendly contributions, was pleased to offer me the use of that MS, which I here find, (with the permission of his late brother, George Tollet, Esq., an ingenious antiquary), copied by Dr. Wilkes, to  
whose

whose excellent and indefatigable pen I am also indebted for an inexhaustible fund of other information, from the earliest and most obscure ages to his own times, drawn up in so masterly and perspicuous a style, as at once evinces the profound scholar and elegant antiquary. This just opinion is not only founded upon his abundant writings in my possession, but also confirmed by the various communications and correspondence upon the subject by his contemporaries, the learned Bishop Lyttelton, Dr. Vernon, &c. who speak of him as peculiarly qualified for such an undertaking. But, as I do not now intend to display all the merits of my industrious predecessors, I shall only add that the above collections were, at the death of Dr. Wilkes, sold by his executor, the Rev. Mr. Unett, of Stafford, for upwards of 100l. to the Rev. T. Feilde, who greatly enlarged and methodized them for the press, and, as is very well known in the county of Stafford, obtained some subscriptions for publishing its History. But, whatever was the cause of those proposals then proving unsuccessful, (whether from ill-grounded prejudice, or the small relish that formerly existed for such useful works, compared with the present more enlightened and opulent period, when every laudable effort of the Arts and Sciences is most flatteringly supported), sufficient is it for me to say how much I am indebted for the invaluable treasure thus committed to my charge; and, in compliance with the wishes of the generous Donor, I gladly embrace this first opportunity to inform the original encouragers of Mr. Feilde's History, that they will be entitled to become subscribers to the present work, with the deduction of their former payment. But, as it would be improper here to enlarge upon my own plan, I shall conclude with referring your readers to an intended advertisement on the cover of your next, and to the full proposals which I mean, before that time, to circulate in printed letters to the nobility and gentry, &c. of Staffordshire.

P. S. Allow me this opportunity of adding my sincerest thanks to S. D. for his truly candid answer (p. 1184) to my hasty remarks upon the IHC inscription, of which I now most cordially concur with him in opinion, not only from a full conviction of his superior skill in such subjects, but also from a previous inspection of a similar and much plainer inscription. More parti-

cularly do I feel S. D.'s polite manner of again illustrating the subject, after the *affectedly candid* instructions of R. S. (p. 1088), whoever he may be, but certainly no real encourager of Topography.

S SHAW.  
No 19, Thornbaugh-st. Bedford-square.

Mr. URBAN, March 2, 1793.

THE notice of T. P. p. 111, is too flattering to suffer me to continue silent regarding our forgotten Poets; but having left all my books on the subject in the country, books not easily met with, and procured by me at some labour and expence, I must content myself at present with sending you a paper on *Quarles*, which has some time lain by me, in consequence of a doubt, whether his merits were a subject sufficiently novel to engage your attention. And here I take the opportunity of changing my signature *Cliffordienfis* for the more appropriate one of

FERDINANDO STANLEY.

Eight or nine years ago I procured a copy of Quarles's Emblems, attracted, if I recollect, by the notice taken of him in Jackson's Letters, though I do not remember having since seen the latter book; nor can I recall to my mind any particulars of the author's Criticisms on them, which, as I am about to make some selections from the same undeservedly-obscure poet, I mention in apology for any possible coincidence of extracts and remarks. In your vol. LVI. pp 666, 926, C. T. O. (now known to have been the signature of the late ingenious Mr. Headley), endeavoured to prove the merit, and revive the memory, of the same ill-starred bard; for which attempts both critics are very liberally attacked by a person under the signature of Sharp, in your same vol. p. 1106. When I took up the poems myself, I was delighted with the very extraordinary variety and nervousness of *Quarles's* versification, with the vigour and originality of his thoughts, and frequently with the strength of his language; still, however, I trusted my own judgement; but now that

"Nonum prematur in annum,"

and that after so long a period, during which, at intervals sufficiently distant to leave no prejudice from former impressions, I have repeatedly examined the book, to form my opinion from the

perusal of the moment; now, that I still continue, and have uniformly continued to think the same, I add my most hearty testimony to his merits. That the finest passages are too often debased by vulgar images, and metaphors, drawn from artificial objects, sentiments, manners, and expressions, I cannot deny. But from this fault what poet, so ancient, is free? Is Spenser, or Shakspeare, or Cowley? Certainly not. Mr. Headley has not, I think, done him justice; the particular passages he has selected are not the most striking which might be found; but, if they were, here and there an excellent passage will not constitute a good poem. I think there are whole poems, that, mixed with a few faults, are yet on the whole superlatively excellent.

Book I. Emblem III. is the print of a child disturbing a nest of wasps.

Prov. xiv. 13. *Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful, and the end of that mirth is heaviness.*

Alas, fond child!  
How are thy thoughts beguil'd  
To hope for honey from a nest of wasps!  
Thou may'st as well  
Go seek for ease in Hell,  
Or sprightly nectar from the mouths of asps;

The world's a hive,  
From whence thou canst derive  
No good, but what thy soul's vexation brings:  
Put ease, thou meet  
Some petti-petti-sweet,  
Each drop is guarded with a thousand stings.

Why dost thou make  
These murm'ring troops forsake  
The safe protection of their waxen homes?  
Their hive contains  
No sweet that's worth thy pains;  
There's nothing here, alas! but empty combs.

For trash and toys,  
And grief-engend'ring joys, [blood!  
What torment seems too sharp for flesh and  
What bitter pills,  
Composed of real ills, [good!  
Men swallow down to purchase one false

The dainties here  
Are least what they appear,  
Though sweet in hopes, yet in fruition sour:  
The fruit that's yellow  
Is found not always mellow;  
The fairest tulip's not the sweetest flower.

Fond youth, give o'er,  
And vex thy soul no more  
In seeking what were better far unfound;  
Alas! thy gains  
Are only present pains,  
To gather scorpions for a future wound.

What's earth? or in it  
That longer than a minute  
Can lend a free delight that can endure?  
Or who would droil,  
Or delve in such a soil  
Where gain's uncertain, and the pain is sure?  
Of the following quotation, the three last lines are mentioned by Headley, ut supra, p. 927; but the whole passage is so wonderfully fine, that it ought not to be separated.

The world's a crafty strumpet, most affecting, [reject her,  
And closely following those that most  
But seeming careles, nicely disrespecting,  
And coyly flying those that most affect her: [she's free;  
If thou be free, she's strange; if strange,  
Than she there's none more coy, there's none more fond than she\*.

O what a Crocodilian world is this,  
Compos'd of treacheries, and insinuating wiles!

She cloaths destruction in a formal kiss,  
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles;  
She hugs the soul she hates; and  
there does prove [vows to love,  
The veryest tyrant, where she  
And is a serpent most, when most she seems a dove.

Thrice happy he, whose nobler thoughts despise  
To make an object of so easy gains!  
Thrice happy he, who scorns so poor a prize [pains!  
Should he the crown of his heroic  
Thrice happy he, that ne'er was  
born to try [born, did lie  
Her frowns and smiles; or, being  
In his sad nurse's arms an hour or two, and die!

The 10th Emblem of B. I. with a print of Cupid, Satan, and Mammon, playing bowls, contains a strong instance of a false taste, and perversion of figurative language, for which, though it is by no means general through the work, the character of the writer has been damned. It ends with the four following ridiculous lines.

Good God! turn thou my brazil thoughts anew; [true;  
New sole my bowls, and make their bias  
I'll cease to game till fairer ground be given,  
Nor wish to win until the mark be Heaven.  
In Emblem 14. some unusually fine verses are debated by the following passage.

————— When, when will day  
Begin to dawn, whose new-born ray  
May gild the weather-cocks of our devotion,  
And give our unscul'd souls new motion?

\* This is almost a translation of a famous line in Theocritus.

With



With the 15th Emblem ends the first book. The 4th Emblem of B. II. in five-foot couplets, is marked by vigour of thought, language, and rhythm. The next Emblem with a print of Cupid at a table spread with gold, and, under, this motto, *non omne quod hic micat, aurum est*, I must transcribe entire. The unmixed harmony of the whole (which alone would disprove the vulgar error of the roughness of our verses before *Waller's* time), and the simple energy of the expressions, with one or two unfortunate interruptions of that heinous fault which I have already mentioned to have caused the obloquy he has been loaded with, claim for it very high praise.

P. iv. xxiii. 5. *Willst thou set thine eyes upon that, which is not? For, riches make themselves wings. they fly away as an eagle.*

False world, thou ly'st; thou canst not lend  
The least delight;

Thy favours cannot gain a friend,  
They are but flight;

Thy morning pleasures make an end  
To please at night.

Poor are the wares that thou supply'st;  
And yet thou vaunt'st, and yet thou vy'st  
With heaven: fond earth, thou boast'st; false  
world, thou ly'st.

Thy babbling tongue tells golden tales  
Of endless treasure;

Thy bounty offers easy tales  
Of lasting pleasure;

Thou ask'st the conscience what she ails,  
And swear'st to ease her:

'There's none can want where thou supply'st:  
There's none can give where thou deny'st:  
Alas, fond world, thou boast'st; false world,  
thou ly'st.

What well-advised ear regards  
What earth can say?

Thy words are gold, but thy rewards  
Are painted clay;

Thy cunning can but pack the cards,  
Thou can'st not play:

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;  
If seen, and then revy'd, deny'st;  
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world,  
thou ly'st.

Thy tinsel bosom seems a mint  
Of new coin'd treasure;

A paradise, that has no flint,  
No change, no measure;

A painted cask, but nothing in't,  
Nor wealth, nor pleasure:

Vain earth, that falsely thus comply'st  
With man: vain man, that thou rely'st  
On earth: vain man, thou doat'st; vain  
earth, thou ly'st.

What mean dull souls in this high measure

To babble so?

In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure  
Is dross and trash?

The height of whose enchanting pleasure  
Is but a flash;

Are these the goods, that thou supply'st  
Us mortals with? are these the high'st?

Can these bring cordial peace? false world,  
thou ly'st. F. S.

Mr. WRIGHT'S DESCRIPTION of his  
VILLA at BYER'S GREEN (see p. 127.)

"YOU say you should be very glad to read a description of a place that renders all the charms of London so insipid. I really wish to answer this; but I confess I do not know very well how, especially to one who has so often said, he can have no clear notion of the happiness of a retired life, or of any provincial pleasures. But surely something must be said to so very kind a friend, who seems to share in all thy satisfactions.

"My place is distant from the metropolis nearly 260 miles; and, if you come by Piersbridge, you must turn off at the two-mile stone from Castle Auckland, and two miles more of very irregular road will bring you to my gates.

"Here, if you look round, you will find my *villula*, or *villulet*, for I cannot well call it a *villa* from its miniature, situated as in a vast amphitheatre, bounded by high hills on every side, through which a beautiful river winds, at about 20 miles from the sea; the descent from, and elevation to, my house, being nearly equal, which makes it very beautiful, and not too much exposed.

"The Spring, indeed, and the Autumn winds, are here sometimes very severe, but the Summer and Winter ones more mild and temperate. Many old people here live to the end of the century, and some of my own family have reached that period.

"The house stands in the centre of a plantation of my own rearing, mostly of forest-trees and flowering shrubs of every kind, both foreign and domestic, with a small but pleasing terrace before it, considerably elevated above the rest of the garden, and rich with various evergreens and flowers. Behind it, in the other front, is a small grass plot with a forest walk well bordered with various kinds of shrubs and trees, affording both a cool and pleasing shelter from almost every wind; and on each side, towards the offices, are two corresponding

sponding courts, communicating with two small kitchen-gardens, one for salad-herbs, the other for roots, &c. Thirty-six fruit-trees of various kinds also disposed upon the walls and round the house, which not only have a pleasing effect, but prove very beneficial in their season.

"The offices are detached from the body of the house, and effectually hid by plantations full-grown, with Chinese and other seats every where disposed to take in several large and pleasing views; some of which are well clothed with wood, and others very extensive. Adjoining to the two courts are two Roman *suggestia*; and betwixt these, but less elevated, is a small *prætorium*, joining to the house. This overlooks all the finest part of the country, and also the river Were, which runs before it, with the cathedral church of Durham, a noble Gothic building, as the principal point of view. On this side of my house I have a prospect, from my dining-room windows, of upwards of 500 beautiful inclosures in a most picturesque situation, truly pastoral, in all the scenes of agriculture. I can truly say,

"Here the ploughman near at hand  
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,  
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,  
And the mower whets his scythe,  
And every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorn in the dale."

"In the village front is an open view without the appearance of any inclosures, the town extending a full half mile long, and near a furlong wide, all of green turf, in beautiful verdure most part of the year. There is a bowling-green before the house, and in the centre of the town; the whole being nearly in the proportion of a Roman circus: and here frequently are both horse and foot races. Many other sports and games are also exhibited here annually on the 29th of June, in imitation of those of Rome, or the Olympiad, probably as relicks of the former, who, in the neighbourhood of this place had once a station called *Vinovium*\*.

"Near to this village is also a manifest Roman circus, all good ground, and two miles in compass; which, as being in the neighbourhood of the camp, is supposed to be that of Albinus, his principal camp being at Alclunum, now Auckland, and the undoubted Bino-

vium of Ptolemy. This (circus) I procured to be restored, in the year 1778, by a subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen, and it is judged to be the finest piece of race-ground in the North of England.

"The body of the building is but small, consisting only of a principal and rustic floor; the rustic, or foundation part, is formed into a parlour, kitchen, staircase, pantry, cellar, and servants room. In the parlour are two alcoves, the one for books, &c. the other for a bed. In this small room is also an elegant museum in the shape of a pyramid; the bottom part is a scrutore with commodious drawers, and the upper part is full of the works of the most eminent English poets, with their heads in mezzotinto on the inside of its folding doors\*. Before the window is a large library-table full of fine prints and curious books, together of very great value, and not easily estimated. In the alcove also is a library of many books, chiefly of history and sciences. On each side, in the podgio part, are stoles for cloaths and linen. Here likewise is a curious cedar cabinet, full of drawings and original MSS, some of them inestimable, and several of them ready for publishing. These, with many more already made public, are the works and labours of upwards of thirty years of my retired study, and most of them in this place.

"In the adjacent kitchen are likewise two similar alcoves, answering to those in the parlour; in one of which is a folding bed, and in the other a commodious dresser, with all things necessary for serving up a dinner. The entry on this side, as well as to the parlour, is covered with an arcade, or portico, of four arches each, which connects both courts with the two front parts of the garden, one way leading to the terrace, the other to the forest-walk and *prætorium*.

"The principal story is entered by a flight of steps from the outside, with an half space from the terrace, which serves to dine upon in Summer, having stone seats on each side, and an abacus, or ballustrade, which answers very well both for a sideboard and dumb-waiter. Here I can most pleasantly enjoy a view of the town, the Roman camp, and the evening sun.

"My first room is a small vestibule,

\* Now the property of William Erskine, esq. of Bishops Auckland.

adorned with medallions of the twelve Cæsars; and through this, on one side, you enter the drawing-room, and, on the other, the staircase. Right forward is my dining-room, and over the door this motto, transposed, in Greek characters, to render it more difficult to read:

“Mihi vivam quod superest ævi.”

“The staircase is ornamented with my own works, particularly a large scheme of the universe, the visible creation, the sun, moon, and systems of the planets and comets, &c. In the drawing-room are all the faculties of human knowledge represented by a curious collection of prints, disposed in twenty-seven large compositions, 500 being selected for that purpose, and elegantly framed\*. At one end of this room, parted off from the other with two Doric pillars, is a Roman *triclinium*; the sofa is composed of six large mattresses, six pillows, and four large cushions; in all, 16 parts; mostly used for holding books, and easier reading. In the other end is a handsome, but plain, chimney-piece, in the tablet of which Vulcan is represented forging the arms of Æneas, with Venus sitting by him. In the ceiling of this part is the system of the Sun, decorated with the representation of the four Seasons, and other ancient historical figures. That of the sofa part is the *sedes beatorum*, or supreme heaven, with the hours and times disposed around it. In the cove of both parts are represented, as on medallions, all the human passions, after Le Brun. On each side of my *triclinium*, in two tablets, and facing each other, are the following mottos from Lord Lansdown:

“Early and vain into the world I came,  
Big with false hopes, and eager after fame,  
Till looking round me, ere the race began,  
Madmen and giddy fools were all that ran;  
Reclaim'd by time, I from the lists retire,  
And thank the Gods—who my retreat inspire.

“Happy the man, of mortals happiest he,  
Whose quiet mind from vain desires is free,  
Whom neither hopes deceive, nor fears torment,  
But lives at peace, within himself content;  
How sweet the morn! how gentle is the night!  
How calm the evening! and the noon how bright!”

“The dining-room is elegantly fitted up with a crimson embossed paper, and some remarkable good paintings,

particularly one by Old Wyks\*, and two small ones on copper\*. Here is one of myself, a half-length, with an orrery before me; another of the moon's rising in a Milton's evening; the fellow of it, a Stonehenge with the *aurora borealis*\*; likewise a sun and moon's eclipse\*; three night-views of the last comets\*; morning, noon, and night, three good paintings on plate-glass; and several meteoric scenes\*, &c.; most of them well framed, and regularly disposed. The chimney-piece is well carved in stone, with a chaplet of oak-leaves and acorns in the tablet, and boys, in *basso relievo*, on each side, represent the arts and sciences. On the sideboard-table is painted, in perspective distortion, Charles the Fifth, with his secretary Maximilian.

“The original building was only designed for a retirement for study; but now two small *cubicula*, as wings, are added to it; the one designed as a bedchamber, the other as a laboratory for the purposes of mechanical and other experimental philosophy. The one window of the new apartments views the summer setting sun, and the other the winter rising one; and the other windows the reverse.

“Here I have perfect tranquillity, though in a village, having no house nearer than a hundred yards.

“I have one seat in my dining-room where I can imagine myself in the midst of an American forest, well wooded on all sides, and mixed with beautiful inclosures, and an Indian town on each side my gates, which are adorned with yew-trees. There are two weeping willows, which are trimmed every year, and constantly throw out new branches like the *polypus*, and so thick and flexible as to represent the Egyptian god Acanthus pouring out so many streams of water, beautifully bending to the ground. In almost every part of my garden I have a retreat from bad weather, and shelter from every wind, and, at the same time, commanding most pleasing views, one of my village, another of an extensive park, and also a provincial one, terminated by the finest hill in the county at the distance of twenty miles.

“Plenty of fuel is to be had from the adjoining common; and good salmon is caught frequently within half a mile of my house.

\* All these are in Mr. Allan's possession.

\* These are all in Mr. Allan's possession.

“When

"When I indulge myself with poetic ideas I can naturally conceive myself with an Olympus before me, a Mount Helmus on one side, and a Parnassus on the other.

"Now, notwithstanding your astonishment at my love of a retired life, tell me if I have not just reason to exult a little in what I feel in such a delightful situation, and to give up as much of my time as I can preserve to myself, centered in such pleasing circumstances, in which no human joy is wanting?

"If all mankind would endeavour to cultivate such objects as are in their own power, and be content with their private station and situation, every human being would soon have its share of well-earned happiness. But those who are attached to the pleasures of the town, I fear, can have no just idea of the calm and serene sensations of such a life.

"Besides all this, I have in agitation to erect a Gothic tower on one of the highest hills in the country, and have been several years preparing materials for it; when that is done, you may expect to hear a farther account of my amusements \*.

THO. WRIGHT."

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

THE ingenious Historian of Honiton, in your last month's entertaining Miscellany, is, I apprehend, not perfectly accurate in his translation of the old French word *honi*. I am informed, on authority of the most respectable kind, that *honi* is not a substantive synonymous with *honte*, but a participle from an old Norman verb *honir*, signifying to hiss, hoot at, or shew some mark of indignity to another. Indeed, the rules of construction demand that *honi* should be considered as a passive participle, not a substantive. And the legend of the Garter, literally translated, is, "Let him be hissed (or put to shame) who thinks ill of it."

I do not recollect having seen in your Miscellany the inscription which Philippe Egalité (the wretch!) put, humourously enough, on his manege at Belle Chasse,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PANSE †.  
Yours, &c. G.

\* He erected a tower at Middleston for an observatory, but did not live to complete it. He left a very small personal estate. His chief support in retirement was an annuity paid him by Lord Bottenourt; but how acquired is not known to the editor.

† *Panser*, to dress, or currycomb, a horse.

EPITAPH AT BRANCASTER \*.

HERE lyethe for all that please to see  
Robert Smithe, dispos'd to great charity.

A Freeschoole he built, and two Almes-houses  
of fame; [the same.

Who intended to geve lands to mayntain  
But sodaynlie he died in this towne of Brancaster;

So the right of all was in Elizabethe his sister.  
Which buildinges for ever his godly Matron  
did assure, [purpose to ensure,

With four score and twelve acres land for the  
To the bringinge upp of Youthe and reliefe  
of the Poore

Let us praise their proceedinge—God send  
the World more!

In June he dyed, that month the thirteene. [queene.

The eight and thirtie of Elizabethe our  
Richard Stubbs, Richard Buntinge, and  
John Reade,

To this end are infeoffed all in one deede;  
The first of worship, the other of great  
honestie,

As any could be founde in all our cuntries.—  
[1596.

Mr. URBAN, The Grove, Barnard Castle, Feb. 13.

THE love of justice, which you have constantly shewn, induces me to trouble you with the following answer to what the gentleman, under the signature of R. G. in your vol. LXII. p. 1105, was pleased to insinuate to the publick.

I have to lament, that an involuntary and unfortunate delay has happened in the publication of the remaining part of my History of Durham. The MS. when completed, was, with the consent of the editor, placed in the hands of a literary gentleman for his revision and correction; but, by his family engagements, in consequence of a great increase of fortune, and by his necessary journeys to Bath and Bristol, on account of his health, he withheld the MS. and prevented its going to the press, unwilling that the conclusion of the work should appear less perfect than the former parts, which he had regularly attended to, even in the laborious exercise of correcting the press. In consequence of this delay, I am now harrassed with expensive suits, on the event of which depends all ability, as to time, of performing my obligations to the publick. I am induced to believe this circumstance was not unknown to R. G. though the writer's person and real name are concealed from me by a signature which covers him from personal

\* See the arms, pl. II. fig. 3, 4.

applications, and leaves me no other means of answering him, but through the channel of your Magazine.

I flatter myself the above relation will satisfy R. G. and the publick, that there exists no cause why I should be prevented coming forward with the History of Cumberland, until I shall have dissolved the fetters of prosecution.

As to the plates in the History of Durham, &c I believe, on comparison with the subjects, they will be found to refute R. G's assertion, which is expressed with more acrimony than justice, and somewhat inconsistent with the language of a gentleman. Mr. Bailey, the draftsman and engraver of most of them, is thought to work correct; and, happily for him, he is an artist, removed by fortune to a height much above the reach of shafts, that might wound the credit of a common mechanic.

I beg leave to remark to some of the generous contributors towards the History of Cumberland, who mentioned Buecastle in your vol. LXII. p. 1074, that the supposed Roman station there furnished materials for the observations of Horsley, Ward, and other antiquaries, and is not a new discovery.

Yours, &c. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*  
**K**NOWING, from a constant perusal of your excellent work, your fondness for local anecdote and information, I take the liberty of sending to you an inscription for a tomb stone to the memory of the late Dr. Eyre, many years the pious Curate of Wylly, Wilt. The Doctor, from the acts which thirty-two years will testify, but of piety and benevolence, might exclaim with Horace, "I have raised a work more durable than brass, which time cannot destroy." But, as we all know time does, more or less, you will accept the above from  
 Your's, &c. K.S.T.  
 "S. M.

JOHANNIS EYRE, S.T.P.  
 Stirpe generosa ortus, moribus generosus ipse,  
 Literis humanioribus bene imbutus,  
 Divinis admodum  
 Summum gradum Ecclesiæ  
 Adornare idoneus,  
 Humillimum adeptus est  
 Per annos 32 vicarii munere apud Wilyense solo  
 Fideliter & constantiter persunetus.  
 In Domino requievit  
 24 die Octobris, anno 1792,  
 Ætatis 65.  
 GENT. MAG. *March, 1793.*

Lector,

Si de tali viro plura cognoscere velis,  
 Disce sapere—Piet item cole!  
 Et cum in illo cœtu beatorum  
 Vitâ sempiternâ fruëris.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, March 10.*  
**T**HOUGH unable to satisfy fully the enquiry in p. 104; I can inform you that Mr. Matthias Unwin was nearly related to a worthy character, very honorably mentioned vol. LVII. p. 5. to whom the following epitaph has been since placed on a flat stone in the cathedral of this city.

Yours, &c. WINTONIENSIS.

"In memory of the Reverend  
 WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN, M. A.  
 rector of Stock in Essex.

He was educated at the Charterhouse in London, under the Rev. Dr. Crusius; and, having gone through the education of that school, he was at an early period admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge.

He died, in this city, the 29th Nov. 1776, aged 41 years, leaving a widow and three young children."

Mr. URBAN, *March 7, 1793.*  
**I** Have just received your Magazine for February, and take the first opportunity to return my thanks to a Southern Farmer, for having referred me to White's 29th Letter on the Natural History of Sabone for facts, which strongly corroborate my ideas, respecting the utility of planting by the side of navigable Canals. I beg leave to assure your Correspondent, that I should have been very ready to have quoted so excellent an authority, had I recollected the contents of Mr. White's 29th Letter; at the same time, I acknowledge the having read that very classical and entertaining work at the time it came out, and am not at all unwilling to confess that many of the arguments in my last may have been drawn from that source; though, I assure him, I was not in the smallest degree aware of it at the time I committed them to paper. The troublesome effects of the drippings of the trees to the men and horses in wet summers would (I should apprehend) be abundantly compensated by the advantages accruing to them in dry and hot summers; and as to the possibility of their being injurious to the commodities conveyed, I should conceive that all such commodities as may be injured by wet will be carefully protected, whether



whether the Canals continue to drag along their exposed and uniform lengths, as they do at present, or whether their banks be adorned by a variety of useful and ornamental timber. A sudden summer shower would do more harm to those commodities than the drippings of many hours.

Another Correspondent suggests, that trees so planted may make the country unhealthy; and it is certain that, in moist situations, thick woods may prevent the damp and unwholesome vapour, which are exhaled from the ground, mixing readily with the atmosphere, and, by retaining them near the surface of the earth, may make such spots unhealthy; but this fact does by no means apply to single rows of trees, between the stems of which the air has a free and uninterrupted access. It is besides (I believe) ascertained, that vegetables derive a considerable portion of their food and nourishment from those ingredients in the atmospheric air which are unfit for respiration; so that trees, planted as I proposed, may be more likely to produce a beneficial than a hurtful effect upon those who dwell in their immediate neighbourhood. Undoubtedly, if trees so planted be injurious to the health of a country, no mansion which has avenues or plantations near it can be said to enjoy a healthy situation.

The strongest objection to my plan which has been yet suggested to me is, that such trees, in all stages of their growth, would be useful for repairs to the bargemen, and consequently liable to their depredations: at a very early period they would furnish tillers; and, in a more advanced state, masts. This objection (if there be no means of preventing such depredations) I acknowledge to be unanswerable.

Yours, &c. DENDROPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3, 1793.*

**M**ENTION is made, p. 101, of the hawk (found at the Cape of Good Hope) with an inscription on his collar, indicating his having belonged to James I. of England. Your correspondent infers, with great probability, the authenticity of the inscription, from an anecdote (which, he says, he lately met with in an old manuscript) alluding to Sir Anthony Welden's *Court of King James*. Having lately read that curious book, I recollect the circumstance, and turned to the passage alluded to, which, indeed, as to the chief cir-

cumstance of the hawk's disappearing, is faithfully quoted, but in Welden no mention is made of *the manner of consulting*, &c. As it may probably be not unpleasing to many of your readers, I have sent you the passage in question faithfully transcribed from Sir A. Welden's history.

"The French\* sending over his Falconers to shew that sport, his master Faulconer lay long here, but could not kill one kite, ours being more magnanimous than the French kite. Sir Thomas Monson desired to have that flight in all exquisiteness, and to that end was at full charge in Go-Faulcons for that flight; in all that charge, he never had but one cast would performe it, and those had killed nine kites, never missed one. The Earle of Pembroke, with all the Lords, desired the king but to walk out of *Roylston* town's end, to see that flight, which was one of the most stateliest flights of the world, for the high mountee; the king went unwillingly forth, the flight was shewed, but the kite went to such a mountee, as all the field lost sight of kite and lawke and all, and neither kite nor hawke were either seen or heard of to this present, which made all the court conjecture it a very illomen."

I shall be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents for some account of the author and book I have just quoted. It abounds with curious anecdotes of the great men and transactions of those times, of which the author is said, in the title-page, to have been *an eye and ears witness*. What degree of faith is due to them, at present, I am rather at a loss to determine.

Your's, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

*Feb. 23.*

**A** REPLY to those gentlemen who have honored my letters with their notice must precede any sequel to the Oxford Almanack Portraits, though I began drawing out a list of names for that purpose.

Mr. Laskey of Exeter will find a pretty full account of his learned townsman, Dr. George Hakewill, in Wood's Ath. Vol. II. p. 123—125, and, in the same volume, p. 112, of William Hakewill, matriculated six years after him, and there called his *elder* brother, but more properly his elder brother's son: it appears, from Fyther's catalogue, that several pieces of both the Hakewills are preserved in the Bodleian library, particularly a Treatise by William on the Antiquity

\* The word King, I suppose, is here, by mistake omitted.



of the Laws of England, published long after both their deaths by that indefatigable Antiquary Thomas Hearne, whose preface is not unlikely to furnish some farther account of the family.

The terms "*perverse, insidious, gross, barbarous, choleric,*" hurled at me by Academicus in p. 1070 of your last volume, I consider as mere ornaments of speech, and pass them over accordingly: his recommendation of South's sermons is no doubt charitably meant, but, having many years ago discarded them from my shelves on account of the profane buffoonery, I am grown too lazy to visit Moor-fields in quest of them. It is of no moment to your readers, whether my books are equally few with the contents of that clumsy pile of ostentatious emptiness, Dr. Radcliffe's library, which stands shouldering the Bodleian, or vie in number with those of Mr. Lackington, or Primate Narcissus, after he had doffed the garb of Dr. Fell's toad-eater, and sprouted up an Hibernian Mæcenas. To the church indeed it may be of no consequence whether he or I, or fifty such, are within its pale or not: but to a man who lives in a country where Dissenters are trampled upon, and does not feel himself endued with a Confessor's firmness, it is an object to stand equally poised betwixt the two Churches of England and Scotland, both which our statute-books pronounce *true*: and who shall dare to gainsay them? Resting on this firm ground, the most abject individual can reply to the taunts of a domineering Hierarchy, that he is at least as orthodox a member of the religion of Great-Britain by law established, as any the proudest Priest who wears a mitre.

On the intimation that Hackney College must not look for long duration, I presume to hazard no comment: denunciations of whatever would happen two years ago at Birmingham were so abundantly fulfilled, that woe be to that miscreant who presumes to question the infallibility of the least Minor Prophet, issuing red-hot, whether from the Warburtonian or Bamptonian school! Colleges of every description, however, stand so high in Academicus's good graces, that he considers a legacy to them as somewhat meritorious. The late Lord Chesterfield, than whom no man better knew, or more accurately delineated, the manners and principles of his contemporaries, instead of entrusting his noble relations, the Stan-

hopes and Harringtons, with the forfeitures his heir might incur, bequeathed them to the chapter of Westminster; kinsmen, he thought, might decline taking advantage of every error, but was positive that, wherever an ecclesiastical corporation strikes their happy fangs, they never let go their hold.

We have no reason to think that Ha-zael was insincere, at the moment, in his celebrated exclamation, "is thy servant a dog?" Nor will I take upon me to say that it is impossible in future ages for Presbyterian Colleges, grown old and callous like Baliol, (see Wood, Ath. vol. II. Fast. p. 212,) to elect into exhibitions, left for breeding up the natives of any particular country till they are of an age "*to get a preferment in the Church*" of England, solely those who are disqualified from holding any, and even to *exact a test* from them at their entrance that they are not of its established communion. Should they moreover acquire the privilege of sending members to parliament, who knows but they may drive a worthy gentleman from his seat, by abusing him for his honesty in voting, "that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished?" Or who knows but they may degrade themselves beneath the level of the meanest pot-walloping borough, by carrying on, during the sickness of another respectable member, a public canvas for his seat whenever it shall become vacant?

The six lines from Horace, with which my antagonist closes his letter, are evidently what we call "*sortes*," procured by dipping at random into that author: great part of them no ingenuity can apply to the business before us, and the rest not without much twisting, aided as they are by italics: the alteration of "*amet peccare timentes*" into "*pacare tumentes*" is no doubt a compliment to me on my soothing admonitions to those fat bulls of Balan, at whose roar every crawling insect shinks aghast: "*apertus otia portus*" is a pointed sarcasm on the Alien Bill, which having nothing to do with, I must leave him to discuss with his own University, who are the most conspicuous subscribers to the nonjuring French Priests: "*abeat fortuna superbis*" glances at the repulse of the Duke of Brunswick.

In matters of opinion seldom is conformity the result of a dispute; and even facts are sometimes brought forward

ward in so ravelled a state as to occasion apparent contradictions. Five gentlemen met in a bookseller's shop. "The works of Secker," said one, "are so excellent, that I will bind them splendidly in morocco, and place them in the most conspicuous part of my library."—"My set," answered the second, "shall go this day to the stall in Middle-row, for I have read through the twelve volumes, which few others ever attempted, as is evident from three of the sermons, translated by Mr. Maty for preaching, being not only printed off by *his* editors, but apologized for in common with the rest as *juvenile performances* of one who was never eminent for his theological attainments; as such the public received them, till the error was pointed out, I think, in a Gentleman's Magazine." A strip-line, who sat near, innocently cried out, "What was Secker? nothing. I have heard the name." One very far advanced in years abruptly replied, "He was a Presbyterian man-midwife. Many a time have I seen him scampering about our streets with the forgers in his hand." "You must be mistaken," said the last, who was in his grand climacteric, "I personally remembered Dr. Secker many years a dignified churchman, and latterly at the summit of his profession: instead of leaning towards the Dissenters, he was eternally pestering Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pelham to send Bishops into America."

But happily the question on which I am attacked in p. 1069 comes to a short clear termination. Q. advises me "*to be more cautious in my assertions.*" That I have been *cautious, beyond what was needful*, is the obvious answer. I had observed that Dr. Priestley, being old, remains in England, but that his son (whose situation was not that of a Russian boor "*attached to the soil*," and transferable with it to every purse-proud purchaser,) went to France, and was admitted a Citizen. Q. says the Doctor *disavows* his son's conduct: not a word is mentioned in my letter of his *avowal* or *disavowal*. But the second part of Dr. Priestley's Appeal having since been published, I am content to wave this vantage, and meet Q. on his *own* ground. The words in 'p. 110 are, "I had not the ambition to court the honor that has been shown him:" this forsooth is what Q. calls *disavowing* his son's conduct. I shall therefore now add that Dr. Priestley's sentiments

(which are always liberal and manly) here exactly correspond with those of Virgil's Anchises;

"—Vos o quibus integer ævi  
"Sanguis, solidæque suo stant robore vires;  
"Vos agitate fugam."

As I had observed in the first sketch of my letter, but erased before it was printed, on the sound lawyer's principle of "*abundans cautela non nocet.*" It would be too great a compliment to misrepresentations so extremely gross to apocryphal the Psalmist's language, "*..... thou cuttest like a sharp razor.*"

Schoolboys who pick up classical authority for calling Æneas pious, and Helio-gabalus a glutton, adopt the same epithet in all their themes; whether Æneas accompanies Dido to the cave, or slays the prostrate Turnus, he is with them still the *pious*, and their Helio-gabalus still the *glutton*, though his banquets are removed totally out of sight, and they are speaking only of his tyrannic cruelties. Some of your correspondents string their words together in the same mode. My attempt to rescue Sir John Maynard from Wood's charge against him, of acting like a Porteus, may very likely be true and injudicious, but I should as soon have apprehended being taxed on *that* account, in p. 1180, with burglary as want of temper, not the slightest disrespect towards an author, who has furnished most of my materials, being shewn or even insinuated.

If a Lowth and a Warburton enter into hostilities with each other; their distinguished talents, their high rank, joined to their mutual pride and violence, render the conflict an interesting spectacle. Some years after, there appeared in a sale-catalogue a collection of Tracts written by them and their myrmidons, which was recommended to the purchaser's notice, as containing "*all the scurrilous part of the controversy*:" no doubt, it sold speedily and for a good price. But if obscure anonymous writers take it into their heads to follow such illustrious examples, their reception will be that of the sweep chimney and scavenger encountering each other in a puppet-show with shovels full of soot and mire, till the audience, without making the smallest discrimination, hiss them both together off the stage.

Your Miscellany I look upon as a spacious apartment, open for the reception

tion of masks: you yourself, Sir, preside under the borrowed name of Sylvanus Urban: according to Claudian, "componitur orbis Regis ad exemplar;" and you are imitated by far the majority of your guests. The few who come undisguised are entitled to precedence and respect: they usually are gentlemen, and of course know how to behave themselves as such. But if any person, whose face is covered with a visor, forget himself so far as to attempt removing or peeping under mine, I shall make no scruple of appealing to you, as master of the ceremonies, to resent so inexcusable a breach of decorum.

As before, in p. 206, of your last volume, I have waited till the *three* slight scratches from the "levis natia Liber-nūllæ" had all taken place; if the above remarks have fully cleared me from the charge of being "unguarded in my assertions," or in plain English uttering wilful falsehoods, it is enough. Sensible of a thousand defects, I have always considered unimpeached Veracity as my only shield: "nam alia infirma sum," to borrow the words which Sallust puts in the mouth of Marius. L. L.

P. S. *March 7.* If Christians, (p. 103) be *not* one of the *Apologists* referred to; J. M., whom he calls "very respectable," certainly is. In the last paragraph of his letter, p. 419 of your last volume, "he thanks the friends of their country should rejoice," and cites the burning the houses of those Daughters who did *not*, as well as those who did, attend the Revolution-dinner, "severely *punishing* them: for John-son's single definition of the word "punishment" is "any *injunction imposed in vengeance of a crime*." The fires certainly were on a *religions* account.

The Rev. (Everard) Booth was by no means in "*low circumstances*" before he took the latter name on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle: the motto on his achievement (p. 123) no doubt belongs to the family arms. Yours, &c. L. L.

## TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND. (Continued from Vol. XIII. p. 1007.)

NOT long before we reached Dalwhinnie, for so was this excellent manor called, we had passed, upon our left, Loch Cnife, whence issues the river along which we had been for some time travelling, and which, passing Dalnacardoch, Blair,

and Killcrankie, meets at length the Tay; and resigns to it at once its waters and its name.

At Dalwhinnie our halt was short; no longer, indeed, than whilst our horses eat the little provender the place afforded. For ourselves nothing could be procured but oaten cake, and whisky, a clear, colourless, intoxicating spirit drawn from malt, not entirely unpalatable, and to which the natives are said to be addicted to excess. Of the truth of this charge, however, no proof occurred to us; sobriety, on the contrary, seemed to be the more appropriate characteristic of this people. Of snuff, indeed, and of dancing to the bag pipe, their native music, they are confessedly very fond; of the former to so moderate a degree as to take it from a quill, shaped somewhat like a toothpick, of which, it is said, some of them will snuff up five or six in immediate succession, without any whole irritation or discomposing effect.

Proceeding hence towards Pitmarin, another of those solitary mansions properly provided by government for the accommodation of troops, and from thence, the way at first is uniformly bare and dreary. It was here that we were met by a small group of figures, to whom with great propriety might have been applied Banquo's interrogation of,

What are these,  
So wither'd, and so winn'd with attire,  
That look not like the inhabitants o' th'  
earth, [women —  
And yet are on't? — Ye should be

and such, &c. as they were, out with a little humanity, or indeed human, either in their gait or aspect, as can possibly be imagined. In truth, the lower rank of females in this part of the world (on whose beauty in the earlier years of life we stood in no need of any pleasing proof) before they pass their prime, from the squalid state in which they live, the perpetual smoking out of their hovels, and the keen and piercing air of the climate, to which they are very much exposed, have frequently their features so hardened and contracted, and their skins so parched, obscured, and rivetted up, as to have resigned every vestige of the possibility of a stay ever seen agreeable.

As we went forward, the country by degrees assumed a more variegated and less gloomy aspect; till, in the vicinity

of a bridge, by which we crossed a branch of (I believe) the Spey, it became neither unpleasant nor unpicturesque. Yet, amended as the landscape was, it was still framed, it is were, in a horizontal bordering of huge and frowning mountains, caps or sirped with snow.

Drawing nearer to Pitmain, and travelling along a level bottom, the eye was considerably relieved by the survey of cultivated lands on either hand, waving with very promising crops of bere, a hardier kind of barley.

At Pitmain, a comfortable inn was rendered still more agreeable by the attentions of a Scotch gentleman, who having learnt that strangers were arriving, from a servant we had sent forwards to secure us a reception (a precaution very necessary in this country), had deferred his departure thence for Edinburgh, for some hours, to assist us with directions, and inform us by his conversation. Nor could we resist his offer of a recommendatory letter to an intelligent friend at Inverness, to whom, in truth, we were afterwards obliged for great civilities, although we had hitherto delivered very few of the many we had brought with us into Scotland; preferring commonly the freedom of an inn, however homely, to the restraints, but more to the importunate hospitalities, of private houses, and the delays which they cannot but occasion.

The landlord at Pitmain was there esteemed a considerable farmer, but in a climate so unpropitious, that, when industry had seemed to have procured him a good crop of bere, it was often, as he told us with a sigh, buried deep in snow before it was ripe enough to cut, or could be carried from the field.

In the hollow of a mountain nearly opposite this inn lies a mass of snow, by the neighbourhood called Margaret's Chest, for what reason I do not recollect, but which in the memory of the oldest native was never known to be wholly melted.

Rising early on the morrow, and taking a beverage of most excellent goat's milk, we set out for the next inn called Avemore; for, single houses, rather than towns or villages, seem to distinguish the divisions of these regions. This stage was more diversified, and of lotter feature, than most of those which we had lately travelled; the road running through romantic though small

clumps of birches, or along the edge of shining bourns, and exhibiting also more sheep, and goats, and cattle, with other tokens of comfort and inhabitation, than had occurred to us for some time past. Advancing towards Avemore the largest wood of fir-trees offered itself to our observation that we had yet seen, or indeed saw afterwards, any where, in Scotland, occupying an extensive mountain-side declining towards the north; in the valley beneath which, at the distance of about a mile, a bold and handsome arch had then lately been thrown across the Spey, which, with the bright and rapid waters of that river winding their way amongst an assemblage of well-wooded hills, composed a view, which, contrasting it with some we had left behind us, we were inclined to reckon charming. To detract, however, considerably from its merit, a whole grove of pines lay prostrate on the farther bank of the Spey, borne down, about three years before, in one tremendous fall, by the fury of a sudden storm. The terrors of the crash with which they fell, heightened by the darkness of the night, and the uncertainty as to what had really happened, dwelt still so strongly on the mind of the peasant, whose hut stood opposite the spot, and from whom we learnt the fact, that he was not able even yet to speak of it without manifest agitation.

North-east from this place lies Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant, whose extensive woods, it seems, suffered most dreadful devastations in the tempest of the night we speak of.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

A VERY respectable friend to the Church (Baron Maseres), in a late publication, has recommended, in order to render the bishopricks of more equal value in point of income, adding to the smaller ones, in perpetual *commendam*, certain extensive populous parishes. I object to this scheme, because I am convinced that every parochial cure, which is held by a bishop, will necessarily be neglected, and all the evils attached to non-residence will for ever be entailed upon it. To obviate such mischiefs, I would advise the adoption of something like the following sketch, by which the smallest bishoprick would be augmented to a decent competence of more than two thousand a year,

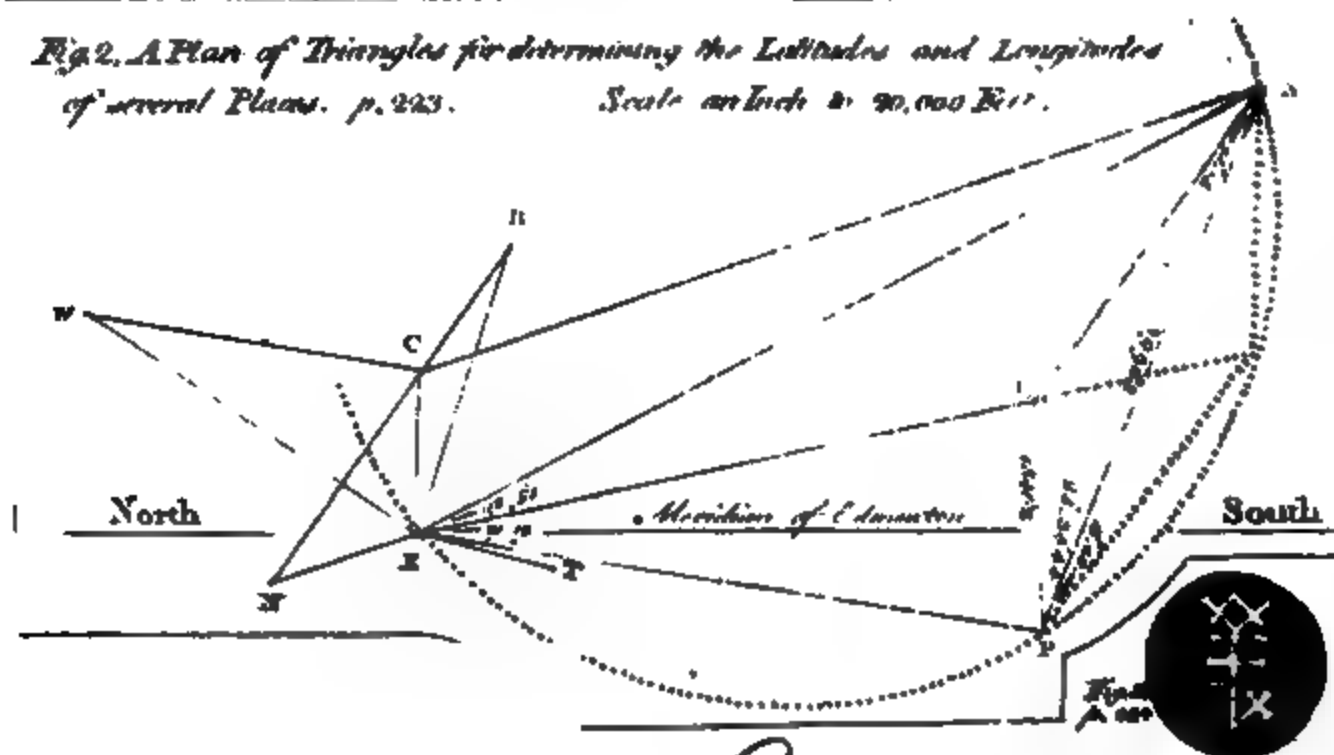


*The First Egyptian Alphabet.*



*Fig 2. A Plan of Triangles for determining the Latitudes and Longitudes of several Places. p. 223.*

*Scale an Inch = 20,000 Feet.*



*Charles  
Henry Smith*

*Longitude &c.*



year, without the introduction of parochial neglects, without any expence to the State, or any violent convulsion in the revenues of the hierarchy. The preferments specified to be added to the bishopricks are most of them in the gift of the Crown; and those which are not directly and immediately so, being appendant to preferments which are, may be given to the Crown by act of parliament for the special purpose abovementioned, *and no other*. I can conceive it possible, that those who find their patronage, however extensive or valuable, curtailed in the smallest degree, may complain of the injury done to themselves, though to subserve the most important public good; but I would not propose to have the patronage, to which I am alluding, by any means wrested from the present possessors, but would wish the reformation to commence on the first avoidance that may happen in the respective dioceses, whether by translation or death. And there is no doubt in my mind but that, after the establishment of the alteration recommended, as good men would be found, to accept the bishopricks of Durham, Winchester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, as now possess, or ever have possessed, those dignities.

The bishopricks which particularly claim augmentation are the following; and it is proposed to improve them by the addition of the preferments respectively:

*Bristol*—deanry of Winchester, and mastership of St. Cross.

*Carlisle*—golden prebend of Durham.

*Chester*—golden prebend of Durham.

*Gloucester*—deanry of Worcester, and two sinecures in St. Asaph or Bangor.

*Landaff*—deanry of St. Asaph, and two sinecures in that diocese.

*Lichfield and Coventry*—deanry of Windsor.

*Lincoln*—deanry of St. Paul's.

*Oxford*—deanry of Canterbury.

*Peterborough*—deanry of Lincoln, or Ely, or York.

*Rocheſter*—deanry of Westminster.

*St. David's*—deanry of Gloucester, and two sinecures in St. Asaph or Bangor.

There may possibly be objections to the transfer of some of the preferments referred to above, of which I am not aware. I do not advance my plan as perfect; but only throw it out as a hint to those who may be able to introduce something less exceptionable. But, at

all events, I object to a bishop's holding a parochial cure, and am of opinion it should never be permitted on any occasion whatever.

There are three dignities in the church of St. Paul of 1000l. a year each (exclusive of the deanry), all in the gift of the Crown. If necessary, one or more of these might be annexed to bishopricks wanting augmentation. I do not, however, particularly advise this mode of improvement, because I think the less bishops reside in London the better.

ARISTOBULUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 4.

MR. COLLINSON, in his History of Somersetshire, just published, II. 173. has this singular account of the manor of Seaborough: "At some of the courts held by the lords of this manor we find very singular presentations made. 3 Richard III. two women, Isabella, wife of William Pery, and Alianore Slade, were presented for common scolds, and fined in one penny each, which two pence were the whole perquisites of the court. And at the same time an order of court was made, that the tenants of the manor should not scold their wives, under pain of forfeiting their tenements and cottages. 23 Henry VII. an order was made, that tenants' wives should not scold, under the penalty of a 6s. and 8d. fine, half to go to the repairs of the chapel, and the other half to the lord of the manor."

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

IN the name of an abused publick, and a calumniated government, ask Dr. Priestley with what views he has given the world that statement of his losses, inserted in your last month's Miscellany, when it is well known that the allowance made by the jury, and the handsome subscriptions of his friends, have made him such an ample compensation, that he has found himself under the necessity of refusing more assistance, and of returning the surplus of their liberality.

\* \* \* The Protestant Dissenters of Pulwhelle, Caernarvonshire, formed the most loyal resolutions, March 3, published in the St. James's Evening Post of March 11; and, March 4, a French privateer carried off a number of cattle from the coast there, and gave a great alarm to the inhabitants. Public Advertiser, March 12.

Yours, &c.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

**W**HAT I have written I have written." (LXII. 895), and I shall leave on record in your faithful memorial, in a firm reliance on that Being who has the same care for "my mother's cat and her kittens" as for the sparrows which flutter in the barn eaves till they become a prey to Grimalkin and her offspring, as for the human race, who render themselves less worthy of his care than the innocent brute creation. Every considerate mind will pay attention to the signs of the times; and there will surely be no harm in an humble endeavour to develop the mysteries of human politics and of the human mind, which, in spite of the general observation, that it is the same in all ages, will puzzle philosophy to ascertain, or account for its progress from barbarism to civilisation, and its relapse from civilisation into barbarism; which retrogradation seems to be the glory of the present race of *philosophers*. Viewed in this light, the "scene now acting in France is new and uncommon on the grand theatre of the world." Lucretius's picture of a *republick* is enough to make one abhor and tremble at that form of government. Yet even his poetic imagination does not paint it in the striking colour in which the original is displayed as a banner to the nations, to deter them from imitation, and to provoke them to overturn it.

There is another circumstance in the circumstances of the French Revolution to which Lucretius makes no allusion; and that is, the avowed contempt of religion: "*God is not in their thoughts*;" how then can he avoid punishing their pointed disregard to his laws and ministers? Such a total departure from, and overturn of every principle of, religion and morality, is an additional novelty in the scene now acting in France. If we referred ourselves more to the divine interposition in those matters, should we be the worse for it, Mr. Urban?

Far be it from me to call down the divine vengeance on every criminal action of individuals or nations; but if it had proved as true as was generally believed, that Admiral Truguet was gone to the bottom of the sea, and his fleet dispersed\*, can a considerate mind avoid

\* Though this has not actually happened, in what light can we view the Admiral's own account of his miscarriage before Cagliari? (See this month's Hist. Chron.)

tracing a supernatural interference in punishing his conduct at Oneglia? (vol. LXII. p. 1145). Should such a mind go on, and see the *abomination of desolation standing in the holy place* in those parts of Europe where the Christian religion has been professedly expelled by authority, whether the prophecy of Daniel, and the application of it by Jesus Christ, have a double meaning or not, can one, I say, avoid drawing the comparison, and trembling for the consequences? Superstition is not singly famous for credulity; Infidelity, paradoxical as it may appear, has her believers; men who start at a feather while they deny a God.

Let it be recollected, Mr Urban, how long it is since the last FAST\* was proclaimed in this country. Should an earthquake desolate any part of the Continent, so as to be *felt* in our island, or should we feel but two such shocks as we did in 1750, would not our fear revive some emotions of religion? in too many, perhaps, little better than those of the Bektasies, running after their patron, or other saints; yet even these might work some more than transitory effect. Are we then to lose to religious emotions, that they must be shaken into us by the shaking of the globe that we inhabit? Have we nothing else to call us to our duty? Let us, in the case of the present war, consider, for argument's sake, the French as our *brethren*. Let us then turn our eyes to one of the oldest books of history† in the world, and, placing it on the same footing with profane history, we shall find that, when one of the tribes of Israel wrought wickedness, the rest went up against them, and, on request of satisfaction, cut them off; and in all this they had the divine concurrence, which they implored in the most solemn manner. Let us put the case another way, and consider the French in their true light, as invading us, and ripe for every kind of mischief: have we not reason to implore the divine assistance in our defence? And shall we do less than Heathens and Republicans, than the Romans, whom Livy represents as applying to Heaven in all their wars? Our nation has been the most favoured of any in the world; it is the depository of true religion, and the best system of government; and shall

\* This was written before the present Fast was appointed.

† Judges, ch. xx.





we decline to acknowledge that it derives both, and the safety of both, from God?  
Yours, &c. B. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

**M**UCH has been said in your useful Miscellany of late about the NEW RIVER. You have recorded its origin, progress, the various changes in its channels, and even the well-founded claims to some pittance of its immense revenue for the benefit of the surviving descendants of the man who first planned it. Among the precautions taken for its safety are the guards assigned to its wooden aqueducts in the dangers of 1780. Do not leave unnoticed the following advertisement, inserted in the Public Advertiser, Feb. 9, by order of the Company, to contradict a report which it is doubtful if it could possibly be realized, that it was **POISONED** in 1793:

*"New River Office, London, Feb. 7."*

"Whereas some evil-minded persons have for several days past, propagated a report that the water in the New River hath been attempted to be poisoned, and application hath been made to the servants of this Company, enquiring into the truth of such report; the New River Company, respecting the satisfaction of the publick, have directed this notice to be given, that the said report, on full enquiry, is void of all foundation.  
JOHN ROWE, Secy."

If stories tell strange stories of such diabolical practices on dreams and fountains, particularly in besieged towns and cities; and they have been renewed among the horrors of modern French conquests. But, admitting the possibility of poisoning a single or a few wells, are we sure such practice could be applied to a *running stream* with any effect? I do not wish to be taught the diabolical art, or to have it communicated to the publick. Mankind have mischief enough in their heads already; and, with the books of poisonous receipts by that archpoisoner Locusta, which were burnt by one of the Roman emperors, every suggestion of this sort cannot be too soon stifled. I will, therefore, trust that the alarm was given without any foundation, and praise the precautions of the Governors to dispel the groundless fears of their proprietors and the publick at large. How strenuous their exertions for the general benefit are, the cast-iron pipes, now laying, to supply the parish, one may

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almost say *town*, of St. Mary-la-bonne, will be a lasting monument. It may not, perhaps, be too late for you and your readers to see how these wonderful and magnificent pipes are bedded in the earth below the original wooden ones, and supported at intervals in the notches of a stout wooden post or stake burnt at the end.

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Jan. 1.*

**I** HAVE here inclosed you two other drawings from pieces of painted glass, now at Healey-hall, Lancashire.

No. 2. I suppose to be a representation of *The Day of Judgement*, where Christ is seated amidst the clouds, with the virgin on his right hand, and groups of saints and apostles on each side; a naked figure is seen kneeling to hear his own final doom, and underneath are four angels holding the emblems of reward and punishment, whilst two others seem busily weighing in the balance the vices of mankind, emblems of folly, envy, incontinence, &c. being conspicuous in one scale. A horrid group of Devils, amidst the flames of hell, appear in one corner, displaying the black book, &c.

No. 3. is evidently *The good Samaritan*; but I should be glad to hear an explanation of the mark (somewhat like an engraver's) exhibited on the shield above, and also of the characters on each side; if the German word *Ruth* be there read, it may signify *pious*, but this is mere conjecture. Both these pieces were brought from the continent.

Yours, &c. T. BARRITT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*

**I**N turning over some of your former volumes, for the amusement of a winter's evening, and in search after some facts, of which your Magazine is in general the faithful record, I was agreeably surprized at the concurrence in your old correspondent T. ROW, vol. XXVI. p. 260, with the present Bp. of Down, concerning that hero of so many of the provincial songs *Robin Hood*, who he conceives was so named *as if Robbing Hood*, or *Hide*, but by vulgar notion only *Earl of Huntingdon*. Your correspondent objects to *Hood* as a *surname*. I have long been of opinion, that his names and title were misnomers and imaginary honors; and that as *Robin* of *Ridsdale* was the name of a notorious robber in Northumberland, given to one of the Unfrank-

villes,

villes, and to one of the Hilliards in the Lancastrian army, in the reign of Edward IV.<sup>1</sup> and from them applied to a rude Roman statue in the Roman station in Rivingham in Northumberland<sup>2</sup>, so Robin *Wood*, *Whode*, *o'th'wood*, q. d. of *Sbirwood*, which was a forest of large extent and consideration in its time, was that of a deer-stealer of equal eminence in that track and neighbourhood, and that the title of *Earl of Huntingdon* was a nick-name for a great *hunter* or forest-marauder, who, like the borderers on most of our forests and chaces from that time to the present, thought the king's game public property. The severity of our forest laws is well known, and, at a time when predatory associations, if they may be so called, were as common as gangs of smugglers in the beginning of this century, or as the inroads of barons on one another 500 years ago, we shall not wonder that a chieftain of generosity, partial to the poor at the expense of the rich, acquired a degree of immortality in song and story—

*Prædonum princeps & prædomitissimus*<sup>3</sup>.

If to this we add that he was an *outlaw*, he rises in consequence as in desperation. Tradition concerning him is rather of earlier date than history. By tradition is to be understood the affixing his name to so many different spots, as so many others have that of King *Arthur*, King *John*, and, for want of a better, that of the *Devil*. Tradition also is answerable for making so great a difference between Robin Hood and Little John in point of stature; just as every set of bones, whose owner cannot be ascertained, whether found on a heath or in a cemetery, must have belonged to a *giant*.

Major<sup>4</sup>, as cited by Stowe, is believed to be the first of our historians who

<sup>1</sup> Hatchinson's Northumberland, 191, 192.

<sup>2</sup> Horsley, B. R. 239. Northumberland, xxi. Camden, Brit. III. 246.

<sup>3</sup> Major in Camden's Brit. III. 17. and Stowe.

<sup>4</sup> The whole of Major's account, which Stowe has incorporated into his Ann. 15, p. 159, by translation, runs thus: "Circa hæc tempora (the reign of R. I.) ut auguror, *Robertus Hædes Anglus & Patens Joannes latro* est immensus (q. d. *immensus*) in nemoribus latitans, totam operanturum vicinorum bona diripiens. Nullum illi eos revocantem vel resistentem pro laqueo rotam autione occiderunt. Centum sagittarios ad pugnam apudantes Robertus latrociniis aluit, quos 400 viri fortissimi invadere non audebant.

mentions him. The *rimes* of *Robin Hood* are mentioned by Piers Ploughman, who lived in the reign of Edward III.<sup>5</sup> The *ballads*, *gests*, and *plays*, of which he is the hero, are not *much* earlier than the date of printing among us. For these he was *as fit* a subject as King *Arthur* and King *Copbetus*, and among these he may take his place.

The tomb shewn for his at Kirkless nunnery, Yorkshire, is a "flat stone with a cross in the cemetery<sup>6</sup>," which having no one mark to assign it to him may as well have covered any other person, and, from the cross, more probably a religious than a lay person. As to the story of his having been bled to death by design in that nunnery, it is but a story.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the pains taken by the learned Dr. Stukeley<sup>7</sup> from a MS. of all the genealogies of the English Nobility, drawn up by the great Lord Burghley, to deduce this sturdy outlaw from the earls of Huntingdon, descended from a daughter of Waltheof by Judith the Conqueror's niece, and from the earls or rather *barons*<sup>8</sup> of Kyme and Lindsey, by a daughter not mentioned by Dugdale<sup>9</sup>, and married to Ralph FITZTOOTH, a Norman lord of Kyme, whose great grandson was ROBERT FITZTOOTH, *pretended* earl of Huntingdon, we may venture to pronounce that he was nothing more or less than Robin Wood, or the *Forester*, a notorious hunter, i. e. deer-stealer<sup>10</sup>. D. H.

Rebus hujus Roberti gestis tota Britannia in cantibus utitur. Foeminam nullam opprimi permittit, nec pauperum bona surripuit, verum eos ex abbatum bonis oblatiis opipare pavit. Viri rapinam improbo, sed latronum omnium humanissimus & princeps erat." IV. 2. This last sentence Mr. Camden quoted too much from memory.

<sup>5</sup> Fol. 26. edit. 1550.

<sup>6</sup> Camden's Brit. III. 36. 79. In your vol. XXXVI. 26c. col. 2. l. 1. for park *Marwickless* nunnery, r. park near *Kirkless* nunnery.

<sup>7</sup> Palæog. Brit. II. 115.

<sup>8</sup> Dugdale, Bar. I. 400, who gives a different pedigree of Gant.

<sup>9</sup> Bar. I. 400.

<sup>10</sup> If the above genealogy be right, the earldom, or rather *barony* of Kyme descended to Robert Umfraville, earl of Angus, baron of Ptole [*Prudhoe*] and Redesdale, the Robin of Redesdale before-mentioned. Sir Gilbert Umfraville, knt. was certainly lord of Kyme, 2 H. V.



Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, Feb. 10.*

THE alphabet in plate IV. is the first Egyptian alphabet, as before.

AS the inclosed plan, references, latitudes, and longitudes, of several conspicuous churches, continued from General Roy's survey, may excite other persons to extend the survey, they are at their service through the channel of your Magazine.

Your's, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

Angles taken with a Hadley's sextant, from Edmonton church-steeple. See pl. IV. fig. 2.  
*Deg. Min. Sec.*

Tottenham to St. Paul's	4	49	45
Latter to Limehouse	21	12	0
Latter to Severndroog castle, } Shooter's hill	15	20	0
Latter to the cupola of Mr. } Bacon's house, Woodford- } Wells	44	28	45
Latter to Chinkford	13	0	0
Latter to Waltham	64	4	15
Latter to Enfield	52	28	22

Angles taken with a Hadley's sextant, from Chinkford church-steeple.

	<i>Deg. Min. Sec.</i>
Waltham to Enfield	60 21 30
Latter to Edmonton	30 44 40
Latter to Severndroog	113 26 30
Latter to the cupola of Mr. } Bacon's house	38 52 45

Bearings and distances from Edmonton.

	<i>Deg. Min. Sec.</i>	<i>Distance</i>
St. Paul's church	S 10 9 8 W	41505
Limehouse	S 11 2 52 E	42411
Severndroog	S 26 22 55 E	64760
Mr. Bacon's cupola	S 70 51 40 E	20421
Chinkford	S 83 51 40 E	11140
Waltham	N 32 4 5 E	26527
Enfield	N 20 24 17 W	10538
Tottenham	S 14 56 53 W	9599

Latitudes and Longitudes.

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
	<i>Deg. Min. Sec.</i>	<i>Deg. Min. Sec.</i>
Edmonton	51 37 32 N	0 3 51 W
Tottenham	51 35 52 N	0 4 31 W
Mr. Bacon's } cupola	51 36 26 N	0 1 13 E
Chinkford	51 37 20 N	0 0 56 W
Waltham	51 41 13 N	0 0 9 W
Enfield	51 39 9 N	0 4 49 W

About the latitude of the annexed plan a mile on the meridian is supposed to be 6090 feet, and a mile of longitude 3802 feet.

The situation of St. Paul's, Limehouse, and Severndroog, are taken from General Roy's survey.

References. S. Severndroog castle.—L. Limehouse church.—P. St. Paul's church.—T. Tottenham church.—B. Mr. Bacon's house.—C. Chinkford church.—E. Edmonton church.—N. Enfield church.—W. Waltham church.

Mr. URBAN, *Ottery St. Mary, Mar. 2.*

YOUR Magazine is in such general circulation, that I have no doubt but it may be read now and then by the Heads of Houses in both the Universities. I trust, therefore, very shortly to be informed why a young man, at the time he takes his Bachelor's degree, is obliged to pay fines for non-attendance of public lectures which are never read; as the other expences attending a University education are more than adequate to the receipts of a paltry curacy, which two-thirds of the gownsmen who are ordained are only entitled to. I had the honour of a degree conferred upon me; and, feeling no small inconvenience from such an unparalleled demand of fees, I take the liberty of offering the question, not only for my own sake, but of all my fellow-collegers.

A FRIEND TO ALMA MATER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

BEING on a visit about six months ago in South Wales, I spent a very pleasant day at the house of Mrs. Jones, in Lantwit Major, of which you have given some account, p. 106. The Rev. Anthony Jones, her son, gave me the inclosed impression (fig. 3.) from an exceeding large gold ring in his possession. The ring was of a pale colour, and the gold appeared to have but little alloy in it. It was found by the sexton when digging a grave in the church at Lantwit Major. If any of your readers can decipher the engraving\*, it will afford satisfaction to, among others of your admirers,

Yours, &c.

E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

*Chancery-lane,  
March 7.*

A Correspondent who signs himself C. M. has published in your Magazine for December some very angry strictures on Dr. Gregory's life of Chatterton. I shall not imitate his warmth; the cause of truth is seldom aided by invective, and I am disposed to attribute the conduct of your correspondent rather to mistake than malevolence.

The Life of Chatterton was written purposely for the Biographia Britannica, and I believe it was the special request of the respectable editor of that work, that a concise view should be given of the controversy respecting

\* It is merely a merchant's mark. EDIT.  
Rowley's

Rowley's poems. If Dr. G. hath condensed in a small compass the contents of a voluminous controversy, much of which must necessarily be lost with the temporary publications in which it is contained, he at least deserves the praise of diligence and attention. I believe, however, that, if your correspondent were better acquainted than I suspect he is with that dispute, he would find some original observations in Dr. G's state of the evidence, and many of the arguments placed in a clearer light than they at first appeared in.

The other charge of C. M. is of a more serious nature, as it reflects on Dr. G's character "as a Divine and a man of letters, as the unqualified defender of the great, as the trembler at the frowns of power," and as "affirming that genius struggling with poverty was no claim, and is totally unworthy of the public patronage."

Garbled quotations, Sir, are always calculated to mislead: and, if your readers will only inspect the *whole* of the passage to which your correspondent refers, they will find it in fact a spirited protest against the present state of patronage; a plea, firmly though modestly urged, in favour of genius and literature.

The passage is as follows:—"On the score of these transactions, Mr. Walpole has incurred more censure than he really deserved. In an age when literature is so little patronized by those who wield all the powers of the state, and *have in trust* for the public the distribution of its emoluments; when men of the *first abilities*, actually engaged in the learned professions, are permitted to languish in obscurity and poverty, without any of those rewards which are *appropriated* to the professions they exercise, and are *compelled to depend, for a precarious subsistence, on the scanty pittance they derive from diurnal drudgery in the service of book-sellers*, it can scarcely be deemed an instance of extraordinary illiberality that a private man, though a man of fortune, should be inattentive to the petition of a perfect stranger, a young man, whose birth or education entitled him to no higher pretensions, and who had only conceived an unreasonable dislike to a profession both lucrative and respectable. If Chatterton had actually avowed the poems, perhaps a very generous and feeling heart, such as rarely exists at

present, and least of all in the higher circles of life, might have been more strongly affected with their beauties, and might probably have extended some small degree of encouragement. But considering things as *they are*, and not as *they ought to be*, it was a degree of unusual condescension to take any notice whatever of the application; and, when Chatterton felt so poignantly his disappointment, he only demonstrated his *ignorance of the state of patronage in this country*, and acted like a young and ingenuous person, who *judged of the feelings of courtiers by the generous emotions of his own breast or the practice of times which exist now only in the records of romance*. Mr. Walpole afterwards regretted, and I believe sincerely, that he had not seen this extraordinary youth, and that he did not pay a more favourable attention to his correspondence; but, to be neglected in life, and regretted and admired when these passions can be no longer of service, has been the usual fate of learning and genius. Mr. Walpole was certainly under no obligation of patronizing Chatterton. To have encouraged and befriended him would have been an exertion of liberality and munificence *uncommon in the present age*; but to ascribe to Mr. Walpole's neglect (if it can even merit to harsh an appellation) the dreadful catastrophe, which happened at the distance of nearly two years after, would be the highest degree of injustice and absurdity."

I believe Dr. Gregory never had the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Walpole, and never courted his or any great man's favour. In the little intercourse he has had with the great, no man, I believe, ever maintained a more independent character. Except a small prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, lately conferred on him, without the smallest solicitation, by the Bishop of London, he never was possessed of any ecclesiastical benefice, nor ever was obliged to any great man for a *pecuniary favour*, but has hitherto derived his subsistence entirely from the little patrimony which he inherited from his father, and from his own industry.

There is nothing in Dr. G's writings which indicates an opinion, that "merit is concentrated in rank and fortune," though he is not mad or uncandid enough to suppose, that it is utterly inconsistent with the possession of either. If he respects the "aristocracy" of his country,

country, it is only as a branch of that constitution which he thinks is better calculated to secure the liberty of the people than any other existing government. Indeed, so far from meriting the reproaches of your Correspondent, if that gentleman will consult Dr. G's Essays, he will find, that he is the avowed enemy of oppression, the decided friend of liberty, but of a liberty sanctioned by reason and experience, and consistent with social order and the safety of the state. Yours, &c. W. H.

ACHIEVEMENT for his Grace the  
Duke of MONMOUTH, 1663.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS we have lately in chapter elected and chosen our deare sonne James duke of Monmouth to be fellow and companion of our most noble order of the Garter, and have appointed him to be installed at our next feast, to be held at our castle of Windsor, the 22d, 23d, and 24th, of this instant April; to the end therefore that he may have his achievements prepared and placed over his stall, in such manner as is accustomed, our will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby will and command you, to prepare, order, make, and sett up, his armes and achievements over his stall, in the chappel of our castle of Windsor, in such manner as is hereafter blazoned and expressed, viz. His banner to be quarterly, the first quarter to be Ermine, on a pile, Gules, three lions of our royal arms of England, passant guardant, Or, and for the second, in a field, Or, an inescutcheon of France, with a double tressure of Scotland, being counter-flory, Gules; and for his crest, upon a chapeau, Gules, doubled, Ermine, a dragon passant, Or, gorged with a crowne, having a chain, Gules. And that you farther cause to be enamelled upon the plate of his armes, to be affixed on the back of his stall, the supporters hereafter mentioned, viz. on the dexter side of the escutcheon of his armes, within a garter, an unicorne, Argent, armed, maned, and unguled, Or, gorged with a crowne, Gules, having a chain of the same affixed thereto; and on the sinister side, an hart, Argent, armed and unguled, Or, gorged with a crowne, Gules, having a chain, also Gules, affixed thereunto. The which armes, crest, and supporters, we have assigned and authorized our said deare Sonne to wear and use as his proper arms and

achievements. Hereof you may not fayle. And for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority. Given under our signet & at our court at Whitehall, the eighth day of April, in the 14th yeare of our reigne, 1663. By his Majesty's command,

HENRY BARNET.

To our trusty and wel-beloved servant  
Sir Edward Walker, knight, Garter  
Principal King of Armes.

Mr. URBAN,

March 20.

MAKE the less apology for intruding a few lines upon you, as I have always observed that the Gentleman's Magazine is the willing vehicle of whatever can inform the understanding, interest the heart, or extend the activity of benevolence. The plan of an institution "for the encouragement of good servants," under the most respectable patronage, was some time since communicated to me. The idea appeared to me to be particularly excellent, as it evidently aimed at REFORM through the most amiable, and probably most successful, means, those of kindness and protection. I have always observed with much sorrow how little attachment seems in general to subsist between heads of families and domestics. The latter are a body of people on all hands allowed to be indispensably necessary; and, either through the opulence or the wants of mankind, their numbers are daily increasing. The natural effect of domestication is confidence, and mutual intercourse ought to produce mutual regard. How happens it then that masters too generally consider servants as necessary inconveniences, or whom "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof?" and servants, on the other hand, daily change their situations without regret and without reluctance? I fear that servants are inclined to consider themselves as the slaves of other men's luxuries, that the labours of their health and vigour are exacted often without kindness, and that when sickness or old age bring on incapacity, their former services are forgotten, and they are thrown aside without protection. Their present duties are therefore performed without a desire or an interest in pleasing, and families have too much reason for those complaints of their domestics, which a different system would probably prevent. I cannot

\* See this fact, &c. in plate IV. fig. 4.

therefore but give my hearty concurrence, and readily contribute my assistance, to a plan which is calculated to produce that attachment, that affectionate confidence of protection on one side, and of fidelity on the other, which are necessary to the harmony of family government. I sincerely hope that the public will view this institution in the same light that I do, and that they will feel the necessity of supporting it in its infancy, that its promoters may not despond, and that its benefits may not be eventually lost. Let the public consider that, if this plan is suffered to fail, servants are necessarily confirmed in their own gloomy view of their situation, and in the careless or vicious discharge of their duties. Let the public also consider, that, if this institution is largely patronized, considerable sums of money must be occasionally vested in the funds: thus will this very large body of the community, who at present have no property to secure their reverence for the laws, feel that they have a stake in the property, and therefore an interest in the welfare of their country.

Yours, &amp;c.

S. H.

MR. URBAN, *March 21.*

THE arms of *Cranmer*, in the life of him in Archbishop Parker's Ecclesiastical History, published by Dr. Drake, are three pelicans vulning themselves. Under his portrait in Thoroton they are three cranes, and have not the chevron charged with three quaterfoils as in the other, and as described by Thoroton on the monument. Under his portrait prefixed to Strype's life of him they are represented as three pelicans vulning themselves, and divided by the chevron charged with three quaterfoils.

As I particularly noticed the inscription *m<sup>o</sup> m<sup>v</sup> centesimo*, I could not account for the *m<sup>v</sup>* otherwise than I have done. If we could get over the *m* the *v* might fairly be read *500 v centesimo*. There were no marks of the slab having been re-cut on any repair or re-painting of the Church.

The story of Henry VII. *changing* the archbishop's arms is, I fear, ideal.

I wish Mr. Malcolm would give us a drawing of Sir H. Cole's tomb at Stepney, LXII. p. 1187, that one might judge whether it were not from the first a mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, which is not uncommon about that period; and it is very unlikely the

monument should have been represented in a different style in after-ages.

What means *passage* in the note on p. 1191?

Your old correspondent G. p. 15, of the present volume, will find his enquiries answered in Warton's History of English Poetry, III. § 27, p. 161—179. The associates of Sternhold and Hopkins were *William Whyttingham*, joint author of *Gorboduc*, and *Robert Wisdome*, afterwards Archdeacon of Ely.

The Clare coins, p. 30, were probably British, like those at Carn Bre, in Borlase. It is to be hoped the two Antiquaries of Clare will between them produce a History of that place.

The figure you have engraved, p. 33, for *St. Cecilia*, is an *angel*. Such are very frequent in the upper parts of windows, playing on various instruments of musick.

P. 44. Perhaps the Rambler may have misapplied to dirty Cumberland roads a term, which every man, who wishes to walk clean in the streets of the capital, too often to his sorrow bestows on a loose stone in the path-way, which rises up on his treading on it, and bespatters his clean stockings.

Add to the sons of Mr. John Kenrick, p. 120, n. a fourth and youngest, *Jarvis*, vicar of Chilham in Kent.

It would puzzle any man to determine whether Mr. Cozens's *Britannia* is *standing* or *sitting*. Drawings *confect* to be *bad* should not be communicated. Perhaps I had better compared the figure with Camden's figure 4, though the legends differ.

P. 123. May one be allowed to *conjecture* that *Le Grand Roi* in his dying moments referred to his appearance before God?

P. 125. What authority is there for supposing the Gothic carvings under the seats in New College Chapel are of the age of *Charles I.* and not rather of *Edward III.* in whose reign the founder, Wykeham, lived?

P. 128. It was not D. H. but your compositor, who *blended* the Bilton inscription, and committed other errors noticed by *Exoniensis*.

#### *Errata.*

- P. 17. c. 2. l. 5. r. "Wodemancote."  
 119. 1. 42. "a man's limbs."  
 123. 1. 29. "on."  
 141. 2. 21. "stalls."  
 151. 1. 9. *dele* "nus."  
 155. 1. 4. supply "oppression."  
 187. 2. 12. r. "in her 28th year."

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.  
**Y**OUR Magazine, from its first establishment to the present period, has been celebrated for affording philosophical men an easy opportunity of discussing philosophical subjects, in the admission of which you have the reputation of acting with impartiality. In your last volume you have given us much from Dr. Harrington on the subject of phlogiston, or fixed fire; in a late number, under the signature of TRUTH, you have, with equal candour, given admission to a paper containing many objections to that gentleman's opinions. The subject, at present, may be said to be rather dark and obscure; but, whatever difficulty there may be in comprehending the arguments of the Doctor, those of his opponent are certainly none of the brightest; and, since the subject upon which they professedly treat is universally allowed to be of a very dark and hidden nature, viz. fixed or latent heat, they may with propriety be compared to the flint and the steel. The Doctor, as the weighty and metallic body, may perhaps be overcharged with phlogiston, or fixed fire. His antagonist, on the contrary, whose fire, if I mistake not, is of that peculiar concentration which has been heretofore observed in the capicum\*, or Cayenne pepper, shall in the present instance be compared to the steel. From the collision of two such dark substances as the flint and the steel, it is well known that the brightest and most luminous sparks may be struck; but then it is equally true that a third body is necessary. Permit me therefore, Mr. Urban, as that third body, to try if it is possible to illuminate the subject.

Your correspondent has vigorously attacked the Doctor's chemical principles. I wish, however, before he gave himself this trouble, or you that of printing his letter, he had made himself thoroughly sensible of the nature and tendency of those principles. I wish, also, he had ventured to put his name to the objections, which might have rendered them more worthy of the Doctor's notice; for, I am well convinced there is nothing which he more ardently desires than to have his chemical principles freely and openly canvassed. He has repeatedly called upon the illustrious chemical characters to do this, but they

are mute. Yet his chemical theories are built upon as plain and as intelligible propositions as any philosophical subjects that were ever offered to the consideration of the publick. He has adopted the doctrine of the older chemists, that fire is a *material* substance, that it is capable of being fixed or concentrated in a wonderful variety of forms and appearances in the different bodies upon this globe, but more particularly in those which have been denominated combustible or inflammable. In treating on the atmosphere he has carried those principles into a new and extensive field of investigation, and I think not without success; indeed, I will venture to affirm that he has demonstrated, not only from a regular chain of his own experiments, but from those of the first philosophers of Europe, that the doctrine of fixed or concentrated fire, when applied to the atmosphere, gives an easy and rational explanation of all the various phænomena which have been the sources of so much error and confusion in the explanations of our modern aërial philosophers. He hath maintained, in various publications, that the atmosphere is composed of fire, fixed air, or the aërial mephitic acid, and water, in a state of neutralization or chemical union; he challenges the chemical philosophers of Great Britain to step forward and to disprove his assertions; but, I repeat it again, they are mute.

Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, like the other anonymous writers who have objected to Dr. Harrington's theory, seems disposed to play the old game, first to mis-represent his principles, and then to controvert his own misrepresentations.

Inflammable substances, when reduced by combustion, cannot with propriety be compared to any cases of chemical elective attraction; the arguments, therefore, which this objector draws from vitriolated tartar and selenite, are foreign to the question how combustion is conducted. Dr. Harrington's explanation of that process is, I believe, as follows: Actual fire, whether in the form of a red-hot poker, or an electrical spark, if applied to some inflammable substances, has the power of bringing them into a state of combustion, which, when once excited, goes on so long as there is supply of fixed fire (or inflammable principle, as it has been

\* See Index Indicativus, vol. LXII. p. 1035.



been called) in the burning body, and a continued application of atmospherical air. The part the latter maintains in combustion may be easily explained upon Dr. Harrington's principles. The fire which is now universally allowed to pervade the atmosphere, and which Dr. Harrington hath proved, by incontrovertible arguments, to be retained in that body, or rather to form an essential part of its composition in a state of neutralization, is combined with the mildest of all acids, and is ever ready to return to the state of actual fire; but Providence, for wise purposes, has ordained that the combustion of atmospherical air cannot, like that of inflammable, be complete, or even continued, without a constant supply of fixed fire from some inflammable substance, no matter whether vegetable or fossil; and for the same wise purposes it has been ordained, that the combustion of all inflammable substances ceases the moment that a supply of aërialized fire from the atmosphere is withheld.

It may with great propriety be demanded, how the first accension of a spark takes place; and I hope it will be considered as a satisfactory answer to say, that, except in the cases of lightning, the ascension of phosphorous or of highly concentrated inflammable oils, upon being mixed with a peculiar acid, and other chemical processes, the primordial spark is excited by friction. Let us take the common case of the flint and steel. So great a degree of heat takes place from the rapidity of the friction, that a thin and minute particle of steel is heated red-hot in atmospherical air, and, passing briskly through it, liberates a portion of the aërialized fire of the atmosphere, in consequence of which ignition takes place in the particle of steel. It is unnecessary here to trace the communication of this ignition to gunpowder, tinder, sulphur, and other combustible substances, in which fire is loosely combined; for, it is well known, that when fire has once recovered its active or liberated state, it will continue as long as the aërialized fire of the atmosphere, and the more fixed fire of the burning body, are exposed to its influence.

That fire may be fixed in different bodies, in various degrees of concentration, is a fact which needs no argument to support it. The gradation of power *with which it is retained* may be traced

through a thousand different substances, from phosphorous, touch-wood, or tinder, up to platina and gold; the last of which retains its fixed fire in so powerful a manner, that the most intense degree of actual fire which has ever yet been produced upon this globe is unable to separate it; even the forces of the famous burning glass in Paris, which has elevated gold into the state of an aërialized vapour, has not been sufficient to calcine it.

Since the Harringtonian Philosophy considers fire as a material substance, your correspondent, Mr. Urban, might have raised a much more formidable difficulty, by demanding what becomes of the immense quantity that would be liberated, if the spark, which we have taken so much pains to ignite, should happen to fall on a combustible body equal in bulk to St. Paul's Cathedral. As this is a difficulty which, perhaps, never suggested itself to his imagination, I will leave him to ponder upon it, while I attend to the other parts of his letter.

He seems to find a difficulty in comprehending how fire can be united to the fixed air of the atmosphere. To this difficulty, I have no doubt, Dr. Harrington would answer, by asking him a plain question. Is he chemist enough to know how one body is saturated with another? Fire, or rather phlogiston, another word for fire, has been judiciously called, by Dr. Priestley, the principle of alkalinity; it saturates the delicate acid of fixed air in the same manner that this writer's favourite Kali saturates the vitriolic acid in vitriolated tartar; or as fire saturates the same acid in the neutralized compound called sulphur. Perhaps he may deny the last instance; the new-fangled doctrines of our modern aërial philosophers may have led him to suppose, that sulphur is not a compound body consisting of fixed fire and the vitriolic acid; that the vitriolic acid, which is separated from this body in the act of combustion, was not previously contained in the sulphur. But that is one of the many errors, which must inevitably be given up in a short time; and which would never have been adopted, had Dr. Harrington's principles been properly attended to.

This writer asserts, with more petulance than real humour, that "what a mild concentration of fire forms, a stronger



ger concentration destroys, &c." but is he in this instance objecting to Dr. Harrington's Philosophy or to the established facts of Chemistry? Is he chemist enough to know that antimony, when completely saturated with fixed fire, or, if he dislikes the term, it shall be called phlogiston, or sulphur, or principle of inflammability, or any other appellation that he pleases—but he is surely chemist enough to know that, when antimony is thus completely saturated, it may be taken into the human stomach in large quantities, and with nearly as little inconvenience as chalk. He must also know, that, when certain proportions of this principle are separated, it becomes a mild diaphoretic, a violent emetic, or a poisonous caustic; that, when as large a proportion is separated from it as the actual fire of a furnace can carry off, it becomes again as mild as when it was completely saturated; and that its effect and its appearances to the eye may thus be varied in a number of instances; and, that the same circumstances may be noticed in attending to the different phenomena, which appear in the formation of various mercurial and other metallic preparations. If he attend properly to these circumstances, he will cease to object, on this account, to Dr. Harrington's Philosophy, and may perhaps be thankful that principles are now divulged, which may enable the philosopher who thinks for himself, to account for many of the phenomena of nature which have been hitherto inexplicable.

That fire will overcome the chemical attraction of bodies is clear from a hundred processes in chemistry. Actual fire, or what may perhaps with equal propriety be called free fire, when applied to calcarious earth, will separate its fixed air. The same is observable in the combinations of the stronger acids with earths, so very obvious a chemical principle need not be farther enlarged upon.

The actual or free fire contained in an electrical spark is capable of liberating the fixed or neutralized fire of atmospherical air, leaving in the state of fixed air, which is one of the many experiments that demonstrate the truth of Dr. Harrington's Theory of the Atmosphere. If the spark is taken in fixed air, it will be seen of a dull red; if in atmospherical air it will be bright and vivid; if in pure air still more so; if in inflammable air, which contains a

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still greater proportion of fire or phlogiston than either pure or common atmospherical air, it will explode like gunpowder. Dr. Harrington's opponent, like the other aërial philosophers of the day, seems to think that combustion is conducted by chemical attraction; that, in this process, there is merely a new chemical union and a new separation, not allowing fire to have any thing to do in the business; he cannot see that the fixed fire in its separation tears asunder the chemical attraction of matter, but, I dare say, he can readily comprehend the facility, with which, according to our modern theorists, the river Thames may be set on fire, or the **WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES** of the Royal Society, that it **THUNDERS** \* in its combustion. Yours, &c. B. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 19.*  
**I**F it will relieve the doubts or remove the suspicions of your correspondent, who, p 130, signs himself **A SINCERE WELL-WISHER TO TRUTH**, you are welcome to assure him, as a fact of the clearest kind, that the poem intitled "*Thoughts in Prison*," to which he alludes, was, to my knowledge, the genuine and entire composition of Dr. DODD. I have indubitable evidence for this assertion; I believe every line of the MS. is in my possession; and the hand that gives you this information prepared it for the press, and conducted the publication by Mr. Dilly, who equally is master of the fact. To suppose that Dr. Samuel Johnson, who wrote so little in verse, with the best ability to do more, would so far have carried, I will not say his *friendship* for the sufferer, but his *aid* of *meum imposture*, under the pretext of *charity*, would be as injurious to the memory of both as in many respects it is extremely absurd. Dr. Johnson would never have thought of deceiving the publick in so gross a manner, and by producing a poem of above 3000 lines. Could he have executed so singular a work, from the strong *mental powers* he possessed, he would have spurned at an idea so very unbecoming, from a still stronger sense of *moral obli-*

\* Detonates—*Ritum teneatis*? This singular notion originates in an erroneous explanation of an experiment in which inflammable air has been formed by throwing a powder, consisting of quick lime and phosphorus, into a glass of water, the true explanation of which may be seen in the **MEDICAL SPECTATOR EXTRAORDINARY**, published by Mr. Pridden, Fleet-Street.

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gation. If ever internal evidence pointed out the author of a writing, that in question seems to have it in a very peculiar degree. That the profits attending the sale of the *Thoughts in Prison* could not have been applied to the unhappy man's necessities, is hence clear, that the work did not appear till several months after his catastrophe. Indeed, while in prison, all necessities were liberally supplied by the bounty of friends. What the profits were I know not exactly; but think the sum was about 30*l.* which, I believe, was applied to discharge, in part, a debt to a very worthy person, now living in or near London.

Often have I seen and sat by the author, in prison, while he was composing the melancholy poem; and at such times he seemed to write with nearly as much readiness as when engaged on other works in his far happier days! My transcript for the press faithfully and literally adhered to his rough copy, as corrected by himself; and was given to the publick without any other alteration than the leaving out certain passages, a very few lines indeed, which his own judgement, or the suggestion of friends, deemed proper to be omitted. He wished that not a syllable which could savour of asperity might remain, to wound the feelings of others unnecessarily, after his own head and heart should have ceased to feel. In a letter, dated June 24, 1777, three days only before his death, he says,

"Should I have no opportunity, as I scarcely shall, to review the *Hebdomades*, I leave it to you and my dear brother in charge to strike out any thing which betrays the slightest resentment. At the same time, they must not be made too weak by any castrations which may destroy that manly spirit of truth which I would wish to prevail in them."

Yours, &c. W. BUTLER.

P. S. The inclosed is another specimen of his mind amidst the horrors of a state so little calculated for the cultivation of the Muse; and appears to have been written within three weeks of dissolution.

#### THE ADIEU;

Written by the late Rev. W. Dodd, LL.D. June 7, 1777, a few days previous to his death.

##### I.

Pearly fount and pebbled rill,  
(On whose margin, gay and green,  
Of the playful prints to trim  
Of my youthful feet were torn;

Why in murmurs thus bemoan  
One so lost and so undone?  
Oh what sorrows you renew;  
Dearest natal place\*, adieu!

##### II.

Hills of health, and vales of flow'rs,  
OAKHAM's glade, and BURLINGH's  
wild;  
Of you've seen me midst your bow'rs,  
While Instruction led, and smil'd.  
Of, adieu! but see no more—  
Wreck'd on life's extremest shore!  
Oh, what sorrows you renew!  
School of innocence, adieu!

##### III.

Pensive on the banks of Cam,  
And augmenting it with tears,  
For her son majestic CLARE  
Weeds again of mourning wears†.  
Antique buildings, arched bow'rs,  
Witness to my studious hours,  
What sad sorrows ye renew;  
School of science, ah, adieu!

##### IV.

Truth-dispensing, healing, woe,  
Cheering with the voice of Peace,  
Still with soft and grateful eye,  
Gentle HAM her pastor sees;  
Purs universal fable on,  
And humbly sways before the throne:  
Lov'd friends! what pleasures ye renew!  
No—here I cannot say adieu§!

##### V.

Welcome hopes of heav'nly birth,  
Sight of God, and songs of joy,  
Converse with the great and good,  
The soul in Virtue's blest employ.  
Oh, let me wing to these my way,  
Lov'd friends, so zealous for my stay!  
Then come, and all my joys renew,  
Where never shall be said, adieu!

Mr. UREAN, March 20.

PERUSING your Literary Magazine for last February, I observed with surprize a letter, in which the authenticity of Dr. Dodd's *Thoughts in Prison* is doubted. Your anonymous correspondent assumes the appellation of A SINCERE WELL-WISHER TO TRUTH, and is perhaps impelled to the present enquiry by very laudable motives; but this I take leave to tell him, that prudence should have directed him to ask the person, who first made the assertion,

\* Bourne in Lincolnshire, so called from its remarkably fine spring.

† Clare-hall, where the author studied; the foundress of which was a widow.

§ West Ham in Essex; he had at first intended to be buried there, but changed his mind.

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what proofs could be alleged in its favour, before he obtruded the subject and his queries upon the public attention.

Such dark insinuations tend to destroy all confidence, and, if often promulgated, would not fail to render the author of every celebrated work suspected. If we hastily admit the probability of imposition in *one* instance, we shall soon be induced to credit it in a *thousand*. Luckily, however, in the case before us, every thing preponderates in favour of Dr. Dodd.

Without enlarging upon the difference of temper, genius, and habits, of sentiment, manner, and language, in the two writers (all of which are evident to the most superficial readers), let us consider what advantages they could expect to result from such an act.

A SINCERE WELL-WISHER TO TRUTH says, that "the sale was uncommonly rapid, and that the profits were applied to the relief of Dr. Dodd's necessities during confinement." That the work sold well may fairly be attributed, partly to its own intrinsic merit, and partly to the trying situation in which its unhappy author was placed. A clergyman, the splendor of whose elocution and mental abilities had been universally admired, and whose reputation was till then unfulfilled, the foremost in every good word and work, and the founder of several beneficent institutions; now, sad contrast! a PRISONER, a CRIMINAL, and a CONVICT!

These were sufficient causes for its publicity, independent of all other considerations. As to that part of the sentence which seems to imply that Dr. Dodd was pecuniarily distressed, its improbability requires no refutation. He was in want of nothing which wealth could procure, but every attention was liberally, I had almost said lavishly, paid. He himself frequently mentioned the *generous elegance* with which every thing was administered, without putting him even to the trouble of ordering it. Can it for a moment be imagined, that those numerous opulent friends, who would have given any sums of money for his release, would withhold a paltry boon to cheer the few remaining days of his existence? The very supposition is absurd.

That same could not be the object your query readily allows; and appears to ground all his suspicions upon the very great *improbability* that the Doctor should, at such an awful crisis, com-

pose a *long poem*, and in *blank verse*. Mr. Urban, I should scorn to cavil with any man, or to argue merely for the sake of contradiction: but really, sir, in my opinion, nothing is more *probable*. When the body is confined, and the mind labours under the severest weight of affliction: when nothing is to be heard around, except horrid shouts, blasphemous imprecations, and the clank of chains: when grief is at its height, and repose in vain wished for: what so natural as the attempt to deprive woe of its poignancy, and to dissipate in part the horrors of our situation? And what method is so obvious to a contemplative, well-informed, mind, as composition and study? The most important subject that would, in such a case, present itself to our thoughts, would be *our own melancholy situation*; and the most pleasing vehicle, by which to convey our sentiments on the occasion, is undoubtedly *poetry*.

That the poem is written in blank verse argues, I think, rather for than against Dr. Dodd; for, if he had made use of very great elegance and diversity of metre, we might justly have suspected the author: since reason and experience declare, that, *when imagination is too much indulged, the heart is at ease*. Blank verse to Dr. Dodd was scarcely more difficult than prose, and flowed from him copiously with very little exertion, while it afforded, at the same time, much more amusement than if it had been mere prose.

To a critical eye it will appear almost *impossible* for Dr. Johnson to have written these *Thoughts in Prison*. In his avowed prose compositions, for our unfortunate Divine, we may perceive strong marks of the same originality of thought which shines so conspicuously in the *Rambler*. And surely it would have been more easy to imitate Dr. Dodd's prosaic, than his poetical style!

That "he was buoyed up with the *expectancy* of pardon, at the time he wrote the poem," is by no means certain. He never *once*, in all his writings, mentions even the *hope* of having his life prolonged. I grant, indeed, that he repeatedly, and in the most moving manner, deprecated the ignominy of an open death.

I shall beg leave to close this present scrawl with his *character*, as depicted by himself, towards the close of the work. The admirers of *Shakespeare* need not be reminded of the

with which Dr. Dodd hath imitated Othello's farewell speech :

“ Then farewell, oh my friends ! light o'er mygrave

The green sod lay, and dew it with the tear  
Of memory affectionate ! And you—  
The curtain dropt decisive—oh my fors !  
Your rancour drop ; and, candid, as I am  
Speak of me, hapless ! Then you'll speak of  
*one,*

Whose bosom beat at Pity's gentlest touch  
From earliest infancy ; whose boyish mind  
In acts humane and tender ever joy'd ;  
And who—that temper by his inmost sense  
Approv'd and cultivate with constant care—  
Melted through life at Sorrow's plaintive tale ;  
And urg'd, compassionate, with pleasure ran  
To sooth the sufferer, and relieve the woe !  
Of *one*, who, though to humble fortune bred,  
With splendid Generosity's bright form  
Too ardently enamour'd, turn'd his sight,  
Deluded, from Frugality's just care,  
And Parsimony needful ! *One* who scorn'd  
Mean love of gold ; yet to that power—his  
scorn

Retorting vengeful—a mark'd victim fell !  
Of *one*, who, unsuspecting, and ill form'd  
For the world's subtleties, his bare breast bore  
Unguarded, open ; and, ingenuous, thought  
All men ingenuous, frank, and open, too.  
Of *one*, who, warm with human passions, soft  
To tenderest impressions, frequent rush'd  
Precipitate into the tangling maze  
Of error ;—instant to each fault alive ;—  
Who, in his little journey through the world,  
Mistled, deluded oft, mistook his way ;  
Met with bad roads, and robbers, for his steps  
Insidious lurking ; and, by cunning craft  
Of fellow-travellers, sometimes deceiv'd ;  
Severely felt of cruelty and scorn,  
Of envy, malice, and of ill report,  
The heavy hand oppressive ! *One*, who  
brought

From ignorance, from indiscretion blind,  
Ills numerous on his head ; but never aim'd  
Nor wish'd an ill or injury to man !  
Injur'd, with cheerful readiness forgave ;  
Nor for a moment in his happy heart  
Harbour'd of malice or revenge a thought ;  
Still glad and blest t' avenge his foes despite  
By deeds of love benevolent ! Of *one*,  
Oh painful contradiction ! who in God,  
In duty, plac'd the summit of his joy ;  
Yet left that God, that blissful duty left,  
Preposterous, vile deserter ! and receiv'd  
A just reuin : *Desertion from his God,  
And consequential plunge into the depth  
Of all his present—of all human woe !*”

Trusting that you will not exclude this excellent quotation from your Magazine, although of such considerable length, and hoping to see this subject more satisfactorily treated by abler writers, I shall now conclude with assuring you that I am, Yours, &c.

A SINCERE LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN, *March, 25.*

THE “ author of the first abilities” in p. 5, col. 1, of your present volume, has expressed himself almost *verbatim* in the words descriptive of an admirable character in p. 573 of your last. Borrowed feathers, if not acknowledged, should be reclaimed. *Jus suum cuique.* Who is the borrower here ?

The “ very respectable gentleman,” in p. 16, col. 2, would do well to attend to Dr. Johnson's sentiments as displayed by Mr. Boswell, in p. 514 of his second *quarto*, and here copied :

He disapproved of Lord Hailes for having modernised the language of the ever memorable John Hailes of Eton, in an edition which his Lordship published of that writer's works. ‘ An author's language, Sir, (said he) is a characteristical part of his composition, and is also characteristical of the age in which he writes. Besides, Sir, when the language is changed, we are not sure that the sense is the same’.

Wishing for an *octavo* edition of Mr. Boswell's instructive and entertaining Life of Dr. Johnson, I remain

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Greenwich, March 16.*

ON looking over a late edition of the Spectator, I observed a letter, in Number 299, signed *John Envil, Knt.* and in a note thereon the following words :

“ Others with more probability have assured the Annotator, that the letter referred to Sir Ambrose Crowley and his Lady ; this ironmonger changed his name from CROWLEY, to CRAWLEY, a folly which seems to be ridiculed here.”

The credit this note deserves will appear from what follows. *This ironmonger* (the greatest manufacturer of ironware in Europe), his father, himself, his son and grandsons, *always* wrote the name CROWLEY, of which I have full proofs in my possession. And by the books of the Navy and other public offices, it may be seen that the name has been so spelt, without variation, for a century past.—In what manner then could Sir *Ambrose Crowley* change his name ? Yours, &c. I. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*

I WAS sorry to see so ill-natured an attack, not so much on the History of Somerset, as on Mr. Collinson, the only surviving conductor of that work.

I am

I am a stranger to Mr. Collinson; but he is generally allowed to be a worthy, modest, and unassuming, man, and not merely an honorary F. A. S. as the critic seems to insinuate, but long known as a well-read and well-informed antiquary.

As I was a subscriber, I am possessed of the work; and though I have had little leisure to peruse it, and am unable to judge of this branch of literature, I have consulted it as I would a Dictionary, whenever I wanted information regarding any particular place in Somersetshire, and have always found a satisfactory account of it.

But I wish to know what we ought to expect from a Provincial History more than a geographical and topographical description of the face of the country, towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, churches, and a concise account of the natural curiosities, antiquities, monumental inscriptions, a short genealogical account of the principal families, &c. Those that want a more extensive or more minute detail of those things, or more full account of the Antiquities of Bath, Bristol, Glastonbury,

&c. have particular local accounts to consult.

In short, Sir, I have lived to see works which, from the nature of them, required long and laborious researches, and raised great expectations, yet, when they appeared, were ungratefully received with neglect or ridicule; but, after the lapse of a few years, when the envious or interested were sunk with the worthy authors into oblivion, the work has sold for double its original price.

Spense's *Polymetis*, from the similarity of the subject, was called "a mere school-boy's pantheon." Shaw's *Travels into Africa*, Pococke into *Egypt*, &c. were said to be dry and uninteresting, not to say fabulous and idle romances. All these works are now become standard, and sell for much more than the subscription; which, I trust, will be the case, after a time, with the Rev. Mr. Collinson's and Rack's *History of the Antiquities of Somersetshire*.

If you make room for these cursory remarks in your widely circulated pages, I should hope it may be of some little service to the worthy author.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. (*Continued from p. 144.*)

##### H. OF LORDS.

*December 21.*

**A**FTER the introductory speech in p. 144. the Marquis of Lansdowne moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty would be pleased to appoint a Minister to negotiate with the persons exercising the Executive Government of France, representing to them his Majesty's feelings for the unhappy situation of Louis XVI. and to use his best endeavours not to suffer any harm to arise to him, with respect to his person."

And also, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly requesting that his Majesty would be pleased to send an Ambassador to negotiate with the persons exercising the functions of the Executive Government of France; to manifest his compassion for the deplorable situation of the unfortunate Emigrants resident in this country; representing that they are threatened with famine, but that his Majesty intends to concert such measures as may yield relief to them, by giving them a settlement in Canada; and requesting that they may be made some restitution by the French nation, for the deprivation of their estates."

*Lord Grenville moved, that the order*

of the day might be withdrawn; which being done, his Lordship said, that no subject had been introduced into that House which shocked his ears, or distressed his heart, more than the present, which was replete with objections. In the first place, it denominated a personage *Louis XVI.* who was not now recognised as Sovereign by the very people to whom the embassy was to be sent, on whom the fate of the delinquent King now depended. The motions, instead of being conciliatory, would be inflammatory; instead of alleviating the distresses, or averting the judgement, of the King, they would relax his sufferings only by accelerating the punishment. The second motion appeared still more absurd than the first—it was a libel upon the generosity and humanity of the country. Those men, whose property had been confiscated in their own country, sought refuge in almost every corner of Europe: after being expelled as contagious, and not having anywhere to rest their foot, England alone afforded them an asylum. Shall we prostitute the dignity of Britain so far as to ask whether they are proper objects of bounty? Or, if it were required by their persecutors, are we to give them up, that the sanguinary



nary decrees of the Convention might deprive them of life, as well as their property, by a confiscation unparalleled in the history of mankind? Having confuted the different arguments adduced by the Noble Marquis, his Lordship concluded by giving his negative to the resolutions, as derogatory to the honour, the dignity, the generosity, and the interest, of the British nation. Both resolutions were negatived.

The order of the day being moved, Lord *Grenville* took a comprehensive view of the distractions in France for the three last years, and the consequent migrations, massacres, &c. which had disgraced that country so famed for its civilization. After opening the provisions of the bill, his Lordship drew a nice discrimination between natives, aliens, and denizens, and obviated any objections to this bill, as extending the prerogative of the crown beyond its proper tension.

The Duke of *Portland* approved highly of the conduct of Administration, with regard to the present measure; which was much more necessary at this time, because, in his opinion, it would tend to conciliate the people at home, who would all unite when they saw their liberties endangered.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* opposed the motion, and censured Lord *Grenville* for implicating the whole French nation in the horrid crimes of some individuals.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* declared that Administration were very reprehensible in their conduct at this perilous period. They issued a Proclamation, suddenly summoned Parliament, and alarmed their fellow-citizens, without having assigned sufficient reasons for their extraordinary warlike preparations. This was the second reading of a bill of which he entirely disapproved, which he thought an infraction of the *Habeas Corpus*, and tended to invade the privileges of the natives of this country. If any aggression had been committed, the law was certainly fully competent to punish the offenders.

Lord *Harcourt* made a general defence of Administration.

The Duke of *Leeds* approved highly of the measure; and declared, that he, for one, would not object to a temporary suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, without any exception whatever, in order to form a better security for the peace and happiness of our country.

Lord *Stormont*, when there were

8000 foreigners parading our streets, thought it necessary that the Administration of the country should exercise the utmost vigilance; a precaution the more necessary, as they were known to be in correspondence with, and to expect support from, dissatisfied people in this country. With respect to the danger to be apprehended, that must be in the knowledge and discretion of the Ministers of the Crown; and, when they entertained doubts of our safety, it became the duty of each branch of the Legislature to co operate, and give them all the assistance in their power.

The bill was then read the second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for restraining the exportation of naval stores, salt-petre, ammunition, &c. was read the first time.

Mr. *Dundas* brought up a copy of the instructions sent to Lord *Gower*, ordering him to quit Paris, and claiming at the same time that the persons of the Royal Family should be respected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that, if the sentiments expressed by his Majesty in these instructions were in correspondence with the feelings of every British heart, in August last, these feelings must be infinitely stronger at this moment, when the crime so much deprecated and apprehended was drawing near its final consummation. Since his coming into the House, a doubt, which had suggested itself to him in the course of the day, was much confirmed by his communication with others. The nature of this doubt was, the effect which may be produced by any declaration of that House. Feeling as they all unanimously did, it was impossible that they could speak in any other terms than of the highest indignation at the dreaded event which would accomplish the climax of cruelty and insanity. In doing this, there was some reason to dread that wicked and desperate men may take occasion from it to excite the national pride of France, and, under this flimsy pretext, accelerate the catastrophe which all Europe expected with anxiety and horror. After what had passed, it was impossible to mistake the feelings and sentiments that universally prevailed in this country, respecting the situation of the unfortunate and illustrious personages alluded to; and, if no other member suggested a better mode, he would simply move, "That these instructions



instructions do lie on the table, as a record of the general sentiment.

Messrs *Wyndham, Fox, Sheridan, and Burke*, concurred in the prudent mode proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and were not without some hopes that the avowed opinion of this country would be respected throughout Europe; and, what was most desirable, in France itself.

The paper was then ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members, and the House adjourned.

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H. OF LORDS.

*Dec. 24.*

Lord *Knyon* reported the answer of General Medows to the thanks of the House. It was, as usual, a grateful acknowledgement of the high honor conferred on him.

The Lords Act was read the third time, and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence.

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In the Commons, the same day, the answer of General Medows to the address of thanks was read.—The General thanked the House for their polite and sincere address; he declared, that the thanks of his country was the greatest reward he could wish for his services, and one of the principal motives for his exertions.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair,

The *Secretary at War* moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, including 1620 invalids, 17,344 effective men, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, be employed for the service of the year 1793," which was agreed to; also, "That £.579,174 18s. 1½d. be granted for defraying the expenses of guards and garrisons for the year 1793," which was also agreed to, as were the other usual resolutions for the ordinary of the army.

Mr. *Crauford* moved, for the land service of the ordnance for the ensuing year, the sum of £449,000, which, with several other ordnance ordinaries, were agreed to without any debate. Adjourned.

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H. OF LORDS.

*Dec. 16.*

Lord *Hawkebury* moved the order of the day, that the Alien bill should be read the third time.

Earl *Guildford* made his first speech in this House. Although, he said, he had given his silent acquiescence to the bill before it went into a Committee, yet he did suppose that, when the clauses came to be debated separately, their Lordships would have made such alterations as might have brought it forward in a less exceptionable shape than that in which it at present appeared. He conceived that more time would have been allowed for the consideration of this important Bill, in order to satisfy men's minds whether those dangers really existed, on which it was founded. His Lordship took a view of the principle of the Bill, as it now stood, and the effect it would have, when men's minds became dispassionate, and the real cause of alarm should be developed. In elucidation of these points, the noble Earl dwelt for some time, and concluded with moving, that the third reading be postponed to that day three weeks.

Lord *Hawkebury* was of opinion, that the noble Secretary of State had sufficiently, on a former occasion, pointed out the necessity for the Bill, and explained the danger as fully as prudence would possibly admit; had he gone more at large, he might by that means have defeated the purpose it was intended to accomplish; and therefore he trusted the House would not accede to the motion of the noble Earl.

Lord *Loughborough*, in a speech of some length, and of great force, defended the principle of the Bill, and applauded the conduct of Administration.

The Bill was read the third time, and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence.

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In the Commons, the same day, the *Attorney General* brought in a Bill to prevent the circulation of French *assignats* in the country, which was read the first time. Adjourned.

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H. OF LORDS.

*Dec. 27.*

The Committee for altering the House of Lords, for the accommodation of its Members, appointed to meet tomorrow at three o'clock.

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In the Commons, the same day, The Alien bill was sent from the Lords, read the first time, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 28.

This day the Committee met, and took a survey of the House.

In the Commons, the same day, the Hon. T. Onslow took his seat for Guildford.

A new writ was issued for Grantham, in the room of Philip Yorke, Esq. appointed Steward of East Hendred.

The *Assignat* bill was read the third time, and passed.

The order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Alien bill, intituled, "An Act for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or resident therein in certain cases;"

Mr. Dundas observed, that the cause of this bill was so obvious to the country at large, and to that House in particular, that a very few observations on its expediency would suffice. The vast influx of foreigners into this country of itself was sufficient to attract the attention of Ministers; but when that concourse had come from a neighbouring kingdom where a revolution had been effected in the Government by the most sanguinary, atrocious, and flagitious enormities that ever stained the page of History, it then became the duty of Ministers to exert the whole energy of the Executive Government to repel the contagion, and to secure our lives, our liberty, our property, and our inestimable constitution, from destruction. It was well known, that the revolution alluded to, though it had its origin in France, was not confined to that country alone; those fanatics professed their intention of intruding their crude principles of Government upon every country in Europe.—The Right Hon. Secretary took a cursory view of the whole bill, and obviated all the objections that might be suggested on its principle and operation, and declared, that it was drawn up with lenity and moderation, providing against external invasions, promoted by internal commotions. It was peculiarly adapted to the object it professed; and he trusted that Ministers would not be urged to a disclosure of their communications, which would frustrate, in some measure, the plan they had formed of detecting the guilty, and vindicating the innocent.

Sir Gilbert Elliot lamented that the agitation of this question obliged him to differ in opinion with some honourable

friends with whom he had long been in the habit of voting; yet, he trusted, that a disparity of sentiments would not lessen him in the estimation of men to whom he was under indelible obligations; men who were not more amiable for their genuine worth than conspicuous for their great abilities. He then applauded the conduct of Administration, made some remarks on the affairs of France, and gave his opinion, that the bill before the House could not, with safety to the constitution, be rejected.

Mr. Fox justified his conduct, and assigned as a reason for withholding his confidence from Administration, that they acted unconstitutionally, and the bill in discussion tended to arouse the indignation of the nation, by sounding the alarm, without adducing any proofs on which to ground the expediency.

Mr. Burke entered upon the discussion of this subject with great reluctance, confident of the difficulty of disentangling public and private duty, which was too often done at the expence of one's feelings. He considered some declarations, that had been made by the National Convention, as declarations against mankind in general, which struck terror into every man; and, if any part of the French system got any footing in this country, it was easy to see what would be the inevitable consequences. He commented, with great ability, on the Address of M. Le Brun to the National Convention, in which he confirms the suspicions of emissaries being in this metropolis, for the purpose of subverting our Government, and substituting atheism, anarchy, and confusion.—The Hon. Member adverted to the fabricating of 3000 daggers at Birmingham—whether for home consumption or exportation, he could not tell—some were handsomely polished, one of which he produced as a specimen, and declared that this Bill was calculated to keep the impious principles of Atheists from our minds, and their daggers from our hearts—to preserve our Religion, Liberty, Government, and Constitution, from annihilation—to prevent the commission of murders, assassinations, insurrections—and, finally, to defeat the insidious declarations of fraternity, tranquillity, and universal harmony.

Mr. Stanley warmly applauded the unanimity of the House, and supported the motion.

The bill was then read the second time.

71. *A Treatise upon the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion.*

IT is with peculiar pleasure that we see Jacob Bryant, Esq. (whom we have had so many occasions to speak well of\*) come forward on this subject. Without reflecting on the Clergy of the present day, we have here a specimen of the regard for Religion, and the adherence to its principles, shewn by the Laity. Mr. B. has inscribed this work, in an affecting address, to the Countess of Pembroke; and intends the whole profit arising from the sale of it to be given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel†. As a work of this kind cannot be better analyzed than by the contents, we shall lay them before our readers.

I. Of the Deity and his attributes. Of the supposed eternity of matter. Concerning chance, and the atomical system. Of an infinite series. Of the knowledge of God in the Gentile world. Concerning the light of Nature. The notion of a bad tendency. Of people in a state of Nature. Under the sixth of these articles Mr. B. is of opinion, with all due diffidence, because there are persons of much learning and good sense of a contrary opinion, that, "if there were any innate idea of the Deity, any moral sense and original truth, impressed upon the minds of men, we should, I think, find them genuine and unsophisticated among the remote and undisciplined tribes. But of this we meet with no instance" (p. 24). Their very language is too poor to supply words to express, and their capacities too stupid to comprehend abstract and universal ideas. Missioners, who attempt the conversion of such people, must first make them *rational creatures*.

II. Concerning the canon of Scripture, and the authorities in its favour. Of the Messiah promised, and the rejection of the Jewish nation. Of the dispersion of the Jewish nation. Concern-

ing the calling of the Gentiles. The prejudices of the Jews in respect to this article. The first difficulty, the prejudice of the prophets who foretold the call of the Gentiles; the second, the prejudices of the Apostles; the third, the want of knowledge and abilities in the latter; and the last, the universality of the call. The prospects afforded to the first proselytes. Of the prospects of the Gospel, in opposition to all difficulties.

"No histories whatever, that have been transmitted from antient times, are supported with that variety of proofs with which the sacred writings are attended. Josephus, a learned Jew, who was born about five years after the death of our Saviour, has given us a list of the books of the Old Testament, as they stood in his time, and as they had been transmitted for ages. He has likewise afforded us the history itself, which he wrote in the Greek language; and, though it is modified and adapted to the taste of the Grecians, yet it contains most of the prime events, as described in the original. But of all the versions, however numerous, that of the Septuagint is of the greatest consequence. It is a translation of the Old Testament in the Greek language, which was performed in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 300 years before the birth of Christ. One proof of its antiquity may be seen in its being quoted by the Apostles. As we find here all the prophecies of the Old Testament, particularly those which related both to our Saviour and the Jews, and which were afterwards manifestly completed, it shews that these prophecies could not be the invention of man. They must have originally proceeded from divine inspiration, for they were antecedent to the events. The books of Moses are of great consequence; and these have been additionally preserved by the Samaritans, who received them near 700 years before the birth of Christ. As they hated the Jews, and were detested by them, they never could co-operate towards any material alteration. Their mutual jealousies prevented any collusion. In consequence of this, we find a general conformity between their copies and those of the Jews. The Samaritans remain at this day, and by some are supposed to have the original copy which they received when they first settled in Samaria. There are also Gentile writers, who give evi-

dence

\* See our vol. XLII. p. 219; XLIV. 317, 365; XLV. 637; XLVI. 466; XLVIII. 210, 625; LI. 179. Concerning his explanation of the Apamean medal, in his *Antient Mythology*, see vol. XLV. pp. 225, 637; XLVI. 307, 461, 490; XLVII. 337; and *Archæologia*, IV. art. XXI. XXII. XXIII.

† With equal liberality he gave the profits of his *Observations on Rowley to Chatterton's starving mother* (see vol. LI. p. 28).

dence to some of the principal histories; such as the antediluvian state of man, and the deluge, and to many subsequent events. But, above all, the Jews themselves afford the strongest proof to the present purpose, for they remain a standing miracle, being, as was foretold, scattered over the face of the earth, and every where retaining those sacred records in which their future rejection was denounced" (p. 27—29). . . . "In consequence of their blindness, the Jews, who are the greatest enemies to Christianity, have preserved the strongest proofs in favour of the Gospel. They shew, to a demonstration, that the Christians have not altered the books of Moses and the prophet" (p. 30).

III. Of our Saviour, and the prophecies relating to his coming. Concerning the series of prophecies which related to Christ the Messiah. Of the most early prophetic declaration. The prophecy which came by Abraham; that by the patriarch Jacob. Concerning the sceptre which was to depart from Israel. The prophecy concerning Christ by Moses. Prophecies from the later prophets. The certainty of these prophecies asserted. Of the birth of our Saviour, and his residence at Nazareth. Concerning our Saviour's history antecedent to his ministry. Concerning his first display of miracles. Of the subsequent part of his life, and of his miracles. The Centurion's servant healed. Concerning the raising of Lazarus from the dead. The happy consequences of these miracles. The criterion, or test of miracles. Further proofs of the Gospel, and the miracles of Christ. Concerning the opinions which prevailed of the coming of the Messiah. Further account of the ministry and doctrines of Christ. Of the superior excellence and dignity of our Saviour. Concerning the internal evidence with which the sacred writings are accompanied.

New lights are thrown on the most early prophetic declarations to Adam. The person to come is not mentioned as to be born of the son of man; but his birth is confined to the woman, and called her seed, and when he appeared he was to crush the serpent's head, i. e. to ruin him entirely. On the other hand, the malice of the serpent is represented allegorically, as only bruising or hurting the heel; by which is signified an insidious and intellectual attack upon the unwary passenger, during his pilgrimage on earth. Adam called his wife's name

Eve, because she was the mother (not of all living but) of all *life*. This appellation was emphatically given because from a virgin-daughter of Eve the *Lord of Life* was to be born (p. 62—64). . . . The character of *Silob* is also happily illustrated, and shewn to be not a temporal sceptre but that of the Theocracy, which ceased at the point of time when the whole Jewish nation assembled at Jerusalem and before Pilate rejected the Messiah prince and God their governor, and allowed no one else but an heathen monarch to be their king, John xix. 14. 15 (p. 68—74). After illustrating the other successive prophecies respecting Christ, our author observes, "A person must be not only slow of heart, but hardened to the last degree, who can resist such evidence. The only way for an infidel to evade it is, to assert that the whole was a forgery, and an interpolation. But who could forge or introduce these passages? the only persons who had a true knowledge of the sacred writings were the Christians and Jews. At the time when the Apostles lived, the Scriptures were in the hands of the latter, who had synagogues in every city and town, and were particularly scrupulous about the conservation of the sacred books unaltered; and the Greek version quoted by the Evangelists was in the hands of the Hellenistic Jews, for whose use it had been made near 400 years before the promulgation of the Gospel. So that the Jews must have, by inspiration, touched these great events, or have forged against themselves" (p. 84—86). No less happy are the elucidations of the miracles of our Lord; of which Mr. B. observes, p. 98, "In all these histories there is a great deal contained in little space; and they abound with many hidden truths, which demand proper attention to be brought to light."

As a criterion, or test of miracles, Mr. B. proposes that we should see if there was a due call for the divine interposition, if the objects were worthy of that influence which is attributed to the Holy Spirit; did they tend to the good of the soul, as well as health of the body? and were they attended with that internal evidence with which those of our Saviour were accompanied? and were they authenticated by such external evidence as those in the Scriptures are known to have been? and had they multitudes who witnessed to their truth? (pp. 107, 108).

"There

"There is reason to think that there were more Jews converted by the Apostles in one day than have since been won over in the last 1000 years" (p. 112).

"The evangelical writings have been transmitted to us uncorrupted. Of this we are assured from the uniformity in the numerous quotations made in different places, and at different æras. The disputes also in the Church, and even the heresies, were attended with this good—that they put the writers concerned on their guard, and made them carefully watch their adversaries; so that no alteration, of any consequence, could be admitted. This may be farther proved from the different versions, which, in all material articles, agree" (p. 113).

The Gospel "is the most complete system that ever was framed; to which no worldly philosophy, no moral sense, no light of nature, was able to give birth. Its excellence shews its divine origin, as nothing but wisdom from above could have disclosed these heavenly truths. The ultimate of all was remission of sins, through the merits of Christ, and everlasting happiness by faith in his name" (p. 121).

"The spirit of Truth breathes in every line of this sacred history; and every line affords matter of edification to the sincere and intelligent inquirer. The reason why there are so many deists in the world arises either from their total ignorance of these writings, or an imperfect knowledge, which is more fatal than ignorance. For the person not at all acquainted can say nothing, but the half-read and superficial abounds with cavil and misrepresentation. But whoever is a friend to virtue and truth, and zealous for divine knowledge, will find ample store in this sacred repository. Nobody, with sincerity of heart, can read the Scriptures but, by the blessing of God, he must be a believer" (p. 130).

IV. Gentile authority. Of the testimony of Gentile writers in favour of Christianity, and, first, of that great enemy the emperor Julian. Attestation of Celsus. Of Porphyry's attestation. Evidence from Pliny. The account given by Tacitus. Farther account of the more early persecutions. Advantages obtained from Pagan writers. False accusation concerning the Christians having destroyed the writings of their adversaries. Of the great injustice and inhumanity both of Pliny and Trajan farther considered. Under this last

head Mr. B. very fairly examines and justly controverts an assertion of Mr. Melmoth, the learned and elegant translator of Pliny's Epistles, palliating the persecution of the Christians under Trajan. IV. part II. Of the uncertainty which prevailed among the most learned of the philosophers. The want of a proper remedy. This uncertainty attended with a bad influence on the morals of men, but rectified by Christianity.

V. A comparative view of the Christian and the Mohammedan religion—comprehensive and forcible.

VI. Some popular objections, and other articles, considered. Of difficulties and mysterious truths. Concerning scruples and difficulties, which obtrude themselves after conviction. The Christian system said to be too local and partial. Concerning exceptions unduly made to particular terms and modes of expression. Concerning too hasty decision in respect to consequences. The disciples of Christ, so far from co-operating in a fraud, did not know the scheme which he was carrying on. Some observations on the unpromising means by which the grand scheme of the Gospel was effected. In the process there could be no fallacy. Observations upon part of the vii<sup>th</sup> chapter of Judges, and some other portions of Scripture which are connected with it. Of the usurpation of which the Canaanites were guilty. Explanation of Deut. xx. 10, and objections obviated. Concerning the Israelites borrowing of the Egyptians. Of the Negroes. The fatal consequences of this weakness. The objections to the evils and wars ascribed to Christianity are ably done away by a just explanation of our Lord's declaration in Matt. x. 34; and the arguments of modern democrats and incendiaries against monarchy, and the hereditary descent of it from the election of Saul, completely removed (p. 216—240). The wanton extension of the Jewish territory, by the invasion of *neutral nations*, charged on them by Mr. Sale and Sir J. Marsham, from partially citing the words of Moses, Deut. xx. 10, is shewn to apply only to their *enemies*, as the extirpation of the Canaanites is justified by their known usurpation of the land *promised* to the Jews, and their abominably wicked lives. From a full and fair statement of the history of the Israelites in Egypt it appears, that the obligation was on the side of the Egyptians, who could never make compensation to the Israelites for  
the



the cruelty, injustice, and oppressions practised on them. As to the objection, from the colour of the Negroes, that they could not have been the issue of the same man with the rest of the world, Mr. B. shews, that the colour depends on the climate, and will be found to change progressively through the different parts of the globe; from whence "we may be satisfied that the Negroes are by no means a different species of men" (p. 275).

"It may seem extraordinary that any person should suffer himself to be misled by such an imaginary guide as fancy. But fancy is a formidable phantom. We say, indeed, of truth, that it is a stubborn antagonist, and that matter of fact cannot be borne down by opinion. But we experience the contrary every day. The most positive evidence and repeated proofs give way to scruple and disgust, and preconceived notions, the wayward offspring of vanity and ignorance. How many articles are plainly declared in the Scriptures to which people will not, cannot accede, because they do not suit with their limited mode of thinking! They therefore blindly yield to their prejudices, and remain inflexible in their unbelief. In this manner they abandon reason for fancy, and make their deductions accordingly. But when they thus give up the most faithful inmate of their breast for this ideal favourite, the illusion is fatal, and the issue spurious and unnatural. We see, in such persons, the fable of Ixion verified. Instead of a goddess he embraced a cloud; and what was the consequence?—a monster!" (p. 277).

#### CONCLUSION.

"In this manner it has been my earnest endeavour to shew the authenticity and excellence of the Holy Scriptures, and the truth of the Christian Religion. But as there is such debility in the mind of man, and a pride of heart which produces these doubts and difficulties, these stumbling-blocks and rocks of offence, let us seek a remedy in that excellent prayer of our church, in which we invoke the Deity, 'that it may please him to give to all his people increase of grace, to hear meekly his holy word, to receive it with pure affection, and to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit.' Whoever will in this wise read, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures, cannot fail of being a Christian."

*We cannot help giving it as our opinion, that all serious minds will thank*

Mr. B. for this very well-timed and acceptable bequest to the publick.

#### 72. *Hints to the People of England, for the Year 1792.*

"IN defence of his country, religion, and laws, with a glance of foresight over the present state of Europe, not insensible to events which are enough to rouse the most lethargic son of Stupidity itself, and apprehensive of consequences the most fatal, where *political enthusiasm* seems to bid defiance to all the dictates of *antient usage, sacred reasoning, and good sense*, an obscure individual has ventured to take up his pen as a devotee owes to society and the age, and to submit the following hints to their candid consideration. As to the *patrimony* of the writer, if he has any, let it speak for itself, especially at a period in our history in which it is pretty generally understood that the loudest pretensions to that virtue serve only as a disguise to conceal the rottenness of such pretensions *at the core*. Let it be sufficient to say, what will be found a fact, that he is no corrupt placeman, no mercenary pensioner, that he abhors the confederacy of kings to oppress mankind, and that he considers the mere sycophants of a court, and the tools of illegal power, as among the lowest reptiles of the human species, something worse than vulgar, and that he is friendly to all revolutions, civil and ecclesiastical, in favour of *real liberty*."

Among the modern political delusions he reckons the *universal law of reason*, and the *rights of man*.

"Every man, in every government, has a right to the *legal* use and enjoyment of his *person*, his *property*, his *speech*, and his *conscience*; and he has no right, from God or Nature, from Reason or Religion, as a political being, to any other. And, by all that I could ever learn from the most ingenuous and best informed, *these* are the very rights which are guaranteed, and have been perpetuated to us by the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION since the accession of the immortal William III. to the throne of this empire" (pp. 11, 12).—"How much then are we indebted to those *Utopian philosophers*, those *political libertines*, those *religious heroes* of our day, who are ambitious to support such a system as *THIS*!!—who would *degrade* us into a contempt for the wisdom and experience of all past ages, for all the blessings of good government, and for all those established institutes of religion which are so well calculated to form us to piety, to morals, and to truth!!! It would be an *everlasting reproach* to the nation should *such men* be able to overturn a Constitution and an Establishment which have been formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. The lure thrown out to fascinate the public mind



mind is *Universal Equality*, which can have no foundation in *reason, nature, or philosophy*: and as to *Equal Liberty*, which is held out as likely to be enjoyed under the circumstances of *Universal Equality*, it is never likely to be enjoyed in a *greater or more valuable degree* than from the present happy Constitution. The experiment was made in the last century; and what were the consequences? Have we forgot, in so short a period, that our forefathers were driven from the wretched affectation of *Universal Equality* into the arms of all but *Absolute Monarchy* for *refuge and peace*" (p. 13—19).—"From the memorable revolutions which passed in England in this period, we may naturally deduce the same lesson which Charles himself, in his latter years, inferred, 'That it is very dangerous for princes to assume more authority than the laws have allowed them.' But it must be confessed that these events furnish us with another instruction, no less natural, and no less useful, concerning the *madness* of the people, and the *furies* of *fanaticism*. The confusion which overspread the whole kingdom, after the sacrifice of this unfortunate prince, proceeded as well from the spirit of *reform* and *innovation* as from the dissolution of all that authority, civil and ecclesiastical, by which the nation had ever been accustomed to be governed. Every man had framed the model of a republick, and a system of religion (which, upon the ridiculous principle of *universal equality*, every man thought he had a *natural right* to do); and, however *new* it was, or *fantastical*, he was eager in recommending it to his fellow citizens, or even *imposing* it on them by force; till at length, quite worn out with this distracted state of things, no man was so indifferent to the *public good* as not to feel the most ardent wishes for the dissolution of that *dreadful tyranny* which was equally oppressive and ruinous to the whole nation" (pp. 23, 24).—"In the whole history of the British empire I suppose there never was a King to whom this nation was more generally attached than to GEORGE III.; and there is no doubt it will appear so should it be put to the *serious proof*" (p. 26).

No man, who witnessed and recollects the universal joy of 1789, no man, who witnesses the spirit and exertions of the present year, can doubt the truth of this observation.

Our author proceeds to take a view of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, so extolled by Montesquieu, Hampden, Blackstone, and other political writers and speakers, including the present Premier.

"An ingenious and modern writer, much in favour of the French Revolution, has said, that 'All the theories of speculative men, all the oratory of republican writers, would

' never have persuaded the people of France to this great and general revolt against that government, had it been *tolerably good*, had they enjoyed a *reasonable share* of happiness and public liberty, such as we enjoy in *this country*.' I am sorry to be reduced to the painful necessity of asking so candid a writer what is *become* of the French Constitution, upon which he was so lavish in panegyric, as formed by the *first National Assembly*" (p. 38)?

"In favour of *national religion* Machiavel himself affirms, that Rome was more obliged to *Nama* than to *Romulus*; and shews that her grandeur and felicity were owing to her *religion*; and that, *as religion raises commonwealths, so the contempt of it must ruin them*" (p. 40); and our author justly asks, "whether, if any convulsion *should* hereafter arise, it may not be ascribed to the neglect of religion among all ranks of society, particularly the higher? Good national morals and principles are derived from that system of faith which is founded upon the Christian Revelation; to support which, by *public worship*, is as much the duty of a *nation* as it is of each individual to embrace and profess it" (p. 41).—"As a nation, our approaches seem to be much nearer to *Atheism* than to *Persecution* for righteousness sake. If any thing has been persecuted of late, it has been the *national church*, and the *national faith*" (p. 42).—"And yet, if the *factious spirit* of the times would suffer it, it were devoutly to be wished that the most distant shade of persecution might for ever disappear, that every penal statute were utterly abolished, and that the *Convocation*, with the consent of the Sovereign, might remove all those preposterous injunctions which, in ages less enlightened and less liberal, were the sad relicks of Popish superstition, and that nothing might remain for the security of our happy Constitution, both in church and state, but the *Liturgy* and *Articles*, with the *Corporation* and *Test Acts*. But shall *these* be given up? As well might the Athenians have surrendered their orators at the requisition of the Macedonian tyrant. *They* are your safeguard, your defence. Let, therefore, the *fundamental* principles of your church and state be as *sacred* as they are *wise* and *substantial*. For the very moment you suffer either of them to be touched by the rude hand of those who would triumph in their overthrow, no matter by what means, beware of the consequences" (p. 43).

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The writer draws a picture of the present flourishing and happy state of Britain; and points out the maxims of state by which we have risen, as a people, to such an elevation in the belt of kingdoms: and concludes his pathetic address to his countrymen with this apostrophe: "Let there be no cries heard among us, in any of our associations of public spirit, but what are accompanied with *King George!—a flourishing trade, and the English Constitution in church and state!*" With which we join in hearty AMEN!

The author of the preceding article has published *The peculiar Advantages of the English Nation.*

73. *A Letter, vindicating Dissenters from the Charge of Disloyalty, in Reply to the Rev. William L. Bancourt, Curate of the Parish Church of Wellenborough, in Northamptonshire. By Robert Jacob's.*

THREEPENNYWORTH of the weakest writing that ever was written; a recapitulation of true arguments, in reply to an *Address to the Publick*, of which the publick seem to know nothing.

74. *A Letter to the N<sup>o</sup> 1, relative to an immediate Declaration of War against France.*

A MORE pressing than well-written plea for immediate war, while men's minds are animated by one common cause, even though it should cost the minister his popularity.

75. *Letters on the Revolution of France, and the New Constitution established by the National Assembly; occasioned by the Publications of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, M. P. and Alexander de Calaneo, late Minister of State. Addressed to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. By T. Christie. Vol. II. Part I. containing the French Constitution.*

IF the French Constitution be preserved in this publication, it is the utmost that can be expected; for in reality it is disannulled.

76. *An Address to the Protestant Dissenters on the Origin and Influence of the Regium Donum. 12mo.*

IT may be proper to acquaint our readers, that the *regium donum* among the Dissenters is the sum of 1000l. given out of the king's private purse, and paid to nine Dissenting-ministers, to be applied at their discretion. The distribution of it is regulated by the following rule: "This charity shall be extended to the relief of poor ministers, the widows of such ministers, such of their children as are excluded from the widows' fund,

students for the ministry, and the building and repairing of meeting-houses."—The present address consists of a letter on the origin of the *regium donum* (which, however, we are informed, is not quite accurate), written by a Dissenting-minister, with three others by way of appendix. The first letter appeared in *The London Magazine* for November, 1774, and the others were published lately in *The Morning Chronicle*.\*

This subject, we suspect, has been brought forward by the Dissenters themselves, in *The Morning Chronicle*, under different signatures, and, we doubt not, with the best intentions, as we understand it is the wish of many respectable persons among them, that the *regium donum* should be discontinued; apprehending, most probably, that it has had an improper influence on some of their societies, and that it is unbecoming Dissenters to receive favours from a quarter from which, after all, they conceive themselves to be injured.

If the gentleman, under the signature J. T. R., who informs us he is a delegate of a neighbouring county, should, agreeably to his promise, promote an inquiry into this business, in the committee appointed to meet at London, it will, we doubt not, be made, under his management, the subject of serious and impartial discussion, and not of personal dislike. The characters of those gentlemen who distribute the *regium donum* place them above the suspicion of any improper application of it; and most of them, we understand, have been among the foremost to distinguish themselves in the late applications to Parliament for the relief of Protestant Dissenters, in what relates to their liberties: and it were to have been wished that the names of no particular gentlemen who distribute the *regium donum* had been brought forward on the present occasion, particularly as the rest have been suppressed, and as the gentleman who publishes the present address has not given us his own.

As those Dissenting-ministers who distribute the *regium donum* are not in trust for the Dissenters but the King†, and as many

\* If we mistake not, the Dissenters were first called upon by paragraphs in *The St. James's Chronicle*.

† We cannot help thinking the king's gift is a trust committed to the nine Dissenting ministers, for the use of the body, under the dispositions here recited. At all events, it would be to the honour of the body to substitute

many poor persons are benefited by it, as administered through their hands, to refuse receiving it may probably be a matter of some delicacy. If, however, the body of the Dissenters should request it, previous subscription, at least, should, we apprehend, take place, adequate to the *regium donum*, that such poor ministers and widows, who have been accustomed to derive benefit from it, may receive no injury. This point being secured, we have reason to believe, that those Dissenting-ministers who distribute the *regium donum* would, at the request of the body, relinquish it.

77. *Liberty and Equality: Two Sermons, by William Bromley Adogon, Rector of Chelsea, and Vicar of St. Giles, Reading.*

NOTHING better marks the inequality of clerical gifts than these sermons, which are nothing more nor less than the ranting effusions of methodistical orthodoxy, and have no more to do with Political Liberty and Equality, which are most to be combated, than they have to do with Natural History or Architecture.

78. *Letters to the British Nation, and to the Inhabitants of every other Country who may have heard of the late shameful Outrages committed in this Part of the Kingdom; occasioned by the Appearance of a Pamphlet, intitled, "A Reply to the Rev. Dr. Priestley's Appeal to the Publick on the Subject of the Riot in Birmingham," being the joint Production of the principal Clergy of that Place and its Vicinity, Laving, in its Title-page, the Signature of the Rev. T. Burn. By the Rev. J. Edwards. In Four Parts.*

DR. PRIESTLEY having kept silence in answer to Mr. Burn, when each gives the other the *lie direct*, "because he is now at a distance," Mr. E. whose sermon we reviewed in vol. LXII. p. 929, steps forward as his advocate, with a boast of *documents and facts*, "pledging himself to the publick to prove, to absolute demonstration, that if Dr. Priestley's veracity is in any instance

substitute some contribution of their own to a bounty which originated in the doctrine of every man having his price, and can be considered in no other light than *cash-money*. We have occasionally heard it made a subject of jealousy, partiality, and misrepresentation among Dissenting-ministers; and we know some delegates who think it a reproach to the body at large. It should not be forgotten that there are many persons who doubt if it has not been some time discontinued before the merit of a renunciation of it was thought of.

to be questioned, the combined writers of this Reply are not worthy of public credit;" or, as he explains himself, part II. p. 3, "what I mean was nothing more than that I could bring such facts as would totally invalidate every thing advanced in the Reply, even supposing any fact stated in the Appeal could be demonstrated to be without foundation in truth." What Mr. E. principally discusses relate to the Sunday schools, and to the rescinding the resolution which allowed the children of Dissenters to attend their own places of worship; circumstances which, except to keep contention alive, would be deemed trivial. Though he writes with spirit and great command of language, his letters are calculated rather to inflame than to conciliate his adversaries. A cool examination of facts would insure him success: admitting that he has truth, more than bold invective and (manner) of reply. But the truth is, he has no *facts* to produce. His charges are brought in the shape of questions; and *Is there not evidence?* is perpetually echoing throughout the pamphlet. Yet all his evidence is hearsay and anonymous; and his idol the Doctor has come forward at last with a similar defence. Perhaps his name points out that he has some Welsh blood in his veins. The generality of readers may be of opinion that a Christian minister has something better to do than to keep alive the irritation of the public mind.

99. *The Lounger's Common-place Book, or Alphabetical Anecdotes being a biographic, literary, political, and satirical Vide-Mecum, which he who runs may read. To be continued occasionally.*

THIS dinky work exactly answers its title and betrays its lounging origin, as much as does its motto: *Flumines eruditæ non ad vos loquor sed ad populum*. It is below the level of a circulating library, or country book club. The author abuses Dr. Kippis for declining the *Biographia Britannica*, which, by the bye, is not the case; vindicates Mr. Gibbon for the candour and liberality of his scepticism; compares Mr. Bruce with Bp. Warburton; compliments Mr. Brydson for the genius and taste spread over his scanty materials, little learning, and bad information; and Alderman Beckford for his "humanity in intrigue" abuses Pitt and Walpole as ministers; and records such of his contemporaries as are better recorded in daily or monthly obituaries, or little de-

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happen, or rather which lie at present, we hope, far beyond the regions of probability."

The second sermon has for its text Psalm cxxii. 3, 4, 5, from which the preacher takes occasion to enforce *the love of our country*. We know who, commenting on a text from this very psalm, said, "the love of our country was a passion inhabiting only the breast of a *selfish* Jew, and yet that Jew was the man after God's own heart." Religion and law are the essentials of a good civil constitution. Upon these principles we have every right to suppose that public spirit, or a real attachment to its constitution, will be most conspicuous in *THAT* country where the proper reverence is most uniformly paid to religion and law; but we go farther, and we argue from practice no less than theory, that the moment these pledges of national prosperity are neglected, or fall into disrepute, not only public spirit begins to fall, but the whole state shakes from its foundation. Such have been the maxims of sound policy from the first civilization, probably, of mankind, and history has abundantly confirmed their truth" (pp. 17, 18). The history of our country in the last century shews that "law was perverted to the base ends of tyranny and oppression, and religion either alike misapplied or driven downright mad, no sense of true piety, no real respect for law; and the fatal consequences are too well known. Or take a proof from the present hour. The calamities which have of late so miserably afflicted our neighbours on the continent have principally flowed from the same corrupt sources. Ambitious and designing men will always seize their opportunity, and in this melancholy instance they have probably pursued them much farther than their own sanguinary wishes could at first reach; but those opportunities would never have offered, had law been supported on its proper footing, had religion not been deprived of her just prerogative. If liberty and property were in general too much exposed or perhaps oppressed under the lax administration of the OLD government, the NEW (if it can be called a government) has put the finishing hand to such oppression, by cancelling the most sacred obligations of law. And though there are doubtless many, very many, in that extensive popular country, who have not bowed the knee to the modern Baal, have not sacrificed their faith and reason at the shrine of false philosophy, yet such for

years has been its influence there, that infidelity has boldly marched unmasked, when religion has hid her head, or presented but a mere pageant; from such a total defect of principle what more sure to proceed than a proportionable corruption of morals and manners, though we justly grieve, we have little reason to be surprized either at the suddenness or the savageness of the destruction that has ensued! It is in the course of things, as before observed, for states to shake from their foundations, when religion and law begin to fall into disrepute; and, in proportion to such disrepute or neglect, will the convulsions of states be in time more or less terrible, the tempers and manners of the people more or less savage" (pp. 19, 20). The Doctor concludes this excellent discourse with a suitable and persuasive application to our own situation, and sense of it.

#### 86. *Antiquités Nationales, &c. &c.*

(Continued from p. 52).

THE editor, having been prevailed on by his subscribers to resume his original plan of publishing this work in numbers, has completed the fourth volume with this twelfth number, which contains

*Meulan*, and its church with a circular East end and two round towers, one of which was battered by the Leaguers, and the staircase beat down, so that Henry IV. Sully, and others, who went up to observe the enemy, were forced to be let down by a rope and a stick between their legs. Three plates of ancient seals and coins, from the collection of M. Levrier, *literateur* at Meulan, contain little new to an English antiquary. There is also the old brass pint (*chopine*) measure of the bailiage.

*Calais*: the principal church, the watch-tower, the merchants' hall, the *hotel de Guise*, the gate of the citadel, with the pillar erected in it in honour of Cardinal Richlieu, destroyed and succeeded by the *tree of liberty*; the monument erected by the friends of the Constitution, 1781, to some sailors who lost their lives in a storm, in endeavouring to save a shipwrecked crew. In this place are added an earthen pot, supposed a standard measure, and a brass celt.

#### 87. *The Clergyman's Answer to the Layman's Letter on the Appointment of Bishops.* By the Rev. John Milner, F. S. A.

MR. M. defends the primitive mode of appointing bishops by the pope or clergy,

clergy, instead of the laity, a mode becoming too fashionable, and which he justly impugns.

88. *A Discourse delivered at the Consecration of the Right Rev. William Gibson, Bishop of Acanthos, A.V.N. in the Chapel of Lalleworth-castle, on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1790; together with an Introductory Account of the Consecration. By the Rev. John Milner, F.A.S.*

SOME of the Roman Catholics being dissatisfied with the qualification of the oath inserted in a late act of parliament in their favour, and others with the election of bishops by their own order, Mr. M. in his introduction offers some observations on the difference of opinion obtaining among his party; and towards the close of his discourse (p. 24) he says, "On this spot I can proclaim the spiritual prerogative of the Successor of Saint Peter, without exciting the jealousy of the British Sovereign; and I can equally inculcate the allegiance due to the Monarch of Britain, without any apprehensions of censure, nay, with an absolute confidence of approbation from the Head of the Church. As his Holiness knows that this is not the seat of irreligion or heterodoxy; so his Majesty is convinced that it is not a harbour for sedition or disloyalty."—"O that my humble voice," exclaims he (p. 24), "could reach the ears of every well-meaning Catholic throughout the kingdom I and under that title I comprehend infinitely the greater part of our brethren who are at present engaged in an unnatural and fatal contest with their pastors." Protestants will not easily conceive the meaning of a bishop consecrated to a *nominal* diocese; though he is apostolic vicar.

\* \* \* Upwards of FIFTY pamphlets have been written and published on occasion of the oath inserted in the late act for relief of the Roman Catholics. Of these Mr. M. has written more than have come to our hands.

89. *A Funeral Discourse on the Death of the venerable and Right Rev. Richard Chaloner, Bishop of Debra, and Apostolic Vicar of the London District, who died Jan. 12, 1781. Pronounced Jan. 14, 1781.*

THE author apologizes for the haste and imperfection of this plain and pathetic discourse, announcing to a country congregation the death of this venerable prelate, in his 91st year, after two days illness. His parents were of the Reformed persuasion; but he was brought

back to the pale of the antient and universal church early in life, and wrote a number of tracts, in defence of Popery, against Dr. Middleton and others.

90. *Observations on the Government and Constitution of Great Britain, including a Findication of both from the Aspersions of some late Writers, particularly Dr. Price, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Paine. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield. By the Rev. Jerom Alley, L.L.B. M.R.I. A. Chaplain to his Lordship, and Author of Historical Essays on the Lives and Characters of William III. of England and Louis XIV. of France.*

91. *A Review of the Political Principles of the modern Whigs. In a Second Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield.*

MR. A. we think, is very justly of opinion, that most of those, who have favoured the world with their ideas on political constitutions and the rights of man, have sacrificed practice to theory, and produced rather ingenious fancies than wholesome truths; and that they have done little to advance the science of political œconomy, and a great deal to spread the lust of change and the fever of discontent. His style is dreadfully inflated and ungrammatical.

92. *Voyages to the Madeira and Leeward Caribbee Islands; with Sketches of the Natural History of those Islands. By Maria R\*\*\*\*\*.*

THIS lady, who we understand to be the wife of Walter Riddell, esq. F.A.S. has gratified the public with the sensible observations which she made on her travels, and her proficiency in natural history is not contemptible.

93. *A Sermon preached at Saint Chad's-church in Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1793. By Thomas Stedman, A.M. Vicar of Saint Chad's.*

WE have before introduced Mr. S. to our readers' acquaintance as editor of Dr. Doddridge's Letters (vol. LX. p. 644), and of Mr. Orton's Letters to a Young Clergyman (vol. LXI. pp. 844. 1103. 1192.); and we have no reason to be ashamed of his acquaintance. The anniversary which occasioned this sermon will acquire consequence, we had almost said immortality, from a similar event in a neighbouring kingdom to that which occasioned its institution. It is impossible that the one event should not revive the remembrance of the other, and, while it makes the civilized and serious mind shudder, it must inculcate a powerful lesson on all parties.



parties and denominations of men. In both nations it was the work of a **FAC-TION**; and where a faction assumes the government of a nation, we are sufficiently instructed what mischiefs it must produce. We shall therefore, with **Ezra**\* and **Mr. S.** *pray for the life of the king*, as the fountain of civil government and of peace, and tranquillity to the governed. The application to the times is just and pathetic; and the sermon concludes with the advice of an excellent king and philosopher: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change."

94. *A Pair of Lyric Epistles to Lord Macartney and his Ship.* By Peter Pindar, *Esq.*

THE Poet strains hard to make out these epistles, into which the Duke of Richmond and the camp at Bagshot are lugged, to share the honour of being noticed by him with Lord Macartney and his ship.

95. *An Account of the Ousequies for the late King of France, in the Spanish Chapel, London, on Monday, Jan. 28, 1793.*

THE whole chapel was hung with black, and illuminated with wax tapers in silver sconces; in the centre was the representation of a coffin lying in state, covered with a magnificent pall, on which was placed, on a crimson velvet cushion, a gold crown and sceptre, the whole surrounded by 12 candelabrams, 6 feet high, with lighted tapers, attended by 6 pages with black staves, &c. The chapel was crowded with persons of the highest rank in this country, of every religious denomination, and with all the French refugees of rank. Immediately before high mass, the Rev. Mr. Hussey addressed the congregation in a few words prefatory to the will of Louis XVI, which he read as here printed at full length; "written at a time when he was forbidden all intercourse with his family and friends; no one to counsel or direct him; alone with his God, assisted and supported by his divine grace, as the reward of a well-spent life, and the fruit of a pious and virtuous education." The reading this testament affected the whole audience, and to a degree which was not perhaps ever observed upon any other occasion. Every face in the chapel was bedewed with tears, and sighs and lamentations broke out in every quarter. Mr. H. concluded with the following observa-

tions: "I shall not presume to make any comments upon this melancholy momentous event. It is a matter of too great magnitude for expression. It can be spanned only by comprehensive thought, and deep meditation. To recite the enormous crimes which brought it about would be improper for the purity of the altar at which I stand, and for the peaceable maxims of the church, who delights not in blood, and ought not to be the historian of the crimes of man. It is enough for me to display to you the heart of the sufferer from its own effusions. There is not one who hears me, and who delights in virtue, whose heart will not suggest to him more than I can on this subject, without my attempting a recital of crimes for which language has no name." Immediately the grand mass began, celebrated by the Bishop of Limoges, as dean of the college of French bishops. The minds of the congregation appeared well prepared to receive the proper impression from the music of the choir, which was solemn, and well executed. The whole religious ceremony was grand, impressive, and affecting.

96. *Gibbon's History. Vol. VI. 4to. (Vol. XL 8vo.) (Continued from p. 63.)*

WE come at length to the History of the Crusades, which, being given by so virulent an enemy to Christianity, may be expected to be shewn in no very favourable aspect. It certainly is not easy to apologize completely for the undertaking; but neither does the historian succeed in the apology he attempts to offer for his Mahometan friends.

P. 13, 8vo. Mr. G. denies the accusation, laid against the Mahometans, of considering it as their duty to *extirpate* all other religions by the sword. He owns, however, that they assert "a divine and indefeasible claim of universal empire; and that, in their orthodox creed, the unbelieving nations are continually threatened with the loss of religion and of liberty," and finally, that, "in the eleventh century, the victorious arms of the Turks presented a real and urgent apprehension of these losses." Causes of this nature surely justify a general league against a people so formidable; and perhaps to compel them to defend themselves at home was the only method that could have been taken with success to prevent them from extending their conquests much farther into Europe. If so, it does

\* The text is from *Ezra*, vi. 10.



does not appear why our reason should so entirely condemn the extraordinary efforts that were made under circumstances so very extraordinary. In order to be fully aware of the justice with which our historian frequently directs his censures, let us now compare his note on this passage with that note of Dr. Johnson to which he refers, and see whether, after what has been observed, the one can be considered as in any degree warranted by the other. *Gibbon*. "If the reader will turn to the first scene of the first part of Henry the Fourth, he will see in the text of Shakespeare the natural feelings of enthusiasm; and, in the notes of Dr. Johnson, the workings of a bigoted though vigorous mind, *greedy of every pretence to hate and persecute those who dissent from his creed.*" *Johnson*. "The lawfulness and justice of the holy wars have been much disputed; but, perhaps, there is a principle on which the question may be easily determined. If it be part of the religion of the Mahometans *to extirpate by the sword all other religions*, it is, by the laws of self-defence, lawful for men of every other religion, and for Christians among others, to make war upon Mahometans, simply as Mahometans, as men obliged by their own principles to make war upon Christians, and only lying in wait till opportunity shall promise them success." Now where is the desire to hate and persecute in all this? All that the historian has gained by his answer is, that we should, *perhaps*, change the word *extirpate* into *oppress* or *subdue*; and we can only say *perhaps*; for the sanguinary mode of war, usually carried on by the Mahometans against what they call infidels, amounts pretty nearly to extirpation. The worst thing for Mr. Gibbon's cause is, therefore, that we should have taken him at his word, and actually turned to the passage referred to. Without seeing it, we might have taken for granted the bigotry, hatred, and fury, of Johnson at least, if we had been ignorant of his real character, but, having seen it, we perceive little more than the malice and unfairness of the historian.

P. 67 and 68. In the obscure and allusive mode of narration in which Mr. G. allows himself to write, it is not easy to discover plain facts. After reading the narrative of the *siege of Antioch* here given, a person, not otherwise informed, will still require to be told, that the place was defended by thirty thousand men, amply furnished with all kinds of provi-

sions, military engines, and skilful engineers, and that the Christians were much distressed by continual rains; circumstances, undoubtedly, not indifferent. The reader of such an account has first to attend very closely, lest he should overlook the facts that are related in a style not a little enigmatical, and then to seek where he can for those that are suppressed.

P. 116. Mr. Gibbon's reflections on the subject of the succeeding crusades are more severe than those on the first. They contain, as usual, many misrepresentations; and are made at the expence of many suppressions of fact. "The enthusiasm of the first crusade is a natural and simple event, while hope was fresh, danger untried, and enterprise congenial to the spirit of the times. But the obstinate perseverance of Europe may indeed excite our pity and admiration." By *admiration* the context seems to shew that *wonder* only is intended, not including any applause. He proceeds, "that no instruction should have been drawn from constant and adverse experience; that the same confidence should have repeatedly grown from the same failures; that six succeeding generations should have rushed headlong down the precipice that was open before them; and that men of every condition should have staked their public and private fortunes on the desperate adventure of possessing or recovering a *tombstone* two thousand miles from their country." One great misrepresentation here is the stating of the prior enterprizes as altogether unsuccessful, whereas the objects of the undertaking had for a time been fully gained. Jerusalem had been conquered, and a kingdom established there, which lasted above a century, under eleven successive kings. What was possessed required to be defended; what had been lost, to be recovered; and, throughout the whole, if we condemn the imprudence, we should, in the proper sense of the word, *admire* the disinterested self-devotion of the Christians to that which they conceived to be a point of duty. Whatever dreams of Oriental spoils might have been viewed among other motives by the first adventurers, these were quickly dissipated, and the *tombstone*, so worthless in the eyes of Mr. Gibbon, could have derived its supposed value only from feelings which, even when erroneously excited, are respectable in the estimation of all but modern philosophers, *gratitude* and *devotion*.

P. 240. Contemptible as we esteem  
painted

painted statues, it is certain that the ancients sometimes added colours to the most perfect works of their sculptors. The following description of the statue of Helen at Constantinople, taken from the account of Nicetas, is in itself curious, and a proof of this fact.—“The incomparable statue of Helen.—Her well-turned feet, *snowy* arms, *rosy* lips, bewitching smiles, swimming eyes, arched eyebrows, the harmony of her shape, the lightness of her drapery, and her flowing locks that waved in the wind; a beauty that might have moved her barbarian destroyers to pity and remorse.” It is indeed possible that the epithets *snowy* and *rosy*, which seem to denote colour, might be employed with some latitude, as the swimming of the eyes and waving of the locks, which certainly could not be literally true; but the aid of this interpretation is not necessary.

P. 292. The historian here gives it as his opinion, against that of Robertson and others, that the crusades “rather checked than forwarded the maturity of Europe.” His reasons amount only to this, that the lives and labours of millions who perished in those wars might have been employed more beneficially at home, but he does not prove that they would have been so; and when he grants that the freedom of the lower orders was extorted in these times from the necessities of the crusading barons, he grants the chief part of that which is alleged by those he attempts to oppose, as the cause of general improvement.

P. 305. Epitaph of Edward Courtenay Earl of Devon:

“What we gave, we have;  
What we spent, we had;  
What we lent, we lost.”

It may be remarked that this is only a Christian parody and improvement on the old epitaph of Sardanapalus; the Christian sentiment is excellent.

Ταυτ' ἔχω, ὅσσ' ἐφαγον, καὶ ἐφύερισα, καὶ  
μὴδ' ἐρώλω

Τίτην' ἐπαθόν, ταδὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὀλβία κίνα  
λείπειται.

Which Cicero thus gives:

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exsaturata libido  
Hauit, at illa jacent multa et præclara relictæ.  
Crates and Chrysippus are said, by different authors, to have parodied the Greek in the following manner:

Ταυτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἐμαθόν, καὶ ἐφρονίσαι, καὶ  
μὴδ' ἄμισον

Τίτην' ἐδάκη

After all, it is curious enough that the first epitaph must be wholly spurious, as Sardanapalus could not have had one in Greek verse, and, being burnt in his palace, probably had none at all.

97. *An Excursion to the Peak of Teneriffe.*  
By Lieutenant Rye, of the Royal Navy. 8vo.

THE author of this little tract does not attempt to give a scientific account of his Excursion, being perfectly unprovided with instruments, he neither attempted to ascertain the height of the mountain, nor to contradict or to corroborate the estimates of former travellers. What he delivers is a simple, unadorned narration, calculated only to shew that what Sir George Staunton had found impracticable had been accomplished by himself; and to point out the means by which others might succeed, as he had done, in visiting the summit of the Peak. One principal lesson to be drawn from this account is, not to be too much discouraged by the ignorant fears of the incurious inhabitants, who all agreed in deeming that impossible, which, to our enterprising countryman, proved not very difficult.

The attempt, which thus was executed, was made in April 1791. About the 16th of that month, a season there considered as greatly too inclement for the undertaking, Mr. Rye's companion was Mr. Burton, a botanist, sent out, by the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, to cultivate that branch of science among the unexplored botanical treasures of New Holland. Two stout peasants of the neighbourhood of Oratava were their guides, who, though inhabitants of the foot of the Peak, bore the hardships of the upper region much worse than our travellers; one of them being nearly lost by the sulphureous vapour, and so much affected as to continue very ill when they departed. As the guides procured for these excursions are represented as having very little scruple in forsaking their employers when they persist beyond what *they* approve, it is not improbable that the English adventurers owed their preservation to the charges given by the governor and his family to the men who went up with them.

Though Mr. Rye had no means of calculating the height of Teneriffe, one reflection that unavoidably arises from the perusal of his narrative is, that in every account yet given it must have been very greatly exaggerated. The whole journey was performed within the  
interval

interval of perhaps an hour before sunrise in April, and half past eleven the same night. Though they passed an hour and a half on the vertex of the mountain, and though the roads were very bad, the travellers were a great part of the time on foot, and almost without shoes. A mountain, whose ascent can be vanquished in so short a time, can hardly deserve to be accounted among the highest in the world.

Lieutenant Rye has enlivened his narration with the account of some laughable peculiarities of his hosts at Oratava, and on the whole has furnished, if no very great knowledge, yet some encouragement to future adventurers, and to the reader of his excursion a pleasant entertainment for half an hour of leisure. His spirit, which shews itself so strongly in this effort of curiosity, will probably, sooner or later, obtain him some distinction among the officers of the British navy.

98. *A Sermon preached before the Mayor and Corporation at Saint George's Church, Liverpool. By Rev. Samuel Renthaw.*

THE text of this sensible and animated discourse is *Acts, vii. 41.* "And they made a calf in those days, and offered sacrifice unto the idol." The object of the preacher is to point out, in plain and comprehensive terms, the advantages and excellence of the Constitution we of this country enjoy, the danger and the delusion of the false philosophy which has proved the ruin of France, and the criminality of all speculations, which tend to weaken our faith and unhinge our practice.

99. *The Pious Mother, or Evidences for Heaven. Published from the Manuscript of Mr. Head. By James Franks, Curate of Halifax.*

THIS Work is republished from the second volume of the Theological Miscellany, because, as the Editor informs us, many have been edified by it. It is intended for the benefit of children, but, in our humble opinion, neither the sentiment nor the language are calculated for such a purpose. When we say thus much, we think it far from improbable that the Editor will impute to us a want of that grace with which *the pious mother* superabundantly is distinguished.

100. *The King's House at Winchester, a Poem. By the Rev. John Wool.*

THIS poem is distinguished both by spirit and harmony. The following spe-

cimen will doubtless be acceptable to our readers, and probably induce them to peruse the whole.

"Sweet nurse of virtue, by whose steady light  
Man first dispell'd the clouds of bigot night,  
Come but repulse that reeling monster, wild  
Faction, how falsely deem'd thy darling child.  
Leave her to grace th' impostor Cromwell's  
Or give to Catiline a lasting fame; name,  
To eternize her Petion in song,  
And trumpet Marat's virtue to the throng.  
I won thee, in thine own enchanting form,  
Hateful alike to proud Rebellion's storm,  
Yet weeping o'er thy much-lov'd Russel's fate,  
And Sidney, fallen to prop the tools of state,  
Or the stern mandate of a tyrant's frown,  
To bless thy fav'rite isle, and boast her all  
thy own."

101. *The Connexion of the Duties of loving the Brotherhood, fearing God, and honouring the King. In a Sermon preached at Saint Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge. By Rev. Tho Kennell, Prebendary of Winchester, &c.*

WE have frequently heard the classical attainments of this gentleman spoken of in terms of high respect; and the sermon before us, bearing sure evidence of a strong and manly spirit, cannot fail to extend and confirm his great character. We in a particular manner recommend this discourse to the attention of our readers, having ourselves experienced from it much real edification, and sincere pleasure. It is accompanied by notes, distinguished both by solidity and acuteness, one of which, relating to Rousseau, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing.

"The mischief done to morality and religion by Rousseau are beyond all calculation. The passions, in their worst excesses, are painted by him in the garb of virtue; and, by these means, the progress made in vice is most artfully rendered imperceptible to the unwary mind. Conscience is subverted, and mock principle, a thousand times worse than none, is substituted in its place. The purest philanthropy is the profession of this writer; but the real purpose and effect of his writings is, to diffuse a principle of sentimental profligacy, and canting libertinism, and yet, notwithstanding the enervating languor of his style, and the meanness and poorness of his artifices, his influence over the minds and habits of the age has been stupendous. Those, whose principles have been proof against the acuteness of Hobbes, the subtlety of Hume, the bombast of Gibbon, and the buffoonry of Voltaire, have fallen before the effeminate and factitious tenderness of Rousseau. But the incomparable Edmund Burke, in his second tract on the French Revolution, has, indeed, touched the writer with his

riel's spear, from which neither the feeble sophistical panegyrics of some of his defenders, nor the statue erected to him by the French atheistical legislature, can protect his memory.

102. *The Fugitive of Folly; intended as a Representative Sketch of the Progress of Error from Youth to Manhood. In a Miniature of Modern Manners. With Hints for the Regulation of the Police, &c.* By Thomas Thoughtless, jun. Esq.

MR. THOUGHTLESS represents himself to be a young man who has fallen a sacrifice to money-lenders and their loans, which are usually thrown in the way of young men of fortune. He holds out his own fate as a warning to others; whether the tale be that of fancy or of truth, the object is unquestionably good, and it has of course our warm wishes for its success.

103. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, Dec. 27, 1792. Preached at the Request of the several Lodges of Free and Accepted Masters.* By Robert Hawker, D.D.

THIS is a very sensible and animated discourse. It points out, with equal perspicuity and strength, the blessings of union and peace, and the comparative excellence of our government, which in so obvious a manner preserves them both. The text chosen by Dr. Hawker (Prov. xxiv. 21.) naturally led him to notice the distraction of a neighbouring country, which he has done in a manner which entitles him to the thanks of every friend to order, of every pious and benevolent mind.

104. *Riley's Historical Library, &c. 6 Vols.*

WE are glad to see that our opinion of this pleasing and very useful epitome of general knowledge (already commended in vol. LX. p. 344) has been so far sanctioned by the public approbation as to have already arrived at a third edition; which is judiciously improved, and considerably enlarged, particularly in the volume which treats on Geography. The short sketch of Grecian History in the former edition is now extended to a complete volume; and the Natural History, detached from its original situation, is now arranged in an entirely new work, the subject of the succeeding article; viz.

105. *The Principles of the Creation; or, a new Aerial System of Natural History; in Five Volumes; consisting of Quadrupeds, Birds,*

*Fishes, and Reptiles, Insects, Trees, and Flowers, &c. &c.*

TO familiarize the infant mind to subjects of such general utility, is certainly highly commendable; and particularly so when instruction can be thus pleasingly conveyed in the garb of elegant and rational amusement. The Editor of these little volumes, in a general introduction, informs us, that

“He has aimed at giving a description of those creatures which are distinguished by any peculiar characteristics, whether it be of beauty, utility, curiosity, or medicinal virtue;” and “that it has been his endeavour rather to trace, in a more especial manner, the grand outlines of those sublime wonders which elevate the heart to the Great Creator of the Universe, than descend to the minute investigation of the mere speculatist. This engaging subject, much as it is neglected, is, of all others, the most necessary to a polite and well-finished education. It softens and humanizes the mind imperceptibly, leading us to this sublime truth, that nothing is created in vain; it also teaches us, that the knowledge of God is the most noble, and should therefore be the ultimate, object of our pursuits.

“The Editor has been more anxious to vindicate the dignity of nature, than to debase it with puerile researches. Whenever any grand deviation is observable in one Beast, Fish, &c. from another, he has taken the freedom to search for the final cause, independent of former opinion, however sanctioned by authority, when they happen not to be congenial with his own sentiments. To trace the final causes, or the reasons of the difference in the various classes of Birds, Beasts, &c. is the most essential object to pursue in the study of Nature. To look for differences, as some have done, with a view not only to gratify a prepossession for novelty, without improving the mind or amending the heart, is turning Natural History into a raree-show, instead of adopting it as a science. To avoid that tedious detail, which tires by its sameness, and confuses by its intricacy, he has specified only those creatures which it is most essential to notice, in order that the reader might be able, with greater facility, to distinguish one animal from another; but in this the peculiar beauties are more particularly attended to than any deviation of colour or form, which have no qualities to recommend them to observation. With respect to the arrangement, he has endeavoured to present it as systematically to his readers as such an abridgement could possibly admit. In order that the student may the better comprehend the different kinds of animals, &c. which these volumes contain, they are arranged and described under their respective classes. Whenever there are

are a greater number of a species than the limits of the work will admit a description of, they are specified by name, according to the most accurate Naturalists. The proprietor of the work, being desirous to render every part as complete as possible, has taken every care to obtain the most correct drawings of the different subjects contained in these volumes, conceiving that nothing can tend so much to impress any description on the mind as the addition of a perfect representation of the original. Impressed with this opinion, he hopes his endeavours to aid the undertaking with all that could render it instructive and interesting will be received as a small token of that respect which he has for the public patronage so liberally experienced by him.

We select the *Rhinoceros*, from the Natural History, as a single specimen:

"This wonderful creature, which in size is only exceeded by the Elephant, in strength and power is inferior to no other animal. Bontius says, that, in the bulk of its body, it equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of its legs.

"The length of this animal, from the extremity of the muzzle to the insertion of the tail, is usually twelve feet; and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length; its nose is armed with a formidable weapon, peculiar to this creature, being a very hard and solid horn, with which it defends itself from every adversary. The Tiger will rather attack the Elephant, whose trunk it can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which it cannot face without danger of having his bowels torn out. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a skin so hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the more formidable proboscis of the Elephant; it will turn the edge of a scimitar, and even resist the force of a musket-ball.

"That which Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent to the Pope, in the year 1513, destroyed the vessel in which they were transporting it.

"Like the Hog, this animal is fond of wallowing in the mire. It is a solitary animal, loves moist and marshy grounds, and seldom quits the banks of rivers. It is found in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries in Asia; in the isles of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, &c. in Ethiopia, and the countries as low as the Cape of Good Hope. The species is not numerous, and is much less diffused than that of the Elephant.

"The female produces but one at a time, and at considerable intervals. During the first month, the young Rhinoceros exceeds not the size of a large Dog. At the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is nine or ten inches long; and grows to the length of three feet and a half, and sometimes four feet. The horn is much esteemed by the natives, as an

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antidote against poison, as well as a remedy for particular diseases.

"The Rhinoceros feeds on the grossest herbs, and prefers thistles to soft and delicate pasturage. It is fond of the sugar-cane, and eats all kinds of grain.

"From the peculiar construction of his eye, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him. When he pursues any object, he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning every obstruction. With the horn on his nose, he tears up trees, raises stones, and throws them behind him to a considerable distance. His sense of smelling is so exquisite, that the hunters are obliged to avoid being to windward of him. They follow him at a distance, and watch till he lies down to sleep; they then approach with great precaution, and discharge their muskets, all at once, into the lower part of the belly.

"Its flesh is eaten, and much relished, by the natives of India and Africa."

The different subjects are neatly represented by wood cuts; and the whole series is peculiarly well adapted for the perusal of every young person who wishes to acquire a knowledge of these important and interesting subjects.

106. *Answer to Paine's Rights of Man.* By John Adams, Esq. Originally printed in America.

A CORRESPONDENT (who signs H.) assures us, that this Answer is formed out of several publications signed *Publicola*, in the Gazette of the United States, vol. III. between June 8 and Aug. 6, inclusive, 1791. On the 23d of July, 1791, the Gazette republished, from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, a paper signed *Agricola*, against *Publicola*, in which the former strongly insinuates that *Publicola* was no other than the vice-president, John Adams, esq. whom he charges with employing his whole force of art, genius, and erudition, in direct opposition to the free and equal principle of the very government he administered.

*Publicola*, in his last paper printed in the Boston Columbian Centinel, where the whole first appeared, writes thus:

"The papers under the signature of *Publicola* have called forth a torrent of abuse, not upon their real author, nor upon the sentiments they express, but upon a supposed author, and supposed sentiments. With respect to the author, not one of the conjectures that have appeared in the public prints has been well grounded. The vice-president neither wrote nor corrected them; he did not give his sanction to an individual sent-  
ment."



ment contained in them; nor did they go to the press under the assumed patronage of his son."

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Vth and VIth volumes of Schweighauser's *Polybius* (of which see our vol. LIX. p. 1171, LX. 1032, LXI. 649) were published last year at LEIPZIG. Vol. V. contains the life of Polybius, from ancient writers, and their testimonies of his writings, a farther collection of fragments from his historical and other writings, and annotations on the three first books. These notes are continued on the remaining seven books in vol. VI. A *Lexicon Polybianum* will occupy the VIIth volume, and complete the whole.

Polybius was the son of Lycortas, the Megalopolitan, the most eminent captain of the Greeks, after Aratus and Philopoemen; of which last great man Polybius was the companion and imitator, and bore his ashes to the grave. In his early youth he accompanied his father on an embassy to Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, and sustained himself the same character to Rome from the Achæans, in whose service he commanded a troop of horse. Being sent for to Rome, with 1000 of his countrymen, of distinguished rank, on suspicion of favouring the interests of Perseus, he contracted a strict friendship with Scipio Æmilianus, then in his 28th year, which ended only with their lives. By his interest the exiles were allowed to return home, after an absence of 17 years; and he procured several privileges for others of the Greeks. He was of a philosophical and inquisitive turn, and had every opportunity of gratifying it in Africa, Spain, and Gaul, examining the route of Hannibal over the Alps into Italy, and attending Scipio at the taking of Carthage. Thence he returned to relieve his country, on the brink of ruin, the destruction of Carthage; and was appointed a kind of viceroy of Rome in Peloponnesus, where several statues, with inscriptions, were erected to his honour. With all these advantages he began his History, the design of which is, to explain, in the fullest detail, the means, events, and conduct, by which the Romans were led to form the project of obtaining universal empire, and gradually enlarged the limits of their power, till they gained the sovereignty of the world, in a period of 53 years, together with the new combinations and disorders

subsequent thereon; of almost all which he was an eye-witness, and carried on his work through forty books. He died at the great age of 82, by a fall from his horse, returning from the country. Livy\* says, some make him die the same year with Scipio Africanus and Annibal, A. U. C. 569; but he doubts it. His style is commended by Dionysius Halicarnassensis; his veracity by Cicero and Livy. He wrote also the Life of Philopoemen, the History of the Numantine War, Tactics.

In continuation of the account of Peiresc's letters, already communicated by Lord Buchan (vol. LXII. p. 248), his Lordship adds, that M. Mazange's library was purchased of his heirs by M. Inguimbert, bishop of Carpentras, who made it public, for the use of the city. The letters included in this collection comprehend the correspondence between Peiresc and Salmasius, Italian and French letters from several great personages, miscellaneous French letters, minutes of Peiresc's letters, ranged alphabetically, in six volumes, besides his correspondence with M. Du Puy; and a sixth volume of others of his letters. Cardinal Albani had the correspondence between Peiresc and Poggius (*Cavalier del Pozzo*). M. de Noyer, of Aix, and M. de St. Vincent, have a few of his letters; the latter of which were sent to his Lordship. The use of the MSS at Carpentras and with Prince Albani, it was presumed, might be procured for publication. A transcript of the former, made by M. Mazanges, is in the hands of the heir of M. Seguier, at Nîmes, and was promised to the Abbé St. Vincent. A collection of 300 letters is at Rome, which Abbé Langier, librarian to Cardinal Gonzagues would have printed if he could have afforded, and would part with for an equivalent in books. M. de St. V. is of opinion, that the most valuable part of the collection would be that relating to *antiquities*, other sciences being greatly improved since Peiresc's time; and the drawings and plans would require many plates, and create a delay in printing. The collections at Nîmes and Rome he thinks fit for the press, and would form, at most, three or four volumes†.

The above is extracted from twenty duodecimo pages, wretchedly printed at Keiso, February 1793, intituled, *Annals*,

\* XXXIX. 52.

† The size is not specified.



&c. dated Dryburgh-abbey, Oct. 30 and Nov. 1, 1792, concluding with a letter from Peirese to Holstenius, dated 1628, when he was but 25, already printed in Spon's *Recherches d'Antiquités*, Lyon, 1683, p. 169. This specimen of the letters of Peirese may suffice until more shall be received to admit of selection.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

AN ENEMY TO PERSECUTION (not received till the 26th) is too late, but shall appear in our next. This candid Writer much mistakes, if he supposes that a difference of sentiment would operate to its exclusion. Another letter of L. L. (whose letter on Oxford Almanacks came also too late) will shew him to the contrary. He will, however, allow us the same liberty of thinking, which is permitted to himself; and which certain other periodical publications exercise, when the shaft is directly leveled against the Church, and often obliquely against the State. To the steady support of BOTH, if our inclinations have a bias, we proudly avow them to be bent.

The Pedigree of VAUX in our next, communicated by M.; who will be much obliged to any correspondent for some information respecting the barony of Abergavenny. On the decease of George Lord Abergavenny, S. P. the title went to a distant branch of the Nevills, from whom the present lord is descended. Most of the ancient baronies being baronies in fee, it appears that Bridget, wife of Sir John Shelley, on the decease of her brother, George Lord Abergavenny, S. P. ought to have succeeded to the barony of Abergavenny, unless the patent was otherwise limited. Frances Shelley, wife of Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, used to say, had she been a boy, she would have been Lord Abergavenny.

M. also asks, "In what office of record is the endowment of a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester likely to be found, it not being in the registry at Worcester?"

ONOMASTICUS asks, "Whether the removal of an infidel, a blasphemer, and a seditious person from rank, place, and emoluments, held in a Christian community, upon the presumption that he is a believer, be persecution?"

A REFORMER asks, If the circumstance, inserted in the last Appendix to Mr. Freund's pamphlet, intitled, "Peace and Union," be true, viz. that the price of labour to the poor spinners in the neighbourhood of St. Ives was diminished three pence in the shilling on the bare report of a war; why are not the whispers of that calumny silenced, which ascribes the canceling of the Appendix after publication to a consciousness of its being a misrepresentation?

The ACADEMIC, N<sup>o</sup> VI. came too late for this month. In N<sup>o</sup> V. p. 103. l. 12. r. "adaptation;" and l. penult. for "to hold," r. "to pursue."

In Miss STEWARD's letter to Miss WILLIAMS, p. 110. l. 7. instead of "but alledge," &c. r. "but *many* alledge," &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT points out a correction in n. 123, where for *King's-gate-street*, r. *Gate-street*. And whereas, in the same page, Mr. Addison says of Edmond Ludlow's motto, that *Omne solum ferri patria*, is taken from Ovid; he requests some learned reader will give information in what book of Ovid, and in which part of that book, the sentence is to be found.

R. G. asks Mr. J. G.ugh, LXII, 1198, if it be the red or white variety of the *lychnis divica*, that is most frequent in his neighbourhood; and whether he thinks they are really varieties of the same plant, or distinct species. R. G. is of the latter opinion. Last Summer he met with a variety of the *verbena officinalis*, having the leaves in threes; not noticed, he thinks, by any botanic writer. He wishes much for the long-promised translation of the "Species Plantarum," from the Lichfield Society; with the addition of all the new species. The "Hortus Kewensis," as far as it goes, is a good "Species Plantarum;" but a complete one of all the known plants much wanted.

The coin sent from Liverpool may be attributed to an unknown king in Ireland. The type is much too early for Othmar, and began, we believe, with Sithric II. called *Mac Auliffe*, who was contemporary with Ethelred II. and Canute. We have never seen any coin that may certainly be attributed to any particular king of the Othmen of Dublin, but of this Sithric. If Mr. Perry would lend the coin itself, we could determine on it with much more certainty.

Of those sent by Mr. SCARISBERG, fig. 1. is a bad drawing of a very common penny of Edward II; not worth engraving. The other is of a jetton, so ill represented as not to be worth attending to. The inscription on one side, *STMPER MEMINISSE MOREBIT*, is obvious; on the other side, *PIV BONTA PIV DIBITI*, "the more good, the more debt."

The Sonnet Miss L. mentions has been mislaid. We cannot answer her question without seeing the lines she wishes to insert.

The "Verses on a Rose" are not to our purpose.

VIEWS OF KILMAINHAM BRIDGE, OF OLD SANDWICH; BLOCKLEY and UP-WALTHAM CHURCHES; PORTRAIT OF GAVIN WILSON, &c. &c. are engraving for our next; when G's very learned letter shall also have place; with an Explanation of the Initial Letters of the OLD VERSION OF PSALMS; HOOD'S KINSMAN, CLERICAL CORNUBIENSIS, CLERICAL SUBSCRIBER, &c. &c. &c.

Infantes animæ!—Tamen hæc quoque forsitan ossa

Nescio quis tumulus protegit, arte carent:  
Et poscit lachrymam rube, sed miserabile,  
carmen,

Si quis præteriens captus amore legat.

Qui fuerant—quæque ætatem duxere per annos,

Abnormis sculptor commemorare stultet;  
Et spargit veterum divina oracula vatum  
Unde apinus vitæ spem melioris habet.

Nec malè—nam quis homo tam ferreus, ut  
queat auras

Linquere vitales, et sociis inbar,  
Et dicæ ad mortis sedem, gelidæque sepulchrum,

Nulla retro flectens lumina, firmus car?

Nonne gemit moriens, et pectus querit amicum,

Pectus querit amicum, humidulasque genas?  
Tristis enim et tenebrosa leves via ducit ad umbras,

Ni cor supremo flagret amore DEI.

The translator has here taken the liberty, for obvious reasons, to depart from the well-known obscurity of the original. G.  
(To be included in our next.)

Occasioned by the Epitaph, inserted pp. 5, 6;  
and a Translation thereof, p. 165.

#### EPIGRAM.

POOR VAN, with all his care and cost,  
No mighty rarity can boast:  
For, not the first of husbands he,  
(Nor yet I ween the last may be),  
Who in the lottery of life,  
Has had a Pickle for his wife.

NEMO.

Barlesque Imitation of MILTON's famous Sonnet written, "on the intended Attack upon the City," beginning "Captain, or Colonel, or Knight, in arms."

SONNET. Address'd to the Militia Forces.

SERGEANT, or Corporal, renown'd in arms,  
Whose party on some luckless milk-pail  
If deeds of chivalry thy soul can please,  
Guard it, and her who bears it save from harms:  
She can requite thee, for, thou know'st, her  
May well repay such gentle acts as these;  
So spread thy fame to Albion's circling seas,  
Through every Shire the flame of valour warms.

Lift not thine arm 'gainst beauty's fenceless  
The gallant Surgeon bid his heroes spare,  
The tempting hen-roost from it's mimic  
When peep'd young Doll:—And the  
Of Snack's all-blooming help-mate had the  
To save her husband's brow from ruin bare.

NEMO.

#### ON TAKING A SALMON.

T WAS June the second, eighty-seven,  
The morning mild, and just eleven;  
A soft and genial Western breeze  
The water wav'd, and wav'd the trees;  
When down to Usk I gaily trod,  
With winch and fly, and line and rod;  
Admiring, view the lovely scenes,  
That rise from woods, or hills, or plains,  
Or gushing rills in sportive play,  
As down the shelving rocks they stray;  
While love-tun'd birds, on bush or wing,  
In rural concert jocund sing.  
But, when in view the rolling stream  
The Salmon's favorite haunts proclaim,  
Unheeded then the woods, the mills,  
The birds, the plains, or gushing rills:  
O'erjoy'd, with quicken'd step I move,  
To meet the sport I fondly love.

Where Tangel's silver streamlet ends,  
And with the Usk her beauty blends;  
Delighted there, with dextrous art,  
The whizzing line around I dart;  
Now here, now there, with anxious mind,  
Nor leave untry'd one stream behind;  
When in fam'd Cambelt's pool at last,  
A rise—I strike—I hook him fast.

Not with more joy the S——n peer,  
Eyes his fat oxen or his deer;  
Or, peeress, when her bounty gives,  
Or those her charity relieves;  
Nor Gripus when he views his store,  
And counts and counts it o'er and o'er;  
Or Stella just commenc'd a bride,  
Trimm'd out in all her nuptial pride;  
Than I to feel—O bliss divine!  
A Salmon flound'ring at my line.

Sullen, at first he sinks to ground,  
Or rolls in circles round and round;  
Till, more inflam'd, he, plunging, sweeps,  
And from the shallows seeks the deep;  
Then bends the rod, the winch then sings,  
As down the stream he headlong springs;  
But, turn'd with fiercer rage, he boils,  
And try's indignant all his wiles;  
Yet vainly tries, his courage flown,  
And all his mighty power gone,  
I wind him up with perfect ease,  
Or here, or there, or where I please;  
Till quite exhausted now he grows,  
And now his silver sides he shows;  
Nor one faint effort more he tries,  
But at my feet a captive lies;  
His tail I grasp with eager hand,  
And swing, with joy, my prize on land.

J. H.

SONNET TO RATIONAL LIBERTY.  
On reading the horrid acts of the Paris Mob.  
By Dr. MAJOR.

DEARER than life, than love more  
sweet,  
Of every joy the source, the zest!  
Thee, LIBERTY! I fondly greet,  
Thy genuine spirit fires my breast.

No

No tyrant's frown, no traitor's harlot smile,  
My free-born soul shall awe, my sense  
shall ne'er beguile.

Rais'd on the throne of LAW and RIGHT,  
O ever shield thy favourite Land!

While Anarchy, with wild affright,  
Flies to GALLIA's frantic strand.

O check these scenes of dire uproar—  
Revenge thy prostituted name!

And far, O far, from BRITAIN's shore  
Drive the foul deeds that clothe thy charms  
with shame.

### A SOLILOQUY.

*By a supposed former Neighbour, accidentally  
passing the venerable mansion of Stanway†,  
once the residence of the TRACYS, and now,  
after a long inter-regnum of Night and Chaos,  
restored to more than its ancient splendor and  
hospitality by the present possessors and defend-  
ants.*

*Benedicite sia 'l giorno, e' l' mese, et l' anno,  
Et la stagione, e' l' tempo, e' l' hora, e' l' punto,  
E' l' bel paese, e' l' luogo, ov' io fui giunto.*

PETRARCH.

LONG have the tutelary gods remov'd  
Their throne from thee, O Stanway!  
once so lov'd,

Where, in bright lineage, th' Heraldic page  
Glow'd with the honours of an earlier age,  
And held, in envy'd records, up to fame  
The sterling virtues of the TRACY name.

Here it was wont to see the ample board  
With plenteous Christmas fare and sting stor'd.  
Here echoed the loud laugh and rustic song  
Of yeoman-tenantry the roofs along;  
Whilst the worn hinges of the massy door  
Oft turn'd, to cheer, with humbler eates, the  
poor, [pray'r,

Whose hearts to heaven address'd the fervent  
And honest benedictions rent the air;

as ut lasting bl f mankind hath not in store,  
Death came—Palemon† sunk—and was no  
more!

Here shall my tributary tear be shed,  
In grateful memory of so dear a head‡.  
But, hark!—what notes are floating on the  
air

Notes, that divine Omnipotence declare,  
Chaunted by "angels, ever bright and fair!"  
Surely the sense to Fancy's realms is flown,  
My vision dazzled, and my reason gone!  
No; gentle stranger! this bright scene is true,  
But not till now this fane such orgies knew;  
This is the earthly mansion of delight,  
Where every virtuous and religious rite  
Has (with the heavenly sisterhood§) abode,  
To wait, at unknown dates, the soul to God.  
Tame! be this truth to distant regions known,  
That Charity and Benevolence are one.

OBERON.

### THE CAPTIVE.

*Sung by Master WALSH, at the Oratorios  
KING'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET.*

*Said to be written by MARY ANTOI-  
NETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE, in the  
TEMPLE, after the Execution of LOUIS  
XVI. Translated from the Original. The  
Music by J. PERCY.*

Be hush, my soul! for Heav'n prepare;  
Inur'd to anguish, learn to bear:  
Thy silent agony is known,  
Where Mercy's tears begem the throne.  
What Seraph calls me? sure I hear—  
'Tis fancy all, or wild despair,  
Whose echo round the weeping dome  
Responsive warns the suff'rer home.

RECITATIVE, accompanied.

I come, be calm my fever'd brain;  
I will not now complain.

\* At Stanway house, the residence of Lord Elcho, the new year was ushered in in a style truly constitutional and loyal. Evening prayers were read in the great Gothic Hall, at 3 o'clock, by the Clergyman of the parish; and, at intervals, proper psalms and hymns were sung, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Charteris's, and Miss Hamiltons, in a masterly and scientific manner: the whole concluded with *God save the King*, in which the congregation, ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, joined with the truest spirit of loyalty, zeal, and sincere attachment, to our beloved and revered Sovereign. Lord Elcho then ordered strong beer, wine, &c. to be served to those present, and the King's health was cordially drunk. What added to the musical performance was, the seven young ladies of the choir appeared in an elegant, white, uniform, dress; with a neat *coiffure*, ornamented with a berried holly-sprig, and the like also in the bosom, in conformity to the season.

After a splendid and hospitable dinner, the *fête* was concluded with a ball, where the ladies were distinguished no less by their grace and elegance in dancing than they had been admired for their skill and knowledge of music. The concluding Hallelujah, which would have done credit to the genius of Handel or Pergolese, was the unsophisticated composition of Miss Susan Hamilton.

† Robert Tracy, Esq. the last possessor of that name. ‡ 'Tam clari capitis.' HORACE.

§ Out of *Jephtha*, caputally sung, by the four Hon. Miss Charteris's and the three Miss Hamiltons, previous to the service.

*Che quella voce infra, al ciel grida,  
Sema in parole sì leggiadre et care,  
Che per far nol fora chi non l'ha udita.*

PETRARCH.

§ Faith, Hope, Charity.

AIR

## AIR.

" Ill-fated Queen ! " it seems to say,  
 " Thy sorrows wash thy crimes away :  
 " Thy fainted Lord still wears a crown.  
 " Oh ! haste to share his pure renown."  
 I come, bright Saint !—but if decreed—  
 Distracting thought ! these babes must bleed,  
 Together may we take our flight,  
 To realms of peace, to realms of light.

Resign'd, I hear the ruffian throng,  
 Tumultuous rush the court along ;  
 Resign'd, I see the dæmon scowl,  
 That speaks departure to my soul.  
 Relentless wretches, think not here  
 The sigh will end, or cease the tear ;  
 For, sighs shall burst, and tears shall flow,  
 When distant climes shall hear our woe.

*Another Translation of the same, sung by Mrs.  
 CROUCH, at COVENT GARDEN.*

SEE, Austria's daughter, Galla's Queen,  
 With haggard face and alter'd mien,  
 A captive wretch ! unknown, unseen,  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

My foes prevail ! my friends are fled !  
 These suppliant hands to Heav'n I spread ;  
 Heav'n guard my unprotected head,  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

When as my babes lie hush'd in sleep,  
 Their couch in briny tears I steep,  
 Hang o'er their lovely forms and weep,  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

Victim of anguish and despair !  
 How grief has chang'd my flowing hair !  
 How wan my wasted cheek with care !  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

Now fancy paints my murder'd lord !  
 I see th' assassin's blood-stain'd sword !  
 The lifeless trunk !—the bosom gor'd !  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

To thee, O King of Kings ! I cry ;  
 To thee I raise the streaming eye !  
 And heave the penitential sigh !  
 Amidst this sad Captivity !

*Sent by a Lady to a Gentleman, of great Wit,  
 but licentious conversation.*

CURST be the verse, how smooth-so e'er  
 it glide,  
 That injures decent Virtue's seemly pride ;  
 The verse, that, when it meets the Virgin's  
 eyes,

Bids the chaste blush of modest anger rise !  
 But, doubly, doubly, curst be he, who dares  
 With loose hint violate the maiden's ears !  
 Who, smiling, sees the lovelier feelings spread  
 O'er her soft glowing cheek the wandering red.

*Messi clarum genus Osci*

*Sarmentis dominum exstat.*

HOR.

GREAT Britain's a forest, well form'd  
 to produce  
 Such trees as are valu'd for strength and for use ;  
 Where freedom, untouch'd by the knife or  
 the shears, [to the spheres.  
 Like an oak, stands in earth, and shoots up

Gay France is a garden, well cultur'd and hot,  
 Where beauty and elegance bloom'd in a pot.  
 Confin'd, prun'd, and propt, taught by art  
 how to shoot, [at root.

And sweet, though enslav'd both at head and  
 Till the owners, unskilful, admiring their  
 neighbours,

To copy the Forest apply'd their vain labours,  
 With rage for transplanting inflam'd their  
 poor livers, [shivers.

Clapp'd an oak in the pot, and so burst it to

## HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE X\*.

STILL cruel youth, possess of powerful  
 charms,

And clad in panoply of beauty's arms,  
 Soon shall the pinnions of the passing day  
 The gifts of Venus bear from pride away.  
 Those waving ringlets that adorn thy head  
 Must fall—nor more the line of beauty spread.  
 That florid colour, which outblooms the rose,  
 Fades of its blush, where the rough wrinkle  
 grows.

Then as the glass thy alter'd form displays,  
 How vain the wish to call back former days !  
 Yes ! the cold bosom may with passion burn,  
 But youth and beauty, fled, shall ne'er return.

HUMOROUS ADVERTISEMENT.  
(FROM GREGORY'S LEICESTER JOURNAL.)

GOOD-FRIDAY approaches, and hard  
 have I strove

My highest respect for the Public to prove ;  
 And to make my commodity worth appo-  
 hation, [tion.

Collected the sweets of each Spice-giving na-  
 What though some base *Gingerbread weavers*,  
 for fun, [AND A BUN ;

In their rihaldry, call me PLUMB-CAKE  
 In the Pastry-cook business no rival I fear,  
 Taste and try—you'll soon know whether  
 WALTON be there. [supply

With small-beer, mix'd in batter, let others  
 The Gentry and Tradesmen—such practice  
 scorn I ; [size,

I've nought but what's genuine—look to their  
 They will melt in your mouth, and swell  
 proud to your eyes ; [saunt on

And, whilst I exist, you shall ne'er lay a  
 Your Cross-bun Distributor, sam'd

EDIS WALTON !

DIONISSIME EDITOR, Non. Mar. 1793.

VERSIONEM Epigrammatis Græcæ  
 scripti, quæ memoratur p. 168, minus  
 mendosam fuisse consentaneum est, si typo-  
 graphus tuus accuratior fuisset. Versus cri-  
 am Anglicana ab interpretis exemplare dis-  
 crepat ; 1. g. pro verbo " he " leg. " ye."  
 Auctori interpretis gratias agit, quoniam  
 wædæn dæpæn ly læn. Sum tibi, &c. J. M.

P. S. Verâ lectione " μίζω " restituta,  
 in sine verionis nunc lege :

The greater is the love you hold,  
 For so much more your city's sold.

\* See vol. LVI. p. 572.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (continued from p. 171.)

*Jan. 3.* *D'Artigoite* expressed his apprehensions, that Louis might one day interest the people in his favour, even from the recess of his prison. He disapproved of the appeal to the people, because they were corrupted by foreign gold, which would certainly bring on a civil war. "Strike, legislators," exclaimed he, "let Louis march to the block! or tremble, lest one day he should re-mount the throne, and order you yourselves to be conducted to the scaffold!"

*Petion* supported the appeal to the people. He reproached those who incited the people to commit crimes, and who publicly declared that their vengeance must fall upon the representatives of the nation if Louis was not condemned to death. He invited all good citizens to unite against that horde of villains who breathe nothing but blood and slaughter; and concluded by moving, that Louis might be declared guilty, condemned to capital punishment, and the sentence referred for ratification to the Primary Assemblies.

*Jan. 4.* *Barrere* spoke for two hours, and was decidedly against referring the ratification of the sentence to the Primary Assemblies. "The Convention," he said, "had no right to take upon themselves the trial of Louis XVI; but they could not repair one error by committing a greater. No one can be a judge of a crime committed against himself. Who is the offended party here?—The people. An appeal to the people is contrary to the nature of a representative government. In the case of an appeal, the nation would have named representatives, and yet be unrepresented—the delegates would be only collectors of votes—mere political couriers. This reference to the people was necessary at Rome, where the people themselves exercised their own sovereignty. They had magistrates, but no representatives; but if the French people have entrusted the exercise of their rights to their representatives, it was in order that their representatives might use it. They cannot, at the same time, delegate their rights, and exercise them themselves."

*Jan. 5.* A letter was read, from the counsel of Louis, in which they observed, that, since the first moment the Assembly had been occupied in examining the defence of Louis, only one objection, which had not been foreseen, and which had not been announced in the Act of Accusation, was made to it. The late King, they said, had been accused of sending an officer, of the name of Heymann, into Prussia; this was founded upon the following item in one of the papers belonging to the treasurer of the Civil List, which contained a copy of an account delivered in by M. Bouillé: "To M. Heymann, sent into Prussia on the King's service, 3,400 livres, for the expences of his journey."

GENT. MAG. March, 1793.

MM. *Desfrze* and *Tronchet* observed, that, at the epoch of his journey to Montmedi, Louis had confided to M. Bouillé the sum of 900,000 livres, who carried this sum to Luxembourg, where he had taken refuge, and as part of it charged 3,400 livres to Heymann. They stated, however, that, although Bouillé had said so, yet Louis had never authorised this officer to go to Prussia; and added, that the Emigrant Princes and their adherents had done many things in the name of the *ci-devant* King, without ever having obtained his permission.

*Jan. 8.* A society of Quakers appeared at the bar, and requested leave to purchase the land of Chambord, in order to form an establishment for educating, at their own expence, 130 children, whom they bring up to trades; and, when they attain the age of 18, give to each of them a capital of 500 livres. Referred to the Committee of Domains and Public Instruction.

*Jan. 10.* *Chambon*, in the name of the Committee of Finance, presented a comparative statement of the receipts and ordinary expences of the last month. The ordinary expences, it appears from this statement, exceeded the receipt by 20 millions of livres, which, added to 156 millions of extraordinary expences, made the sum, necessary to be furnished by the treasury 176 millions. *Chambon* announced, that the Committee of Finance would, in a few days, present the plan of a decree for a new emission of assignats to meet this expence.

A ballot having taken place for a new president, M. Vergniaud was declared duly elected. MM. Bancal, Lesage, and Gorsas, were appointed secretaries.

The Minister of the Marine gave in his report on the state of the marine. As a war, he said, was likely to take place with England, the Executive Council had given orders for repairing all the ships, and for collecting every thing necessary for equipping them. "The sum of expences," says he, "for this year, amounts to 84,500,000 livres; and it will be indispensably necessary that 30 millions shall be instantly paid into my hands, for the current service of the year 1793."

The Minister demanded, that directions should be given him concerning privateers, if they were obliged to make reprisals; and he proposed, that the sailors should receive the additional pay of 12 livres per month. The augmentation of the number of vessels would increase the expences of the army 9 millions. He proposed an augmentation in the number of marines. Referred to the Committee of General Defence.

*Jan. 14.* The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The Final Judgment of Louis XVI.

M. L. 373.



*M. Lebaridi.* There is a great variety of opinions in this Assembly, relative to the conduct of Louis XVI. but there is one truth which we all ought to recognize, and that is, that his judgement ought to be sanctioned by the people.

*M. Demu* presented a series of questions to be decided upon by the Convention.

*M. Lavrett* wished to know, previous to his passing sentence on Louis XVI. whether there was to be an appeal to the Primary Assemblies?

*Cambreres, Gaudet, and Quenette*, argued on the mode of decision.

The President then summed up what had been said by the various members, and put the question twice without effect. The nominal appeal was then called for; and, after much noise, riot, and confusion, it was decided, that the following order should be observed relative to the questions about to be discussed:

1. Is Louis guilty?
2. Shall the judgement be submitted to the sanction of the people?
3. What punishment shall be inflicted upon him?

*Jan. 15.* A profound silence having taken place, *M. Manuel* read the first question with an audible voice:

"Is Louis guilty of a conspiracy against the Liberty of the Nation, and the safety of the State?"

The object of deliberation being thus fixed, *Salles*, another of the secretaries, commenced the Nominal Appeal.

Each member in his turn ascended the tribune, and expressed his opinion by saying *Yes* or *No*. At the same time, his declaration was registered exactly opposite his name, in order that printed lists might be made out, and transmitted to the 84 departments.

The Nominal Appeal being finished, the president examined the register, and made the following report:

"Of 745 members that form the Convention, 693 have voted for the affirmative, 26 are absent upon public business, 26 have made different declarations—but not a single person has voted for the negative."

We shall here repeat the observations of some of those who did not decide directly on the question:

*M. Rouzet* I cannot divide my opinion: I think that Louis and his family ought to be confined during the present war, unless some extraordinary circumstance occurs.

*M. Waudelincour (a bishop).* My holy functions do not permit me to pronounce in criminal matters.

*M. Lalonde (a bishop).* I am exactly in the same predicament.

*M. Oshin.* I declare Louis guilty; and I beg leave to observe, that although he asserted, through the medium of his defender, that *the Body Guard was only paid up to January 1792, yet they actually received their ap-*

pointments until the middle of July in that year.

*M. Conté.* I vote in the affirmative, as a legislator—but, as a judge, I have not any thing to say.

*M. Noël.* I cannot vote at all, because I have lost a son during a war that Louis has raised up against my country.

*MM. Fauchet, Dubois, Dubain, Lariviere, and Doucé,* said, they were intimately convinced of the guilt of Louis Capet; but they could not vote, on account of the manner in which the questions had been put.

*M. Chambon.* Louis is guilty—but this vote is conditional; that is, if you appeal to the people.

*MM. Girouet and Baraillon* begged leave to be excused from giving their opinion.

*M. Egalité.* *Louis Capet is guilty!*

The president, at the close of the Nominal Appeal, arose, and, taking off his hat, spoke as follows:

"I hereby declare, that the National Convention has found Louis Capet guilty of a Conspiracy against the liberty of the Nation, and the safety of the State."

A secretary now read the second question: "Shall the decree relative to the fate of Louis Capet be submitted to the judgement of the people?"

During the second Nominal Appeal, all the members in succession ascended the tribune. Those, who voted for the appeal to the people, declared themselves swayed by a respect to the nation. The advocates for a final sentence declared themselves swayed by the dread of tumults in the Primary Assemblies.

*M. Robespierre.* I vote that the sentence of Louis Capet be decided by the Convention.

*M. Manuel.* I see legislators, but no judges, in this Assembly. I appeal to the people. I was shocked to observe *Philip Egalité*, a relation of the late King, deciding upon his guilt.

*Philip Egalité.* I thought of my duty, and of nothing else, when I declared *Louis Capet* guilty. I now vote that his judgement be not submitted to the people.

*M. Camet Desjournins.* The King of P. was formerly purchased by Russia; and I am afraid that some persons here are purchased by England and Holland. I vote for a final decision.

This member was instantly called to order, and censured by the president.

*M. Dufraulx.* An appeal to the people. (This member having been insulted by a stranger on going out, the latter was instantly arrested.)

*M. Pont.* I have altered my opinion—I now vote against the appeal.

*M. Barbaroux.* I also wish the appeal to the people, and that because it has been repulsed by Philip d'Orleans. I vote for this also, because I dread lest an usurper should succeed a tyrant.

*M. Chambon.* I appeal to the people, be-  
cause



cause I behold a powerful faction, in the midst of whom is Philip d'Orleans.

The President having examined the Register, the result of the scrutiny was proclaimed as follows:

For an appeal to the people 283

Against an appeal to the people 480

Majority for final judgement — 197

The President, taking off his hat, then said,

“ I do hereby declare, in the name of the Convention, that the decree concerning the punishment of *Louis Capet* shall not be referred to the sanction of the people.”

*Jan. 17. Continuation of the Appeal Nominal for declaring the Punishment to be inflicted upon Louis XVI.*

*M. Yubeau.* It is repugnant to my nature to pronounce sentence of death against a fellow-creature. It is now my consolation, that I pronounce it upon a Tyrant!

*J. B. Lacoste.* A living tyrant is the beacon of our enemies. His death will terminate all our troubles and divisions, give peace to the Republic, and destroy the growth of prejudice. I vote for death.

*Manuel.* We talk of the Romans—let us imitate them. I vote that Louis be imprisoned during the war, and expelled on the return of peace.

*Robert.* I vote for Death! Ah! could we but as easily dispose of all Tyrants!

*Heron.* If the majority ordain banishment, I shall move that the statue of Junius Brutus be erected. My sentence is, Death.

*Sillery.* I vote for the detention, and not the death, of Louis, as I am convinced, that in that case it will be impossible to re-establish Royalty.

*Lafource.* Let Louis die; but recollect that you will merit the opprobrium of posterity if you do not smite the first ambitious man who pretends to succeed him.

*Isnard.* I said, in the Legislative Assembly, that, if I commanded the thunder, I should overwhelm the first man who dared to attempt the liberty of my country. I now vote for the death of Louis; but, as his brothers are not less guilty than himself, I demand that they may be tried within twenty-four hours after his demise, and executed in effigy.

*Goupilleaux.* I vote for instant death.

*Laknal.* A Republican speaks but little [*placing his hand upon his breast*]—Death!

*Barboux.* I now vote for the death of the Tyrant, and shall soon move the expulsion of all his family.

*M. Dutet.* The forms of the proceeding have been extraordinary, and so has been the occasion; were they employed against an individual, I should denounce them to mankind. I consent to the death of Louis.

*Ruffet.* It were to have been wished, that the punishment to be inflicted upon Louis had been pronounced by the people; this would have afforded the surest means of acquiring the approbation of neighbouring nations, and also of defeating the projects of

the *Tyrants of Europe*, who desire the punishment of the *ci-devant* King, in order to excite the hatred and indignation of mankind against the National Convention. But, as the Assembly has thought proper to reject the Appeal to the People, I now am of opinion, that the sole mode of avoiding the dangers which at present menace us, is to pronounce the sentence of death against Louis, and to defer the execution of it until that moment when the people shall have sanctioned the Constitution which we are about to submit to their acceptance.

As long as my life is preserved, I shall labour for the maintenance of that order, without which the Republic will never be considered as any thing else than—a Band of Robbers.

I declare, that we have not any thing to dread from Kings and their *satellites*; and I beg leave to add, that, if we do not put an end to that disorganizing system which lifts its audacious head among us, the Republic is lost. I repeat it once more; I vote for the death of Louis, and the suspension of that execution until the sanction of the Constitution.

*Thomas Paine* did not vote, but sent his opinion to the President, which was, That Louis Capet should be banished, but not till the end of the war, during which time he should be kept imprisoned.

The President having announced that he was about to declare the result of the scrutiny, a profound silence ensued, and he then gave in the following declaration: That, out of 721 votes, 366 were for death, 319 for imprisonment during the war, two for perpetual imprisonment, eight for a suspension of the execution of the sentence of death till after the expulsion of the family of the Bourbons, twenty-three were for not putting him to death, unless the French territory was invaded by any foreign power; and one was for death, but with commutation of punishment.

After this enumeration, the president took off his hat, and, lowering his voice, said: “ In consequence of this, I declare, that the punishment, pronounced by the National Convention against Louis Capet, is *Death*!”

Previous to the passing of the sentence, the president announced, on the part of the Foreign Minister, a letter from the Spanish Minister relative to that sentence: the Convention, however, unanimously refused to hear it.

The three defenders of Louis Capet were then admitted to the bar. One of them, Deseze, said,

“ Citizens, Representatives, the law and decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We come, with regret, to present to you the last act of our function. Louis has given to us his express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:—  
Letter

*Letter from Louis.*

"I owe to my own honour, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence, I appeal to the Nation, from the sentence of its representatives; and I commit, by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal by all the means in their power, and to demand, that mention of it be made in the minutes of their sittings.

(Signed)

"LOUIS."

*M. Dejeze* then prayed the National Convention, in the name of his colleagues, to consider by what a small majority the punishment of death was pronounced against Louis. Do not afflict France, added this respectable citizen, by a judgement that will appear to her to be terrible, when *five voices* only were thought sufficient to carry it. He invoked eternal justice, and sacred humanity, to determine the Convention to refer their judgement to the tribunal of the people.

We declare, said *M. Tronchet*, that it is inconceivable that the greatest number of voters have invoked the Penal Code to justify their judgement, and that they have forgot the humanity of the law in favour of the accused. They have forgot that the law requires *two-thirds* of the voices for the decision.

*M. Malešberbe* demanded of the Assembly to give him till to-morrow, to make such reflections as crowded upon his imagination. After the defenders of Louis had finished their observations, they were invited to the honours of the sitting.

*M. Robespierre* opposed the inserting, in the *procès verbal*, the appeal to the people demanded by Louis. He demanded that such an appeal be declared contrary to the principles of public justice, and an invasion of the authority of the National Convention, and that those ought to be considered as conspirators who thought otherwise.

*M. Guadet* was also against the appeal to the people; but he demanded an adjournment till after *M. Malešberbe* had been heard upon the question to be considered, whether it is for the interest of the French people, that the execution of the judgement pronounced against Louis ought to be delayed, or accelerated?

The previous question rejected the appeal to the people, and the observations to be made by *M. Malešberbe*; and it was decreed, that the National Convention should examine, whether the National interest did, or did not, require an arrest of judgement upon the execution of the sentence pronounced against Louis.

Thus, after 36 hours, the sitting was finished—a sitting that the latest posterity will never forget.

*Jan. 23* Accounts were read from *Condorcet*, stating, that the French in that

capital had met in one of its *faubourgs*, and formed themselves into Primary Assemblies, to deliberate on the affairs of France. The Convention, in consequence, appointed citizen *Francis Frenon* to be their ambassador at the Ottoman Court, instead of *Choiseul Gouffier*.

*Jan. 24.* A deputation of federates denounced the gambling-houses and brothels in Paris, and demanded vengeance against the assassin of Michael le Pelletier. Referred to the Committee of General Safety.

*Jan. 25.* The family of the late Michael Pelletier appeared at the bar. One of the brothers of the deceased, after presenting an only child to the Convention, addressed them as follows: "The daughter of Michael Pelletier now testifies to you and the French nation her sincere thanks for that eternity of glory with which you encircled the manes of her father yesterday;" placing the child upon a table, he continued: "Niece, behold your father!—People, behold your daughter!"

Loud and uninterrupted acclamations took place, and several members shed tears.

*M. Barrere* moved, That the Convention should enact a law in favour of adoption, and give the first example of it, by adopting the daughter of the late Michael le Pelletier. This proposition was instantly and unanimously converted into a decree. And it was also enacted: 1. That a premium be given to the artist who shall present the best picture of the death of Pelletier to the National Legislature of France.—2. That a second premium shall be offered for his portrait, in order to be hung up in the hall of the Convention.—3. That the speech pronounced by his brother, and the *procès verbal* of the proceedings of the Convention, relative to his funeral, shall be printed, and transmitted to all the departments.

The Assembly then passed the following decree: 1. The pay of the sailors, of marine officers, quarter-masters, gunners, carpenters, caulkers, and sail-makers, shall be augmented five livres a month.—2. The Minister of the Marine shall augment the number of the companies of the infantry and artillery of the Marines to 134 men each; he shall augment the number of subaltern officers by two serjeants and four corporals to each company.—3. These troops shall be recruited in the same manner as the infantry of the line, for the same time, and under the same conditions; and all the laws for regulating the troops of the line shall be common to the marine troops.

(*To be continued.*)

#### ABSTRACT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

[The tendency of this important code cannot be too generally known; but, as it is too long to be given here in detail, we present the following abstract for the information of the general reader.]

The

The object, it begins, of all union of men in society being the maintenance of natural, civil, and political rights, these rights ought to be the basis of the social compact. The acknowledgement and declaration of them ought to precede the constitution which assures the guarantee of them.

(Then follows the declaration of the natural, political, and civil, rights of man.)

After the recognition of these rights, on which the Government is founded, the French nation is declared to form one indivisible Republic.

The division into departments is retained; each department is divided into communes or districts, and each commune into municipal sections and primary assemblies.

#### *Primary Assemblies.*

In the primary assemblies, every man aged 21 years has a right to vote, provided that his name is inscribed on the Civic Table, and that he shall have resided one year in France.

The primary assemblies shall be so distributed in each department, that none shall consist of less than 400, or more than 900 members; in each of these a select committee is to be chosen by ballot, consisting of as many members as there are fifties of citizens in the Assembly.

In this committee, he who has the majority of votes shall be president of the assembly; the three next on the list shall be secretaries. The duty of the select committee is to keep the records, and to arrange and submit the business to the Assembly.

All elections are to be carried on in those assemblies. The intermediate, or electoral, assemblies, have no place in this code. The elections are to be made by what is called a double scrutiny; each gives a signed list of candidates equal to the number of places to be filled. These bulletins, or lists, of presentation, as they are termed, are sent to the administration of each department. They select a triple number of those candidates who have most votes, and from these sent back to the primary assemblies; a definitive election is made, each citizen giving in, as before, a signed list of the candidates to whom he gives his preference.

In the deliberations of these assemblies, the same mode is to be followed as in the elections. The question is to be shaped so as to be answered by a simple negative or affirmative. On the day appointed for the decision, each citizen gives in a *bulletin*, or slip of paper, inscribed with his name, and the word *yes* or *no*. These are to be transmitted from the district to the department where the general result is to be ascertained.

#### *Administrative Bodies.*

There shall be in each department, an administrative council of 18 members; and, in each district, an administration of 12 members, with subordinate agencies. The former are to controul the revenue, and to

correspond with the executive government. The inferior administrations are not as yet organized.

The administrators are to be elected in the primary assemblies, and the half renewed every two years.

#### *Executive Council.*

I. The executive council of the Republic shall be composed of several general agents or ministers, and a secretary.

II. There shall be,

1. A minister of legislation.
2. A minister of war.
3. A minister for foreign affairs.
4. A minister of public contributions.
5. A minister of the marine.
6. A minister of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.
7. A minister of works, aids, public establishments, and arts.

III. Each of the ministers shall alternately preside in the executive council, and the president shall be changed every fifteen days.— To this council it belongs to execute all the laws and all the decrees passed by the legislative body.

The ministers are to be chosen in the primary assemblies, and in the manner before described—Eight *suppléants*, or substitutes, are to be chosen at the same time.

The members of the council are to be chosen for two years. The half shall be renewed every year; but they may be re-elected.

The executive council are accountable to, and cannot be members of, the legislative body. They have no controul over the national treasury, which is to be directed by three commissioners appointed for that purpose, and elected in the same manner. Two hundred members are to be chosen in the legislative body, of whom a jury of seven is to audit each account.

#### *Legislative Body.*

The legislative body is to consist of one chamber, and to be renewed *annually*, by election in the manner before-mentioned.

The number of deputies to be sent from each department is to be newly fixed every ten years, according to the increase or decrease of the population.

The members of the legislative body shall not at any time be prosecuted, impeached, or tried for any thing which they may have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

No proposition shall pass into a law, unless it be first proposed in the Assembly, then referred to a committee of thirteen, and, after the interval of a fortnight, if the time should permit, re-debated in the Assembly.

#### *Consent of People.*

Under this head it is proposed, that any citizen shall have the right of convoking the primary assembly where he resides, to consider of the enactment of a new, or the repeal of an existing, law. If they agree to

the proposition, they are to address the people of other assemblies, and the wish of the department, thus collected, is to be transmitted to and decided upon by the members of the legislative body.

The citizens shall likewise have the right to demand an enquiry into the conduct of public functionaries, in case of an abuse of power and violations of the law.

#### *A Convention.*

A convention is to be summoned whenever any change is to be made in the legislative body. In the twentieth year after passing of the constitutional code, a convention shall be called to revise and improve.

The convention cannot hold its sittings within fifty leagues of the legislative body. It shall be formed of two members from each department.

#### *Administration of Justice.*

In the civil as well as the criminal code, the trial by jury is to be established. The jurors as well as judges are to be elected. The former to be taken one from every hundred citizens. The jury to consist of a director, a reporter, a national commissioner, and a number of jurymen to be specified.

The punishment of *death* is abolished for all private offences.

There are to be two juries, whose functions correspond with those of the grand and petty juries in the English constitution.

Judicial censors are to be appointed to travel at fixed periods, and to try all questions of appeal.

A national jury, consisting of three jurors from each department, is to try all questions of high treason.

The arrest and detention of an individual are qualified by a number of minute regulations, highly favourable to personal liberty.

The liberty of the press is declared to be indefinite.

None can be judged either civilly or criminally, on account of writings printed or published, except it shall have been recognized and declared by a jury, 1st. whether there is any criminality in the writing denounced; 2dly, whether the person prosecuted is guilty of it.

#### *Public Force.*

The forces of the Republic are placed under the controul of the executive council. The public force is declared to be essentially obedient, as no armed body can deliberate.

The commanders in chief are to have annual and revocable commission from the executive council.

The commanders of the national guards shall be elected annually by the citizens in each district.

#### *Public Contributions.*

The public contributions ought never to exceed the exigencies of the state.

There cannot be established any contribution, which by its nature or by its mode of exaction ought to be injurious to the free

disposal of property, to the progress of industry and of commerce, to the circulation of capitals, or might produce the violation of the rights recognized and declared by the Constitution.

The amount shall be fixed each year by the legislative body, and cannot exceed that term. They are to be published annually.

#### *Relation to Foreign Powers.*

The French will only take up arms for the sake of their liberty. It renounces all accession of territory, unless by the wish, freely expressed, of its inhabitants.

The declaration of war shall be made by the legislative body; treaties of peace, commerce, and alliance, shall be made by the executive council, and ratified by the legislative body, &c.

Presented by the members forming the committee of constitution.

Barriere, Brillot, Condorcet, Danton, Genfonne, Pétion, Sleyes, Thomas Paine, Vergnaud.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Cagliari, Jan. 21.* A French ship of the line and a bomb-ketch appeared before the Island of St. Peter, which was immediately surrendered, the Commandment having previously retired to this place with a detachment of 800 men, and such provisions as they could bring with them, and spiked the cannon they left behind. The French have also taken the Island of Antioch.

Yesterday the French fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, anchored in this harbour. The Admiral sent a detachment of 20 men on shore with the National Flag, and an Officer, who demanded the surrender of the place; but the Lieutenant of the Port cautioned them not to advance; and when they arrived near the Pratick House, the Sardes killed the drummer and 16 others; the rest returned to the ship. It is expected that the town will be bombarded this morning.

The Sardinian Mountaineers displayed the most astonishing intrepidity against the French squadron in their attack on the city of Cagliari. Scarce a man who attempted to land from the French ships escaped without being wounded; and their loss is affirmed to be 600 men. Admiral Fruguet had, it seems, made certain of the conquest of Sardinia, and transports were actually in waiting to carry off the contents of the granaries, which are abundantly filled on this island. The French fleet is much in want of provisions.

*Padua, Jan. 29.* A number of Students, followed by a concourse of people, planted the Tree of Liberty in the square of this University, twisted the three-coloured flag, danced the cormaguel, and sung *ga ira*. The Government waited till the mob dispersed, and then cut down the Tree of Liberty, and apprehended the ringleaders.

Venice,

*Venice, Feb. 1.* The French Envoy remitted to the Council of Ten and the State Inquisitors of the Republic of Venice, an official note, containing the following demands: 1. Instantly to acknowledge the French Republic. *Ans.* Our Republic will acknowledge the new form of the French Government, when it shall have been acknowledged by the higher powers of Europe. 2. To permit the passage of the French troops through the territory of the Republic; and to grant the entry of the French fleets into the Venetian Ports. *Ans.* The passage of the French troops through the territory of the Republic cannot be permitted, it being contrary to our treaties with other nations, as well as to the laws of neutrality we have embraced. With respect to our Sea-Ports, the ships of France will experience in them the treatment bestowed on those of the most favoured Nations. 3. To permit the purchase and free exportation of corn. *Ans.* This article is contrary to the laws and regulations of the country. 4. To produce certain Frenchmen who inhabited Venice and the other cities of the state, and who have disappeared without its being known what is become of them. *Ans.* The laws of the Republic protect, without exception, all those who conform themselves to these laws: consequently it is necessary that the names of the subjects claimed shall be specified, to the end that their number may be ascertained, and to determine whether they deserve either punishment or imprisonment.

*Mons, Feb. 20.* The Citizens having been convened to carry into execution the Decree of the 15th, to declare their choice of a form of Government, many persons were discovered in the Assembly armed with sabres and daggers. Ferriere, the *Maréchal de Camp*, to whom the Citizens remonstrated relative to the employment of these arms, instead of making those who wore them depart, ascended the tribune with the three French Commissioners, and spoke strongly in favour of the union with France. Many voices were heard in opposition, demanding the maintenance of the laws of the country and independence; but they were soon stifled. The French then waved their red bonnets as a preconcerted signal. At that moment the sabres were raised against the heads of all those whom they suspected of being averse to this union. They endeavoured to escape; but a detachment of Belgic and Liegeoise Chasseurs, posted at one of the doors of the Assembly, fired upon them.—Many fell victims to this preconcerted barbarity. In the midst of this tumult, and these excesses, a single individual had the fortitude to protest against the legality of the Assembly; but the union was again supported by sabres and muskets. Many detachments of Belgic Chasseurs departed after the decision, to protect the same *liberty of suffrage* in other parts.

This violation of all decency and justice was done under the eyes, and with the approbation, of the French General and the Commissioners of the Convention. Such is the liberty which our new deliverers are come to bestow upon us; and the proceedings of this meeting will no doubt be forwarded to the Convention as the expression of the *free will* of the Citizens of Mons.

*Hamburg, Feb. 21.* A Courier arrived here with dispatches for our Senate from the Court of Berlin. The College of Elders immediately assembled to deliberate on the contents of them, and it was resolved to convocate all the Citizens. The convocation was at first fixed for the next day, afterwards for the Thursday following. These dispatches contain edicts issued by the Emperor, as Chief of the Germanic Corps, and ratified by the Diet of the Empire, to prohibit all the Members of that Corps from sending into France, arms, ammunition, provision, horses, or any thing whatever which may serve to assist the French Nation in its present war with the Empire. The electors of Saxony, Hanover, and all the States of Lower Saxony, have obeyed, and have issued letters patent to order the enforcement of these prohibitory edicts, in conformity to the Germanic Constitution. But, as the trade of Hamburg will of course suffer by this prohibition, our city has not yet complied with it. The Court of Berlin, therefore, by its dispatches, insists, in the name of his Prussian Majesty, as a co-estate of the Circle, on the speedy and unlimited execution of the general resolution of the Empire.

*Breda, Feb. 25.* Last Saturday, the 23d, about half after eight o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and were conducted to the Commandant, whom they summoned, in the name of General Dumourier, to surrender this city. The commandant sent an answer about twelve o'clock, implying a refusal. Hostilities commenced about half after three o'clock: the French threw some bombs and howitzers into the city; the first was so well directed, that it fell before the guard-house, and wounded a grenadier. By the subsequent bombs several houses were damaged. The alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their respective stations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and lasted uninterruptedly till seven o'clock at night, when all was still for some time. On Sunday morning, about half past three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well answered by the garrison. It lasted till seven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demolished more than sixty houses. The damage might still have become greater, and could not possibly be repaired, since no person durst appear in the



the streets to catch the bombs and to extinguish the fire, and every inhabitant sought refuge in the cellar of his house. On Sunday, towards noon, another staff-officer with a trumpeter arrived before the gate of Bosch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to summon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to ashes, and to put the whole garrison to the sword. After this the first council of war was held, and towards night a major with a trumpeter was dispatched to the French general, who remained with the French all night, and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made. We were then informed, that the garrison should march out with all the honours of war, each battalion with two field-pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the state, and to fight against any enemy. In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon, about four o'clock, the battalion of Orange Nassau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field-pieces, through the gate of Bosch. At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and cuirassiers, entered this place from the French camp. Fortunately few lives have been lost. One burgher was killed by a bomb, and an apothecary's wife dangerously wounded. The garrison have not lost a single man.

*Sweden.* A tract of land in Swedish Finland, of the circumference of 392,000 Swedish ells, has suddenly sunk to the depth of 15 fathoms; the greatest part of the inhabitants had the good fortune to save themselves by flight, but they have lost all their effects.

*Turin, Feb. 16.* Intelligence has been received here, that, on the 27th of January, the French squadron in the Gulf of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven three of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red-hot balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulf. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red-hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but upon the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions; but they were every where repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men. *Gaz.*

*Hague, March 2.* His royal highness the duke of York arrived here on Wednesday evening; and the ships and transports, with the brigade of guards, arrived at Helvet yesterday at five o'clock, perfectly safe and well. *Breda has surrendered by capitulation.*

The garrison marched out on the 15th ult. with their arms and field pieces, towards the garrisons of Heusden, Bois le Duc, &c. under an explicit condition to be at liberty to serve during the war.

*Hague, March 4.* An account has been received here of the Austrian army under General Clairfait having passed the Roer on the night of the 23th ult. and repulsed the French army, as well on the side of Duren, as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhoven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggon, and the military chest. On the following day his royal highness the arch duke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

*Hague, March 5.* An officer arrived here this evening, with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenborg, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda. The garrison, consisting of a Swiss regiment, and the artillery, is to evacuate the town tomorrow, with the cannon of the battalion, all the baggage, and to march to Bois le Duc.

*Hague, March 6.* An officer just arrived from the Prussian army at Mannheim, with intelligence, that, on the 1st ult. Prince de Saxe Coburg obtained a most glorious victory over the French, driving them out of the last city at the siege, with a loss of 1000 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon. On the 2nd ult. the French retreated to the river Rhine, and on the 3rd ult. the Prussians followed them to the river, and on the 4th ult. they defeated them, and took 1000 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon. The Prussians are now marching towards the city of Mannheim, and are expected to arrive there in a few days.

The French had been before Maffrich, with 1000 men, and had taken the baggage and stores of the Prussians, and had thrown above 6000 men into the town.

Yesterday the French retired about a league before Wallmuth, and had expended this firing. A officer, who left the place last night, says, that the whole garrison was still under arms, and in high spirits.

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Madras, Sept. 8.* The British have absolutely refused to furnish any assistance to the Rebel Polygars. Another payment of the Seringapatam money has been made, and it is supposed the young Polygars will soon be redeemed. In the meantime they appear perfectly happy with us, have an excellent town and country house, attend assemblies, &c. At Lady Oakley's rout, the youngest asked Lord Cornwallis which was his dancing wife? They were highly anxious to obtain permission to go aboard a man of war. His Lordship thought it proper to obtain their father's previous consent; but before that was obtained, the whole fleet had all taken



their departure. Tippoo is said to be imitating the policy of Joseph II. in blowing up and destroying all his fortifications, except those at Seringapatam. A liberal subscription was opened at Calcutta, soon after the news of the peace, to present Lord Cornwallis with a diamond star, george, loop, &c. But no sooner was his Lordship acquainted with it, than he declined this honour, and put a stop to a scheme which had been a favourite object with the settlement.

#### WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 12.* Notwithstanding the great number of New negroes lately imported, the high price is still maintained: a cargo, consigned to Mess. Lindo and Lake, was sold by them last Monday, at Old-Harbour, in the short space of four hours, at an average of 5*l.* sterling per head; and on Thursday a gentleman in this town paid 700*l.* for seven women. The cargo of the ship, *Princess Royal*, consisting of 459 *lbres*; lately sold here by Mess. Lindo and Lake, averaged 5*l.* sterling per head.

*Kingstown, St. Vincent's, Jan. 26.* Tuesday evening his Majesty's ship *Providence*, Capt. Bligh, with the *Assistance* brig, Lieut. Portlock, arrived here from Otaheite, with the bread-fruit plants. These vessels sailed from England the 2d of August, 1791, arrived at Otaheite the 10th of April following, where they remained till the 16th of July, and having effected the object of their voyage, left that island in perfect health, and arrived at St. Helena the 17th of December, from whence they had only a short passage of twenty-seven days here. This voyage has been so far completed in the short space of eighteen months; and it must afford no small pleasure and satisfaction to the inhabitants of this part of the world, to learn that no less than 300 bread-fruit plants have been landed here, in excellent order, for the purpose of being distributed among the different islands. The remainder of the plants, amounting to an equal number, are intended for the island of Jamaica, whither Capt. Bligh will proceed in a day or two, and from thence return to England. Independent of the bread-fruit, a number of other valuable plants are brought by Captain Bligh, some of the most delicious fruits. Captain Bligh has on board two men, natives of Otaheite, going to England with him. The Captain went out and returned by the Cape of Good Hope: he also, in his return, called at Timor, and came through the heretofore unexplored Strait between New Guinea and New Holland, which we understand has been named *Providence Strait*. This passage is mentioned to be extremely perilous, and instead of being (as was supposed and laid down) clear and open, was full of shoals, rocks, and small islands. The *Providence* and *Assistance* were repeatedly in the most imminent danger of being

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lost, and, though the distance in good sea-room, might be run in a couple of days, so slow was their progress, that it took twenty-one to get through it: at times, they could not run more than five miles a day, and they lost some anchors. Some of the islands in this strait are inhabited, and a communication was had with the natives, who appeared friendly; but on a sudden a number of canoes put off, and, approaching close to the *Assistance*, threw in a volley of arrows, by which one man was killed, and two desperately wounded; they, however, retired very precipitately, on the *Providence* firing on them, and striking one of the canoes, by which some were killed. It was in this strait that the *Pandora* frigate was lost; and it is conjectured that M. de la Peyrere perished there. Only one man died of disease during the voyage: indeed the healthy appearance of every person belonging to the two vessels is remarkable.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, Feb. 21.* As a party of the Dublin Rangers, Volunteer corps, were passing through Capel-street, under arms, they were accosted by the High Constable of the Dublin Police, attended by one of the Inspectors, who, seizing one of them, attempted to apprehend him; this was resisted by one of the Volunteer's comrades by a stroke with the butt-end of his firelock. The Volunteers then proceeded to a tea-house at Drumcondra, where they had agreed to breakfast. In the mean time the Police-officer went to the castle, where a strong guard from the F-quet barrack, in the lower yard, and the horse troop, was immediately turned out, and a magistrate being procured to head them, they proceeded to resent the outrage committed on the peace-officer; for which purpose they marched to Drumcondra, passing the house where the Volunteers were at breakfast: these last, prudently availing themselves of the inattention of the military, marched quietly back to town and dispersed. Thus ended an affair that for three hours filled Dublin with inexorable anxiety.

The insatuated banditti, styled *Defenders*, still continue their predatory incursions, notwithstanding the checks they have received, particularly that effected by the attack made upon them on Saturday the 16th inst. by a party of the 17th regiment of foot, under the command of Lord Sligo, at Creigen, in the county of Antrim. Their numbers and resources, however, it is thought, have been magnified in many respects: that of their possessing cannon has proved to have no foundation; three or four pieces of ordnance, it is true, have been dug up near the sea-shore; but they were neither the property of, nor intended for, the *Defenders*, but the guns of smuggling cutters, which the crews of these vessels are in the practice of

of thus concealing from the Revenue-officers until they are on the point of sailing.

Letters from the county of Kerry inform us, that the White Boys in that part of the kingdom have renewed their nocturnal depredations, and assemble in great numbers, to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants.

*March 6.* Sixteen gentlemen belonging to the Lawyers Volunteer corps, in coloured clothes, on horseback, each attended by two servants, brought the cannon belonging to their body, from its park at Clandalkin, to the Castle, where it was received from them by a detachment of the royal regiment of Artillery, drawn up for the purpose at the Ordnance gate; when, after paying these gentlemen military honours, they were politely entertained at breakfast by Capt. Packenham.

Last Saturday a party of Horse, under the direction of the chief commissioner of Police, marched from this city to the foundery of Mr. Heavyside, at Mill-town, where they seized a quantity of cannon-ball, which on inquiry was found to be the property of Government, and cast by an order of the Ordnance Board. However, it was thought proper, for the honour of the force engaged on this expedition, for the better security of the shot, to bring it in open carts to town, and lodge it in his majesty's arsenal in Dublin Castle.

*Belfast, March 22.* For the security of the packet-boats between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, each of them is to be armed with two long three-pounders and eight swivels, besides musquetry and boarding pikes.

We have authority to say, that 215 rounds of canister shot, filled for six-pounders, were taken out of the river Lagon, near Lisburn, and lodged in the artillery stores there on the 15th inst. They could not have belonged to the Lisburn guns, which are only three-pounders. Respecting the cannon-shot found at Lisburn, it is an extraordinary fact that it was thrown into clear-water, of little depth, and in a place so much frequented, that it could not fail to be seen.

#### SCOTLAND.

Mr. Muir, the advocate of Edinburgh, who had promised to return from Paris, and take his trial upon a charge of sedition, has neglected to do so; and the sentence which the Scotch call a "Decree of Fugitation," has been pronounced against him.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn, Minister of Kirkintilloch, in Scotland, has been complained of to the Court of Justiciary there, for having torn from a book, intitled, "Minutes of the Friends of the People, at Kirkintilloch," three leaves, in order to prevent Sir James Colquhoun, the sheriff of the county, from obtaining the information contained in them. Mr. Dunn has been ordered to appear and answer the complaint.

*March 12.* Archibald earl of Cassilis was

served heir male of that antient and noble family, before the Macers of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, by a most respectable jury of noblemen and gentlemen; having demonstrated, that he was heir male of Gilbert, the first Lord Kennedy, who was grandson of King Robert III. and of David, the grandson of Lord Kennedy, who was created earl of Cassilis in 1509.

#### PORT NEWS.

*Portsmouth, March 11.* The Spitfire sloop, Capt. Durham, and Echo, the Hon. Capt. Jones, with the additional officers and seamen, are gone to man the gun-boats in Holland, of which Capt. Durham is appointed commodore. The officers, as well as seamen, appointed to this service of danger and honour, are all picked men, and there can be no doubt will be liberally rewarded.

Yesterday the Vulcan's jolly boat, with the master and four seamen, when under tow of a long boat, were swamped at Spithead, and Mr. Wilson, the master of the Vulcan, and one seaman, were drowned—the other three were saved. Mr. Wilson had not been above five minutes in the water before he was picked up, and immediately carried on board the Alligator, where the means prescribed by the Humane Society were persevered in, though without success.

*Jersey, March 16.* We are here in a state of perpetual alarm: the greatest exertions we know are making in France to invade this Island and Guernsey. No doubt, the French are eager to take both these places; because it would shew Europe, notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the British fleet, they have been able to wrest from England, in the face of her Navy, these Islands, which have been attached to her from the days of William the Conqueror, now above seven centuries. We are, however, well prepared for their reception: and we firmly believe that, except by surprise, against which we will take care to guard, they cannot subdue us. The coast is strongly fortified with batteries of enormous weight of metal; and the English frigates are perpetually cruising between us and the shores of France: but, after all, our surest defence is that broad chain of rocks which embraces the island, and the stormy billows which break upon their craggy tops. The English government has been very kind and active in protecting us: besides the ships of war, we have two regiments of regulars, as fine troops as ever were seen, and about four thousand of the militia of the island. These gallant men are nobly united in the glorious cause; and they burn with the desire of engaging the French Murderers, as they call them, should they attempt the expected invasion. The Emigrants who are here are not at all afraid: if we are attacked, the Commandant General will arm them; and we are certain of the hap-  
piness

piest effect from their indignation against their merciless countrymen. We have undoubted intelligence from our cruisers, that a large fleet of flat-bottomed boats, loaded with troops, and protected by six frigates, sailed from St. Malo three days ago—but were obliged to put back by the high and contrary winds. A vast number of sky-rockets were thrown up along the French coasts, and fires were made in different parts; all which indicates some great scheme in agitation. We just now learn that a powerful fleet of men of war has sailed from Brest, and is now in the chops of the Channel. We conjecture (and certainly with very strong probability) that it is the design of this squadron to divert the attention of the English, while the armament of St. Malo attempts a descent upon these islands.

*Portsmouth, March 22.* The Falcon sloop of war, Capt. Bissett, which arrived from Jamaica, captured, off Ullant, a French privateer. Capt. Bissett was not apprized of a war between this country and France, till he fell in with the above privateer, who bore down upon the Falcon; but, perceiving her to be a sloop of war, she immediately hauled her wind, and fired her stern chases. Capt. Bissett, astonished at this conduct, instantly stood after her, and coming up with her, demanded the reason of such conduct; when he was told by the Commander of the privateer, "that France had declared war against all the world." The Falcon then fired a few guns, and the Frenchman struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the Falcon.

*March 25.* A cause of the greatest importance to the *Yarmouth* herring fishery was determined before Mr. Baron Perryn, wherein Mr. John Sayers, a considerable fishing merchant at Yarmouth, was plaintiff, and Mr. Henry Barrett, the master of a fishing-boat, defendant.—This action was brought to recover a satisfaction in damages for an injury done to the plaintiff's boat-nets, by the defendant's improper management of his vessel, in neglecting to hoist the usual signals at the time of shooting his nets.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5l.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Barnet, Feb 25.* The house of Mr. Adam the Architect, in this neighbourhood, in the absence of the family, was attacked in the early part of last week by a banditti, for the evident purpose of committing depredations. The laundress's bailiff was alarmed, and discovered them; on which he fired amongst them, and killed one of the gang. A few evenings afterwards, a party of thirteen ruffians returned to their charge. The Bailiff was again alarmed, fired amongst them, and killed two. On the 2d of March four persons, genteely dressed, called on Lord Buck at Mr. Adam's house, and addressed the Bailiff, who was by their conversation drawn to some distance from the

house, by answering questions, and making remarks on the grounds. The party then having by their manner unguarded all suspicion, they took an opportunity of shooting him, and left him for dead on the spot at two o'clock in the afternoon. He survived, however, some days; and it was discovered, before his death, that the story was fabricated, and that he was his own assassin.

*March 2.* The heavy gale of wind on this day did much damage in various parts of the kingdom; at Sheffield a great part of that venerable remains of antiquity, Sheffield Manor, was blown down. In the neighbourhood many stanks were blown down, and several barns, &c. unroofed. At Loughton-en-le-Morthern, several yards of the lofty elegant spire of the church, which was a pleasing object for many miles in the surrounding country, were blown down, and, falling on the roof, did much damage also to the inside. At York, and in the neighbourhood, it was severely felt—a mill at Naburn was blown down, and a barn at Stockton-lane; eight trees upon the new walk were torn up; also that remarkable large ash-tree at Brundel Ash, which has stood many a violent storm, was torn from its place. At Manchester, one of the spires of the collegiate church fell upon the roof of that noble structure, and did great mischief to the interior part of the building, but did no other harm. Another spire fell into the churchyard; a stack of chimneys fell upon a house in Deansgate, and unfortunately killed the servant who slept in the attic story. At Newark, a factory for weaving cotton, belonging to Messrs. Hardcastle and Walker, was entirely thrown down, and, falling upon a great number of looms, totally destroyed them, and greatly injured the unfinished pieces. This accident will be severely felt by the poor weavers, as they will be entirely thrown out of employ. At Foston, near Newark, two barns were blown down, and several trees torn up by the roots. At Nottingham part of the gable end of Mr. Flint's house, on Brightmore-hill, was blown down: and some large stones were blown from the top of the county-hall, and part of the roof of the barracks was entirely stripped off. At Derby, and parts adjacent, many walls, hay-ricks, trees, &c. were laid low. A cotton mill was much damaged near Burton-upon-Trent. Many stacks of chimneys, several roofs, and a wool warehouse, were blown down at Gainsbro', and, falling on the roof, forced a part of it in, and killed Miss Sally Moorfom, who was in bed in the room which it penetrated.

*Cambridge.* Lord Euston and Mr. Pitt give two prizes, of 14 guineas each, to two senior Bachelors, of Arts, and the like to two middle Bachelors, for the Latin prose exercise. The subject for the former is—

*De republica bene constituta sint hereditaria jura Nobilia?*

For the latter—

*Utrum in Juventute instituenda Matheſeos; et Philoſophiæ Naturalis, an Humanarum literarum, quæ vocantur, ſtudia principem locum obtinere debeant.*

*Reading.* Came on at our affizes, before Sir John Willſon, Knt. a trial upon an ejectment brought by Mrs. Prankard and Mr. Welldale, butcher, as coheirs of the late Sir Francis Knollys, Bart. when, after a hearing of four hours, a verdict was given for the Plaintiffs, to the entire ſatisfaction of the whole Court. Their claims were reſiſted by the Earl of Uxbridge, Meſſrs. Harvey Aſton, Clutton, Hinchley, and Robinſon. Property to the amount of more than 120,000l. depended on this trial.

*Leiceſter.* Serjeant Sager, of the King's Dragoon Guards, now upon the recruiting ſervice here, being in ſearch of ſome deſerters, in the neighbourhood of Loughborough, he accidentally detected a deſerter from the 59th regiment of foot, at Woodhouſe Eves. After much altercation, ſome of the inhabitants ſo far favoured the man as to enable him to make his eſcape, when the ſerjeant fired after him with a piſtol, and the contents unfortunately lodged in his groin; in conſequence of which the man is ſince dead, and the Coroner's Inqueſt have returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* againſt Sager, who has been committed to gaol, to take his trial.

*Live pool, March 20.* This afternoon, about two o'clock, a moſt dreadful accident happened here. As the Pelican privateer, belonging to Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq. of this town, was cruizing in the river, by a ſudden gult of wind, ſhe overſet, and ſuddenly went to the bottom. She was manned with ninety-four choice ſeamen, and had on board at the time the accident happened upwards of forty perſons, excluſive of her crew; out of which number only thirty-two have been ſaved. From one of thoſe that were ſaved, we are informed it was owing to the guns being looſe the miſfortune happened; that when the gult of wind heeled her, the weather guns broke through the lee-ports, and ſhe inſtantly filled with water. Her maſts, at low-water-mark, appear about half out of the water."

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Greenwich, Feb. 25.* This morning, at eleven o'clock, the baggage waggons belonging to the three regiments of Guards arrived here, and the baggage was ſoon after put on board the tranſports, which lay off here. About eight o'clock, ladies Chatham and Sydney arrived at the houſe of the governor, Sir Hugh Palliſer, in order to be ready to receive the Royal Family on their arrival here. At half paſt nine the guards began to arrive in the Hoſpital Square, in order to be at the moſt convenient ſpot for embarkation. At ten o'clock, the Queen and the ſix Princeſſes, in two coaches, and

the Duke of Glouceſter, Prince William, and Princeſs Sophia, arrived at the Governor's apartments in the hoſpital, cloſe to the river, where they were received in form, and conducted up ſtairs. Soon after, the Duke of Clarence arrived in a coach and fix, and joined the Royal Family. At eleven o'clock the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, arrived in the Square on horſeback, paſſing through a line of dragoon guards. His Maſteſty was in regimentals, and mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured charger; the Prince and Duke wore the uniforms of their reſpective regiments. The Duke of York's band inſtantly ſtruck up, and played ſome time. The King diſmounted at the ſtairs leading down to the river, and walked to the Governor's, where a very elegant breakfast and cold collation was laid out for the Royal Family. The troops began to embark, ſoon after their arrival, on board of nine tranſports, which were lying off here to receive them. Nothing could exceed the alacrity and cheerfulness they ſhewed on the occaſion. They were conveyed on board the ſhips in flat-bottomed boats brought from Woolwich and Deptford, each boat being rowed by eight or ten of the Greenwich penſioners, and containing about thirty ſoldiers, with three or four women. As every boat left the ſhore, three cheers were given; the King took off his hat, and the Queen and Princeſſes waved their handkerchiefs. It was impoſſible, that Engliſh men could witneſs ſuch a diſplay of loyalty on the one hand, and affectionate condeſcenſion on the other, without expreſſing their feelings upon it. The ſpectators joined in the cheers of the ſoldiers, and frequently accompanied them, by ſinging, for ſome minutes, "God ſave the King." But, in ſpite of this apparent cheerfulness, the Queen and the Princeſs Elizabeth, in particular, could not refrain from dropping a tear of ſympathy at the departure of ſo many brave fellows, embarking on a ſervice of danger, to protect their country's rights and intereſts abroad. Some perſons reported that the Dutcheſs of York was with the Royal Family, but the report was untrue. Except her Royal Highneſs, all the reſt of the Royal Family now in England were at the Governor's, and a more pleaſing ſight was never witneſſed. The troops were all embarked by three o'clock, when the Royal Family left us on their return to town; and the Duke of York ſoon after ſet off, accompanied by his general officers, to Sheerneſs, where his Royal Highneſs will embark on board the Syren frigate, for Holland.

*Saturday, March 2.*

A cheap baker was brought before William Spice, Eſq. Mayor of Rochefter, for ſelling Eleven Loaves, to as many ſoldiers in the North Hants Militia, 27 ounces deficient in weight. On his conviction, and half the forfeit money being offered to the



complainants, they refused it; desiring the mayor "would give it to the poor," saying, "we do not prosecute for money but for justice." This becoming conduct in the Soldiers is made known in credit to the Regiment, and to expose the unfortunate Wretch, who wished to deprive them of their legal allowance of Bread.

*Sunday 3.*

About eight o'clock in the evening, the Under Sheriff of Northamptonshire was robbed, near Holloway turnpike, by two highwaymen, of a trunk, containing a large quantity of papers; among others, the Commission for opening the assizes at Northampton, for the trying of criminals, hearing causes of *nisi prius*, and for a general gaol delivery; in consequence of which, a new commission was made out next day, and sent express by a special messenger.

This day (it appears by authentic letters) the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, with the most profound secrecy, and by a masterly manœuvre, suddenly presented himself before the French, and offered them battle: the French were greatly superior in point of numbers, and in advantage of position. The Austrians nevertheless advanced; and, at this moment, it was clearly to be perceived that a new mode of fighting was to be adopted in this campaign. The French, confiding in the tried execution of their formidable artillery, played upon the enemy with great fury. The artillery of the Austrians answered it for about half an hour, and was most admirably served by the German Matrosses; their troops slowly advancing towards the French under the cover of this terrible cannonade.—The Austrian ranks, until they came within a certain distance of their enemies, were much looser than is usual in the German tactics: but, upon a signal given, their artillery suddenly ceased to play; and, closing their lines with rapid and undescribable skill, they rushed forward with great velocity, the front ranks having their bayonets presented, and the second and third keeping up a continual fire of small arms. In this manner, and with impetuous confidence, they closed with the French, who notwithstanding stood very firm to receive them. They were, however, extremely astonished at this unexpected and desperate mode of attack: but the object of it was to render their artillery useless, upon which they chiefly depended. The wisdom of this measure is solely attributed to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; who had employed the winter in training up and exciting his men to this mode of fighting. The two armies being thus hand to hand, the battle was very stubborn and bloody for about two hours; when the French centre, being very fiercely pressed by the steady valour of the German infantry, began to give way a little, and at last was totally broken. In the heat of the combat the Austrian soldiers frequently cried

out—"Come on, you scoundrels! Come on, you Murderers of your King!!!" Six regiments of Hussars, who had been drawn up in the rear, were immediately let in upon the broken French: and then it was that a most horrible slaughter ensued. The Hussars and the infantry pursued all together; and so impetuous was their fury, and so unquenchable their resentment of the cruelties exercised by the French, that no entreaties of their Officers could prevail upon them to give any quarter. The Prince of Cobourg himself rode up to them in the heat of the pursuit, and was in a moment covered with dirt and blood. His behaviour and situation reminds us of Hannibal at the battle of Cannæ; for he frequently cried out to the soldiers. "Stop, Gentlemen, stop; spare your vanquished enemies!!!" The French, it is the general opinion, will never face the Austrians again in a pitched battle. They fly on all sides, and the desertion is incredible in their armies. Their resources for the campaign are entirely destroyed by the capture of Liege, in which all their provisions, ammunition, and treasures, were stored. At a fair calculation they have not lost in this important battle less than *seven thousand* men dead upon the field, exclusive of the wounded and prisoners.

*Tuesday 19.*

The Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. The cavalcade of the numerous procession of persons restored to life commenced with a banner, on which the following inscription appeared: "Two lives restored, father and son, now living monuments of the importance of the Humane Society, pour forth their most grateful ejaculations to Heaven, and the Governors of this Institution." The father addressed the Vice-President, &c. with a voice full of emotion, expressive of his gratitude to the founders and supporters of a charity by which himself and darling child had been rescued from the watery grave, and their lives restored. It is not in the power of words to express the feelings of the numerous and respectable characters that attended this annual festival. The thanks of the company were with the greatest cordiality bestowed on Dr. Glasse, for a very excellent Sermon which he had preached for the Humane Society on the preceding Sunday; which he was requested, and kindly consented, to print. The Stewards were indefatigable in their exertions to oblige the company.

*Friday 22.*

The notorious Flindall and one Williams were tried at Kingston, before Baron Hotham, upon the charge of a burglary committed at the house of Mr. Davis, at Peckham, during the fair in August last. They were indicted for a capital offence; but as the Jury rated the value of the property stolen at 4s. 6d. they were sentenced to seven years

years transportation. The Judge informed Flindall, that, if he had been cast for death, he should have ordered him for execution in a few days.

A prize of 30,000*l.* drawn this day, is the sole property of Mr. Martin Lucas, wine merchant, of Northampton.

*Thursday 28.*

The Royal Assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private bills.—The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Marquis of Stafford.

*Friday 29.*

Intelligence was this morning received at the General Post-Office, from their agent at Dover, that the packet-boat which carried the French mail of Tuesday last, and several passengers, had returned to that port from Calis; at which place the French refused to receive the mail, or to suffer even a single person to land.

*Saturday 30.*

The events of the war have been, with an unparalleled uniformity, in favour of the Opposers of Anarchy. Reports of the most flattering nature are in circulation; but we shall at present detail only such as have been confirmed.

*Hague, March 22.* A bloody action took place on the 15th of this month, near Tirlemont, between the Imperial army, under the command of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and General Clairfayt, and the French army, commanded by General Dumourier.

The French army being united at Louvain, and having been joined by all the detached bodies which their precipitate retreat from Aldenhoven, and Aix-la-Chapelle, had separated; and having besides received considerable reinforcements, Gen. Dumourier, who resumed the command on the 12th inst. took a position before Louvain, towards Tirlemont, which, by covering Austrian Brabant, and particularly Brussels, might serve also to preserve the communication towards Dutch Brabant.

At the same time, the Imperialists advanced from Tongres to Tirlemont, by St. Ton. General Dumourier attacked them successively on the 15th and following days. His first attempts were attended with success. The Austrian advanced posts were obliged to retire to St. Tron, through Tirlemont, which they had already passed.

On the 18th a general engagement took place, exactly on the confines of Austrian Brabant, and those of Liege, the left of the French army being covered by Dornael, and the right by Landen. The action continued with great obstinacy on both sides, from seven o'clock in the morning till five in the evening, when the French were obliged to fall back, and the Austrian cavalry coming up put them entirely to flight. It is certain that their loss is much greater than that of the Austrians. By the most moderate accounts 6,000 men were left dead on the

field of battle: others make the number to amount to 10,000; that of the Austrians is estimated at 4 or 5 thousand.

*Sunday 24.*

This day the body of Lieutenant Western was carried to Dort, and interred in that garrison with military honours, at the particular requisition of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. A detachment of the Guards fired three volleys over his grave. This gallant young officer merits at once the regret and admiration of this country. He commanded three gun-boats, carrying one twelve-pounder and sixteen men each; and, a very few days before he was killed, performed an action, which, for its gallantry, merits to be particularly recorded. On the night of the 15th, it being quite calm, and very foggy, he rowed over close to the French forts, five in number, and opened upon them a very brisk fire from his three gun-boats. The enemy, ignorant of his force, and from the quickness of his fire supposing it much greater than it was, deserted their batteries, and left their cannon behind them. The governor of Williamstadt, the brave Boetzhaar, was surprized at the firing, as he did not know that any assistance was so near him. Next day, lieutenant Western went to Williamstadt, where he received the hearty thanks of the governor, and had the pleasure to see the Dutch soldiers bringing the cannon from the batteries which the French had deserted in consequence of his attack. It is universally allowed, that this officer, with his gun-boats, occasioned the French to raise the siege of Williamstadt so precipitately. He was only in the twenty third year of his age; and was made a lieutenant in the armament in the year 1790. He was a young man of most amiable dispositions, and much esteemed by all who knew him. The manner of his death is already known to the public. The attendant applause and regret of his country ought to carry in it a soothing consolation to his sorrowful friends.

There are some accounts in town respecting Brussels which are truly affecting. The inhabitants are in a state of tumult and confusion beyond all possibility of description: a great part of the ducal palace, distinguished by its superbness and grandeur, is converted into barracks for the French soldiers, as is the town house; and it is well known that no troops in Europe are so filthy as the French. The academy of this first and finest city of the Netherlands is no longer the school of arts, but of military discipline; and the grand camblet and tapestry manufactories are so impeded in their operations by the convulsions of war, that their exports are most alarmingly reduced.

A fleet has been fitted out under the command of Admiral Gardner, said to be one of the best equipped squadrons that has for a long time sailed from England; we hope to give a good account of it in our next.



Query, Who is the *Miss Fitzroy Croftes*, in p. 89 said to be the eldest daughter of *the Honourable John Earl of Orkney*? In fact, there is not any Earl of Orkney; the Orkney title (name Hamilton) being enjoyed by a female, the daughter of the late Earl of Inchiquin, by his wife the Countess of Orkney. Besides, if this John Earl of Orkney really existed, his daughter would have borne the title of Lady, and himself that of Right Honourable.

P. 90, for "Col. John Keane, M. P. for the borough of Bangor," read "Col. Hugh Cane, M. P. for Tallagh."

P. 117, for "10 yards in circumference," read "10 yards in the diameter."

P. 127, l. 48, r. "Supervisor Varvicezsis."

P. 176, l. 17, for "formerly," r. "formally."

P. 185. The Rev. Henry Case, married to Mrs. Morewood, has the King's licence to take the name of Morewood. For an account of the death of Mr. Morewood, see vol. LXII. p. 90.

Ibid. For "Thomas King, esq. to Miss Arnald," read "*Tremson*, niece to the Rev. Dr. Arnald, canon of Windsor."

P. 187. Lord Barrington's will, which is dated April 21, 1787, disposes of all his real property, first to his nephew, William Barrington, and his sons; then to his second nephew, Richard, and his sons; then to his third nephew, George, and his sons. The Hon. Daines Barrington, Samuel Barrington, and Shute, bishop of Durham, are to take successively, after the nephews, and the survivor of them may grant the estate by will. Any of these persons, being in possession of the estates, may secure jointures to wives, in the proportion of 100l. a-year for every 1000l. of the marriage-portions. There are eight codicils, several of which relate to legacies to servants. One, dated so late as the 10th of February, leaves all the household furniture in his Lordship's house in Cavendish-square to the Bishop of Durham; another gives all his three per cents to the Hon. Daines Barrington; a third gives an annuity of 600l. from some personal estates, and an exchequer annuity of 80l. to his nephew William; but directs, that whenever he shall be thought by his uncles unlikely to dispose of this money properly, so much as they think suitable shall then be allowed for his maintenance; and a fourth directs, that all estates purchased since the signing of the will shall follow the general dispositions of it. The executors are, the Hon. Daines Barrington, Samuel Barrington, and the Bishop of Durham. The estates are made chargeable with the debts of his Lordship.

Ibid. A will of the late Lord Tracey, warden of All Souls, has been found. He has left his brother, the present Viscount, his executor, and his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Tracey, residuary legatee; and the only bequests are 500l. to his college, and a year's wages to his servant in advance.

P. 189, col. 2. Mr. William Walker, who died at his house in Rosoman's-street, Clerkenwell, was born at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, in November, 1729. He was the seventh son of a family of ten children, all remarkable for their attachment to drawing; and of whom two became eminent engravers. His elder brother, Anthony, was a pupil to Mr. Tinney, engraver, in Fleet-str. where the celebrated Woollett was at the same time an apprentice. He afterwards settled in London in that profession, and was soon distinguished as a rising genius. Many of his plates ornament some of our volumes about thirty years back. Mr. William Walker served an apprenticeship to a dyer; but, at the expiration of his service, came to town, with a resolution to quit that business, and to follow the dictates of an early attachment to the fine arts. At this time Anthony Walker had attained that degree of perfection in his profession for which he was so deservedly esteemed; and, finding in his brother genius and indefatigable industry in the study and practice of drawing, judiciously assisted him with that knowledge he had acquired as an artist. William, whose genius was inventive, early in life made that great and important addition to the art of engraving, *Re-biting*; which, most probably, had he kept the secret to himself, would have been to him of considerable advantage; but such was the openness of his disposition, that he immediately made the discovery public. One great artist, the late Mr. Woollett, has often declared, that he never finished a plate but he felt himself under particular obligations to Mr. Walker on that account. Indeed, it may be truly said, that, without that aid, Mr. Woollett could never have obtained the high degree of excellence to which he at length arrived.— Mr. Walker married at the age of 30; from which period, to the end of his life, few men have experienced such a portion of domestic felicity. The loss of his children, particularly a daughter, who died married, about seven years since, alone interrupted that enviable serenity of mind for which he has been so eminently distinguished. His life, from the time of that daughter's death, was spent in a voluntary seclusion of himself from society. Such was his strong attachment to retirement, that, for months together, in the day-time, his slippers have not been off his feet, except on a Sunday. On that day, which he devoted wholly to the service of his Maker, he would receive no message, nor transact any business. Several plates of the Houghton collection published by Mr. Boydell were finished by Mr. Walker, although they appeared with other names; and it is probable that a connexion with that gentleman would have continued, had it not been for Mr. W.'s conscientiousness in returning a picture which he deemed obscene, and refusing to converse on business

on Sunday. Veracity was another amiable trait in his character. The periodical publishers all knew that if ever they could exact a promise from him, respecting their engravings, his word was binding. Nor was charity less conspicuous among his virtues. During the 34 years of his marriage, it is remarkable that his wife and he were but twice absent from each other for the space of a week.—Some portraits by Mr. W. for the old "Copper-plate Magazine," after the celebrated Friquet, have been allowed to approach nearer the originals than any other that have been attempted. Scarcely a publication of repute, for these 30 years, has appeared without some portion of his labours. The "Leicestershire Views," by Throsby (see vol. LIX. p. 927; vol. LXI. p. 157; and vol. LXII. p. 359), were among his latest works. Most of the engravings which have appeared with his name since that work was published were in a great measure finished by his only son, Mr. J. Walker, whose name appears to the beautiful engravings in "The Copper-plate Magazine," and who was a pupil to his father. His earliest pupil formed such an attachment to his master, that he worked with him ten years after the expiration of his apprenticeship. He has lost another, of much merit, nearly at the end of his service. These three were all he ever perfected in his peculiarly neat manner of engraving.

F. 190. Goulston Brere, esq. was general accomptant of beer and spirits under the commissioners of excise, a place of 280l. per annum; and died at the age of 93. He married Charlotte, one of the daughters of George Bourne, esq. of Enfield, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and survived her 30 years. On Thursday, March 8, his remains were interred in the family-vault in Enfield church.

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, at Edinburgh, Mrs. Ruffel, of Aden, a daughter.

At Sir Alex. Craufurd's seat in Nottinghamshire, the Lady of Jas. Craufurd, esq. a son.

At his Lordship's house in Saville-row, the Countess of Arundell, a son.

March 6. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of J. Antistone, esq. a son.

7. At her house in Great-street, Lady Wm. Russell, a son.

The Wife of the Rev. Y. M. Milner, curate of Hugel, in the parish of Kendal, three female children; who, with the mother, are likely to do well. The infants were immediately baptized, by the names of Elizabeth, Hannah, and Jane. The ages of the parents amount to 97 years, the father being 56, and the mother 41.

15. At Sunn, Wilts, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Price, a daughter.

17. The Lady of James Laidner, esq. of Exminster, Devon, a son.

25. Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**F**eb. **A**T Blyth, co. Nottingham, George Robinson, esq. lately of Jamaica, to Miss Mason, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward M. of Blyth.

24. Rich. Griffith, esq. of Millicent, co. Kildare, in Ireland, to Miss Mary Huiley Burgh, dau. of the late Lord Chief Baron B.

25. Charles Fox, esq. of Clincombe, co. Northampton, to Mrs. Scot, of Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.

At Chippenham, Wilts, Rev. John Kemble, rector of Folkington, Sulsex, to Miss Dalby, of that place.

26. Richard Dickinson, esq. of St. John's-street, to Miss Anne Edwards, of Nanhoran, co. Carnarvon, daughter of the late Captain Timothy E. of the royal navy.

28. Jonathan Kendal, esq. to Miss William, of Old Burlington-street.

Rob. Kekewich, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Higgins, of Islington.

*Lately*, the young Lord Templetown, of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, to Miss Rietz, a natural daughter of the King of Prussia, by a Mrs. Rietz, who was many years his favourite mistress. — This young lady was at one time designed to have been married to the Duke of Courland. Lord Templetown met her at Berlin, on his travels abroad, and a mutual esteem prevailing, the King gave his consent to the match, and also a magnificent portion.

At Dublin, R. Rogers Aldwerth, esq. to Miss Eliza Oliver, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon O.

At Leith, Robert Walker, esq. of Sunnybank, near Inverkeithing, to Miss Betty Cunningham, eldest daughter of John C. esq. of Balbougie, advocate.

At Westward, near Wigan, George Lowther, esq. of Dornook, near Annan, to Miss Knabley, of Woodside, sister to Edw. K. esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland.

At Wickham, Hants, Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Bath, to Miss Harriet Warton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. master of Winchester-college.

Rev. Mr. Toller, dissenting-minister at Kettering, co. Northampton, to Miss Gale, of King-Kipton, co. Huntingdon.

Mr. Krage, surgeon, of Wirksworth, to Miss Mary Shere, daughter of Mr. R. S. late of Suckton-hall, co. Derby.

Rev. Tho. Webster, of Frodsham, vicar of Stretton, to Miss Robinson, of Trafford.

Rev. Mr. Byng, of the Druid, son of the Hon. Mr. B. to Miss Langmead, daughter of P. L. esq. of the Hog-gate-house.

March 4. Mr. Benjamin Heath Malkin, son of Mr. M. of Hackney, to Miss Williams, of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan.

6. Mr. Michael Eaton, merchant, of Crutched-friar, to Miss Martin, of John-st. Oxford.

Oxford-road, coheiress of the late Henry Fletcher, esq. of Tottenham.

7. Mr. Wm. Coring, of Portland-street, to Miss Farrer, daughter of the late Mr. Tho. F. of Lawrence-lane.

B. Adams, esq. of Bucklershard, Hants, to Miss De Burgh, of Southampton.

At Milbourn St. Andrew's, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Cornelia Pleydell, youngest daughter of Edmund Morton P. esq. of Milbourn St. Andrew's.

Edward Chelelden, esq. of Somerby, co. Leicester, to Miss Dickinson, of Belton, co. Rutland, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles D. rector of Ouston and Carlton, co. Leicester (see vol. LVII. p. 90).

9. At Seiston, co. Nottingh. Mr. Clarke, an opulent farmer, of Keddington, co. Lincoln, to Miss Morrell, of Seiston.

12. At Bush-hall, Mr. S. Perks, of Walsall, to Miss E. Gardner, of Lane End Pottery.

14. At Islington, Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Stouting, Kent, to Miss Schirr, of Islington.

At Fawley, Bucks, Edw. Cooper, esq. of Sunning, Berks, to Miss Powys, only daughter of Philip Lybbe P. esq. of Hardwicke, Oxon.

18. Henry Howard, esq. of Curty-castle, to Miss Neave, second daughter of Rich. N. esq. of Albemarle-street.

John David Rolt, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Butt, eldest daughter of Peter B. esq. clerk of the survey at Deptford dockyard.

21. John Polhill, esq. late captain in the 15th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Bennett, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Willington, merchant, of London, to Miss Henflow, eldest daughter of Sir Jn. M. surveyor of the navy.

At Northampton, Rev. Wm. Guttridge Edwards, B. A. chaplain to Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of John E. esq. late of Northampton.

22. By special licence, Right Hon. Henry Dundas, secretary of state for the home department, to Lady Jane Hope.

23. Mr. Ewen Cameron, of New London-street, to Miss Catharine Fortescue, daughter of the late Capt. F. H. T. of the royal navy.

27. At Exeter, Richard Stephens, esq. to Miss Eliza Hole.

#### DEATHS.

*Jan.* IN New Hampshire, in North America, aged 98, Mr. Webber Groves; who had written, with much credit and approbation, prior to the American Revolution, "On the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and America;" and which was improved on afterwards by the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

4. At Kingston in Jamaica, Capt. Francis Wemyss, son of the late Hon. James W. of Wemyss.

7. At Isleworth, in Middlesex, in his 93d year, after lying near four months in an

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helpless, melancholy situation, the Rev. John Taylour, LL.D. He was born in England, and educated at the university of Dublin, where he took his degree. When he entered into orders, he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Roscommon; but, though a very sincere approver of the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church, never was possessed of any ecclesiastical preferment. On the death of his uncle, who left him a plentiful fortune, he returned to England, married Miss Margaret Sparrow, of Fleet-street, and settled at Isleworth, where he lived to the time of his death, generally beloved by his neighbours, and a numerous and respectable acquaintance, for his great hospitality, benevolence, and cheerfulness. He had an only son, who died a young man. Dr. T. has left his estate in Ireland to his nephew for life; and, if he dies without issue, to the Dublin Society for promoting Protestant Charity-schools; about 2000l. in legacies to his servants, &c.; 500l. to the Isleworth charity-school; and the interest of 500l. to increase the quantity of bread distributed every Sunday morning, after divine service, to the poor of that parish; and to different persons, for their lives, annuities to the amount of about 1100l. the interest of money in the funds. As the annuitants die, the annuities fall to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty for augmenting small livings in England and Wales.

19. At Jamaica, Geo. Hobart, esq. a magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew, and one of the masters in the high Court of Chancery.

*Feb. 7.* At Bedford, after a long illness, of a deep dropsy, Mrs. Theod, wife of Tho. T. esq.

10. At Upper Haddon, near Bakewell, co. Derby, aged 80, Esther Elliott. On the 17th, aged 90, Edward Elliott, her husband. Also, at the same time and place, aged 82, Joseph Willgoose.

12. At the manse at Lanfargon, in the 82d year of his age, and 52d of his ministry, the Rev. George Byon, minister of that parish.

19. After a short illness, at his house in the Church-yard, Exeter, Edward Drewe, esq. late major in the 35th regiment, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, and an acquaintance almost universal. His spirit, his genius, and his learning, endeared him to every circle; and he could number among his friends not only literary men, but the fashionable, the elegant, and the polite. His bravery was very eminently distinguished at Bunker's-hill, where he was severely wounded, and in many other engagements in America; nor would his country have lost his services but for a series of the basest and most insidious artifices. He retired without any imputation on his honour or courage, cultivating those literary talents which he eminently possessed in the society of the friends he loved.

*Next*

After eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Wm. Humphry, brewer, at Chichester.

20. At the Milton of Buchanan, in Scotland, aged 104, Duncan M'Cullum. He was by trade a weaver, and could walk with ease 80 miles a day.

At Ferry-hill, near Durham, Lionel Vane, esq. brother to the Rev. Sir Henry V. bart. prebendary of Durham.

At Chatham, after a long illness, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. James A. grocer there.

21. At his seat, Landough-castle, co. Glamorgan, Thomas Edmonds, esq. in the commission of the peace for the said county, and colonel in the first regiment of foot guards.

22. At Combe St. Nicholas, co. Somerset, aged 80, the Rev. Christopher Tatchell, upwards of 50 years vicar of that place, and rector of Stockley-English, Devon.

In his 71st year, John King, esq. of Ashby de la Laund, co. Lincoln.

23. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Kellett, wife of Mr. Thomas K. of St. Martin's-lane, much respected by all who knew her.

In Stafford-street, Dublin, Cha. Stewart, esq. M. P. in the Irish parliament for the county of Cavan.

At Edinburgh, of a malignant fever, caught during his attendance on the hospital in that city, Mr. James Perciva', student of physick, and son of Dr. P. of Manchester.—His amiable and engaging manners endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance; and his extraordinary attainments in literature and the knowledge of his profession may leave the world to regret that it has been thus prematurely deprived of a man capable of becoming one of its brightest ornaments. To an unusual fund of acquired knowledge he added vigour of intellect and ease of communication, benevolence of disposition, and urbanity of manners. In the attainment of knowledge he tempered the ardour of youth with the wisdom of maturer years. His learning was comprehensive in extent, and exact in detail. What he read, heard, or saw, he admitted not with servile or indiscriminate approbation; but the stores of a tenacious memory were submitted to a sceptical and rigorous examination before they were received as maxims of speculative truth, or adopted as rules of practical application. Of such a youth it may be lamented that his life was not spared to perpetuate his talents; and, from the number of his intimates, it is to be hoped that some will step forth to rescue the memory of his virtues from the oblivion of the grave.

At Carlisle, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Parish, M. A. many years member of the cathedral church in that city.

24. At Edinburgh, Dr. George Munro, late his Majesty's physician at Minorca.

At Lenny, in his 85th year, Rev. Philip Lawrence, vicar of that place, and rector of Ash-Bocking, both in Suffolk. He was in

possession of the above livings upwards of 53 years, and was able to read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses during the whole period.

25. At Lanton, in Northumberland, in his 84th year, Alexander Davison, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Derby, aged 107, Mr. Congreve, formerly a schoolmaster of repute.

At the same place, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer.

26. Suddenly, universally regretted, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, M. A. rector of Lower Areley, co. Worcester, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace:

"A man estimable for every social virtue;  
benevolent without ostentation;  
religious without hypocrisy,  
and truly charitable without a wish to have  
it known.

With a disposition to make every one happy,  
he courted every occasion.

He was humane, compassionate,  
and susceptible of the tenderest feelings.

After a temperate and well-spent life,  
he left this transitory world without a sigh,  
at the advanced age of eighty-one;  
ever fulfilling the whole of his parochial duties  
with the most exemplary and scrupulous  
attention

more than fifty-four years.

Reader,

he died but to live.

Placing a just confidence in the merits of his  
Redeemer,

he now treads the mansions of Heaven  
in bliss and immortality,  
the sure reward of every good and pious man." He was presented to the rectory of Areley in 1738, by Robert Vernon, rector of Martley, in the same county.

In Catharine-street, Strand, Mr. John Gould, wine and brandy merchant.

At his father's house in London, Leicester Curzon, youngest son of Penn Asheton C. esq. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Leicester.

27. After a few days illness, Stephen Pitt, esq. of Camden-house, Kensington.

28. At Clifton, near Bristol, Miss Mary Cartwright, youngest daughter of the late Wm. C. esq. of Aytho, co. Northampton.

Lately, at her lodgings in Bath, Barbara Countess-dowager of Cathness. She was daughter of Mr. Sinclair, relict of William tenth Earl, and mother of the present Earl, who is her younger son.

Aged 82, George Dennis, esq. of Newington Butts.

At Drumdryan, near Edinburgh, at an advanced age, spent in piety, pain, and trial, Mrs. Coke, wife of Mr. C. brewer.

At Lench, co. Worcester, in his 101st year, Wm. Nicolls, a labouring man, descended from Rich. N. student of Magdalen-college, Oxford, in the reign of James I. and one of the distinguished poets of that period.

At Pennar, near Cardigan, Rev. Jn. Jones, M.A. late of Jesus-college, Oxford, and rector of Llanver Orchllwyn, Cardigan-shire.

Mr. George Jarvis, an eminent leather-seller on Snow-hill, London. His remains were interred, Feb. 28, in the parish-church of Bredwardine, of which he was a native. To the three parishes of Bredwardine, Staunton upon Wye, and Letton, he has left the interest of 30,000*l.* in trust, for ever, to the bishop of Hereford and the county members.

At Bristol, Sir Robert Murray, bart.

At Healing, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Rev. John Parkinson, rector of that parish, and of Wold Newton, in the same county, who, by his moderate demand of tythes, and his worthy conduct through life, gained himself the particular esteem of his parishioners.

At Boston, after a very lingering illness, Henry Hare Hart, esq.

At Wellingore, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Rebecca Skinner. Her husband, William Skinner, died about six weeks before, aged 82. They had been married 59 years.

At Little Totteridge-hall, Bucks, aged 102, Mr. Robert Williams.

Rev. Mr. Kinsman, 30 years minister of the Methodist meeting at Plymouth, highly respected and much lamented, and a strenuous friend to the King and Constitution of Old England.

At Oakham, in Surrey, Mr. Thomas Freeland, son of the late Mr. Henry F.

At Bath, Col. Alex. Champion, late commander in chief of Calcutta in Bengal.

Mrs. Eliz. Brinley, widow of Mr. Thomas B. formerly of Boston, in New England.

At Haslebeach, co. Northampton, Rev. Mr. Wykes, in the communion of the peace for that county.

Michael Southcote, esq. a few years ago well known in the county of Devon; whose happy, gay, and convivial disposition gilded many a social hour. When in the sunshine of prosperity, he was seen linked in friendly intercourse with the great and affluent.

March . . . At Enfield, aged 89, Mr. Baker, formerly a manufacturer of neat's foot oil for curriers.

At Mile-end, Mrs. Anne Snelgrave, a maiden lady.

At Guildford, Surrey, Mr. John Bates.

1. In Coningsby's hospital at Hereford, in his 92d year, Mr. Richard Perkins.

Mr. Francis-Roger Lucadou, merchant, of Throgmorton-street.

At Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, Valentine Jones, esq. late surgeon of the 1st troop of horse-guards, and many years surgeon to the Welsh Charity-school.

Aged 29, Edmund Rolfe Finch, esq. deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Norfolk.

2. At Chertsey, Surrey, in his 83d year, Mr. Clark, father of Mr. Alderman C. of London.

At Bath, Sir Geo. Montgomery-Metham, *knt.*

At the house of her brother-in-law, the Bishop of Ely, in Dover-street, Lady Dover, widow of the late Baron, to whom she was married in 1783, and who died Dec. 2, 1792 (see vol. LXII. p. 1155). Her Ladyship was first married to the late Baron de Boetzelaar, formerly first noble of the province of Holland, by whom she has left issue the Countess of Hompusch, to whom the greater part of her fortune, which is very considerable, descends. The fright she sustained by a fire which happened at her Ladyship's house, on Jan. 31 last (see p. 185), added to her infirmities and great age, she being near 80, is supposed to have accelerated her death. The gallant defender of Williamstadt is her nephew.

3. Mrs. Griffith, wife of Mr. Thomas G. auctioneer, of Blackman-street, Southwark.

At Luxemburgh, the hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Aged 100, Hannah Cooke, in the Morledge, Derby.

4. At his seat at Vernon, on the banks of the Seine, Louis-Joseph-Marie de Bourbon Penthièvre, grand admiral of France, and a descendant of Louis XIV. The murder of his daughter-in-law, the Princess de Lamballe, butchered on the 2d of September last, brought on him the most profound grief. The assassination of the King added to his affliction; and Religion alone enabled him so long to support his complicated calamities — This illustrious character was one of the richest subjects in Europe. Before the Revolution his annual income amounted to five millions of livres, two of which he lost in consequence of the Rebellion. He was the father of the poor, and expended his immense property in relieving them from distress. The historian's pencil will dwell with delight on his character. Monsieur de Penthièvre was born at Rambouillet, Nov. 16, 1725; married the Princess of Este in 1744, who died in 1754, and by whom he had two children, the Prince de Lamballe and the virtuous consort of the vicous Orleans, who is to inherit the great fortune of her departed father, as, very fortunately, she obtained, two days before, a partial divorce, *a mensâ et thoro*, from her husband: by which means he is not entitled to a livre of the legacy; but, as soon as he was informed that the Duke was dead, he sent down his emulraries, to put seals on all the effects.

At Bristol, suddenly, Richard Fyde, esq. merchant.

Mr. Jos. Parker, of Stoke Newington, gent. formerly steward to the late Mrs. Abney, who appointed him one of her executors.

At Greenwich, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Mouar, of Thornton-row.

At his house at the Barton, near Hereford, in his 79th year, the Rev. Digby Cotes, M.A. (formerly of Magdalen hall, Oxon, where he proceeded M.A. 1741); upwards of 52 years rector of Dore, and vicar of Bromyard, in



that county. For many years he was a very able and active magistrate, and occasionally attended the county-sessions as chairman, a situation he filled with great credit. With the advantage of superior abilities he was fortunate in having them nurtured and improved under the care of his relation \* and friend, the celebrated Lord Digby, William, who died 1752, with whom he occasionally resided, some years of the early part of his life, at Colehill, in Warwickshire. Of the many instances of kindness and attention he received from this distinguished patron he ever entertained the most lively and grateful remembrance. From so bright an example he was induced to exert and improve those talents which have since rendered him an ornament to society, and the delight of his friends. After finishing his education at Oxford, where his father Digby (who was of All Souls, and proceeded A. M. 1711) was vice-chancellor, about 1738 he married, and soon after was presented to the living of Dore, by his relation, the late Duchess of Beaufort, daughter of Viscount Scudamore, of Homme Lacy, and mother of the present Duchess of Norfolk †. As the situation of Dore was desirable for retirement and study, it soon became Mr. Cotes's favourite residence. Here he bred up a large family, and pursued his studies with a perseverance that has since rendered him distinguished as a scholar and an accomplished gentleman. To a mind stored with a critical knowledge in the languages, and much Oriental learning, were added a taste and skill in musick and drawing, which, with experiments in natural philosophy, he often amused himself in his retirement, and entertained his friends who visited him. Nor was he less successful in the study and practice of botany, as his garden adjoining his parsonage at Dore has often shown specimens of the most rare and curious plants. In a small part of the remains of the abbey of Dore he fitted up a shop, where he exercised his skill in mechanicks. An attack of the stone and gravel rendering him unable to travel on horseback, he removed from Dore to Hereford, where he resided 8 years. To a

disposition cheerful and communicative were added the most pleasing manners, which rendered his company sought and admired by the youth and aged, by whom he will be long remembered with regret. Of his taste and skill in his favourite art of drawing he has left many pleasing specimens. Of musical instruments the violoncello he preferred. An opinion of his knowledge in musick may be formed from the perusal of a sermon he preached (and, at the request of the stewards, published) in 1756, at the meeting of the three choirs at Hereford. Another assize sermon, preached at Hereford in July 1771, before the judges Aston and Ashurst, and since published, may at this time be read with advantage, as the true spirit of liberty is very well defined.—As Mr. C's age increased, his disorder became more violent, and baffled all medical skill. He suffered pain with the utmost fortitude, and met his approaching dissolution with resignation. On Friday the 8th, his remains were interred in a family-vault in the abbey-church at Dore, attended by many friends and relations.

5. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, whither she had been carried by her anxious parents for the benefit of a milder air, aged 16, Miss Rooper, only daughter of John R. esq. of Berkhamstead-castle, Herts.

6. About a mile from Folkestone, as he was escorting some French prisoners to Dover, Richard Barry, seventh Earl of Barrymore, of the kingdom of Ireland, member in the British parliament for Heytesbury, Wilts, and an officer in the 2d or Queen's regiment. His Lordship's death was accidental and almost sudden. His servant was driving the curricie in which his Lordship sat smoking a pipe of tobacco. A loaded fusée, which was placed between them, had gradually slipped down to the bottom, and, by a sudden jerk, went off, and lodged its contents in his Lordship's head, entering at his cheek, and coming out at the upper part of his skull. His remains were privately interred at Wargrave, in Berkshire, where he had a seat, his friends having some serious apprehensions of a stoppage. He was born Aug. 14, 1769, and succeeded his father 1773.

Of a lingering illness, which she suffered with uncommon fortitude, Miss Spelling, youngest daughter of Henry S. esq. of Dyneshall, in Great Maplested, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Slocombe, rector of Oake, curate of Hillfarrance, and in the communion of the peace for Somersetshire.

After a lingering and painful decline, aged 60, Wm. Smith, esq. of Headington Hall, in the suburbs of the city of Oxford.

7. At her house in New-street, Spring-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, widow of John D. esq. banker, at Charing-cross.

At Tring, Herts, in his 59th year, after a lingering decline, Mr. Wm. Bayley, late an eminent surgeon there. His reputation was

\* Lettice, youngest daughter of Kildare second Lord Digby, who died 1653, was married to Charles Cotes, of Woodcot in Shropshire, esq. and Dr. Wriothlesley Digby, younger son of William fifth Ld. Digby, and great-grandson of Kildare, married Mary, daughter of John Cotes, of the same place, esq. and his sister Frances, married James Cotes, esq. of the same place, where his family were settled early in the reign of Henry VIII.

† The re-endowment and repair of this church, by her grace's ancestor, was recorded by one of Mr. C's predecessors in "A View of the ancient and present State of the Churches of Dore, Homme Lacy, and Hampstead, &c." 4to, 1727.



very high in the various branches of that most useful art; and it must be recorded to his praise, that his humanity and tenderness were not inferior to his distinguished professional abilities. He was universally beloved in the neighbourhood, and has died most sincerely regretted.

8. At Walthamstow, the infant son of Capt. Agnew.

9. At Islington, Mr. Black, cotton-merch. of Newgate-street.

At his house in Bedford-row, in his 74th year, Archibald Hamilton, esq. many years an eminent printer in Fleet-street, and at Oxford. He will long be remembered as a valuable contributor to the literary interests of his time, and as a man whose social qualities, well-informed mind, and communicative disposition, had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, and render his death a subject of unfeigned regret. He was the original printer (and, we believe, the projector) of "The Critical Review." Mr. H. has left one daughter. By his only son, who died Oct. 6, 1792 (see vol. LXII. p. 964) he has left several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

10. In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Dolphin, widow of John D. esq. of Eyford, co. Gloucester.

Aged 83, Robert Butury, esq. of Gilston, co. Herts.

11. At his seat in Berwickshire, aged 82, John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode. He was the third in lineal descent from Sir Robert Spottiswoode, president of the Court of Session, and secretary of state to Charles I.; and fourth from John Spottiswoode, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and lord high chancellor of Scotland.

At his house in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Sir Robert Lawley, bart. M. P. for the county of Warwick. He was married to the sister of Beilby Thompson, esq. M. P. for Heydon; and is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, an officer in the guards.

Aged 82, William Ponsonby Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Bessborough in Ireland, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby in England, a trustee of the British Museum, and vice-admiral of Munster. He married, 1739, Caroline, eldest daughter of William Duke of Devonshire; and by her, who died Jan. 20, 1760, had issue four sons, who died young, Frederick Viscount Duncannon, born Jan. 24, 1758, and married, Nov. 23, 1780, to Henrietta-Frances Spencer, second daughter of John Earl Spencer, who is M. P. for Knareborough, and succeeds him in titles and estates; and four daughters, three dead, and the youngest married to William Earl Fitzwilliam. His Lordship was born about 1711, and, after a polite education at home, improved himself by visiting the courts of many foreign princes. He returned to England in 1739, and before the end of that year was appointed secretary to

William, third Duke of Devon, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1741 he was sworn of the privy council of that kingdom, was returned to parliament for the county of Kilkenny, as he was, 1741-2, for the town of Derby, for which corporation he was again returned in 1747. June 24, 1746, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and held that place till 1754, when he was chosen for Saltash, but vacated that seat on becoming a commissioner of the treasury. He was afterwards elected for Harwich, which he represented till the death of his father, 1758. June 2, 1759, he was declared joint postmaster-general, which he resigned in 1762, and was reinstated in 1765, but chose to resign again the following year. His remains were interred in the family-vault of the Dukes of Devonshire, in All Saints church, Derby.

12. Edw. Atkins, esq. of West Smithfield, a gentleman of considerable property.

13. At the house of Mr. Eastonson, at Bush-hill, Edmonton, the infant son of Sam. Boddington, esq.

14. At Bourn, Mr. Parnham, musician.

16. At his chambers in Gray's-inn, Wm. Brimage, esq. barrister at law. He was an American loyalist, and by his attachment to his King and country forfeited his profession, with an handsome fortune.

17. In Scotland-yard, Whitehall, in her 32d year, Miss Charlotte-Anne Pegge, the only daughter of Samuel Pegge, esq. one of the grooms of the King's most honourable privy chamber. This amiable young lady was the grand-daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. rector of Whittington, in Derbyshire, &c. and the sister of Christopher Pegge, M.D. reader in anatomy at Oxford.

19. Mrs. Nicoll, relict of Francis Carter N. esq. of St. Albans. She left the world infinitely regretted, not only by a large circle of acquaintance, but (which is still a more speaking evidence of departed merit) by the poor and indigent, whose wants her benevolence pitied, and her charity abundantly relieved.

20. At his seat at Cane-Wood, near Hampstead, in his 89th year, the Right hon. William Murray, earl of Mansfield, 4th of the six sons of David 5th Viscount Stormont, and Margery, the only daughter of David Scot. He was a Knight of the Thistle, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British Museum, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council. About a week before he died, he fell into that kind of calm insensibility which made those about him think he had expired sooner than he really did.—Just before that took place, lord Stormont having occasion to consult him on a law-case now pending in the House of Lords, said, his ideas and recollections were perfectly clear. He repeatedly desired and commanded that no cathartics, blisters, or other methods, should be tried to recover him from

from any delirium or stupor, to continue a miserable existence. It is well known that he had been for some years in a state of great bodily imbecility; but his mental faculties remained with him to the last. His dissolution, in some degree, commenced on the morning of the 15th; as from that day, though many symptoms of the vital spark remained, it glimmered faintly; and the only species of subsistence he was capable of receiving was a little wine and water rubbed with a feather on his lips. During the latter part of his existence, he had lived secluded, except to a few particular persons. Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury, and another physician, saw him every day.—Mr. Murray was born March 2, 1705: and was a character of which there are few examples. In the very earliest period of life, he was distinguished for unusual talents and strength of genius. After having received the first rudiments of education at Westminster, he was entered a student of Christ Church college, Oxford, where he was admitted a king's scholar 1723\*, continued several years, and proceeded M. A. 1730. He not only improved himself in the more solid branches of literature, but wrote some very elegant pieces of poetry, which were at that time much admired. One of them particularly is to be noticed, as having obtained him the first University prize for poetical productions in 1728. He wrote also a character of Demosthenes, in very elegant Latin, as an exercise for Christ-church; and, on the same account, a very elegant copy of Latin verses on the duke of Marlborough's seat at Blenheim. On quitting the University, he went abroad for some time; and on his return, being admitted a benchet of Lincoln's Inn, his abilities soon became generally known, and his conversation and friendship were courted by men of learning and wit. It might perhaps have been fortunate that at that period

\* The following anecdote, not being generally known, may be worthy notice. Sir William Blackstone, being at dinner at his lordship's table, observed, it was unfair in a certain set of men to think of throwing any reproach on his lordship, by calling him a Scotchman. when it could be proved by the University Registers at Oxford, that he was born in South Britain: for which assertion he produced the following extract which had been communicated to him by a friend.—“1723. Ad. Christi, Gul. Murray, 18, David. f. Civ. Bath. C. Som. V. Com. fil.” The earl laughed heartily, and explained the circumstance by observing, that the person who registered the matriculations at that time must have made the mistake by the pronouncing *Perth*, his native place in Scotland, with a broad accent, and thus putting him down in the register as born in the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset. J. G.

men of genius were particularly courted by persons in the highest situations of life; and Mr. M's talents soon found him an admission into the first circles, and an intimacy with persons of the first distinction. During his residence in Lincoln's Inn, he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Pope, who dedicated to him that celebrated Imitation of the first Ode of the first Book of Horace, which reflects equal honour on the genius of the poet and the character of the person to whom it was addressed. In 1731 Mr. M. was called to the bar, where his abilities soon became known, and very early came into full business of the highest kind. There was very little interval between his first appearance, and his being universally resorted to on all matters of consequence. The ground which Fortune had given him he maintained with great applause. He grew every day in reputation, and made a shining figure at the bar, on many very public, solemn, and interesting, occasions. He was not, like most practitioners, looking up for employment after a certain standing; but very early led the bar, and his assistance was solicited in all the great causes. In November 1742, he was made a king's counsel, and appointed Solicitor General. At this period likewise he was chosen into Parliament, and continued to sit in the House of Commons till he was created a peer. In 1754, he was constituted Attorney-General; in which important station he was very successful in most of the cases he prosecuted officially, which may be greatly attributed to a fixed resolution, that no cause where the crown was either plaintiff or defendant should be brought into a court of justice when there was a probable doubt of its success. In 1756, he succeeded sir Dudley Rider as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; was created Baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, Nov. 8, 1756; and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1757, he was chosen Chancellor of the Exchequer on the resignation of Mr. Legge, but soon quitted that post on his re-appointment into office. In 1774 he went to Paris on a private embassy, XLIV. 440. He was advanced to the dignity of an earldom, Oct. 31, 1776, by the title of earl of Mansfield, to him and his heirs male; and in default of such issue, the title of countess of Mansfield to Louisa viscountess Stormont; and after her death the title of earl to her heirs male by David Viscount Stormont, her husband. In 1792, by a new patent (LXII 678,) he was created an earl of Great-Britain, to descend to his heirs male, and in default to David Viscount Stormont (on which see a letter LXII. 718) He retired in 1788 from the distinguished office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, which he had held for upwards of thirty years with a splendour and reputation unrivaled, and almost unquestioned. His judgments in that

court were particularly fortunate; for, during the whole time of his presiding there, we believe there were few or no instances, that they were either arraigned or reversed. His imagination was lively; and his judgement penetrating to the last moment that he sat on the bench, and long after. As a lawyer, he was undeniably the first man of the age. As a chancellor, he would have made a most conspicuous figure: yet in early life, it is said, he had not paid great attention to common law, and of this he was so wisely conscious, that when first he presided in the court of King's Bench, that able and upright judge, Mr. Justice Forster, used to write opinions for him upon some of the nicest and most intricate points of law that were agitated in that court. The better to pick the brains of this excellent man, and of Mr. Justice Denison, a great special pleader, he used to take one or the other of them in his coach with him to Westminster-hall. As a legislator, upon commercial subjects his memory will be revered in a trading country. His talents may be divided into two classes: he possessed great learning, sound knowledge, and deep literature; in argument he was splendid, captivating, and striking. He had a fund of classical, historical, and legal information: his penetration was extraordinarily acute, and he was master of every business which came within his jurisdiction. His powers of oratory were irresistible—his voice harmonious—his manner graceful—his language elegant and pure—his style and diction forcible and perspicuous—his conception unusually quick—and his memory astonishingly tenacious. Lord M. like many other persons of a lively and an active mind, was not very fond of reading or of writing. He wrote very little in English. A celebrated Rescript of his, in the war before the last, is perhaps the only public paper that remains. Public business and conversation, and the pleasures of the table, and exercise on horseback (when he was able to take it) filled up his time. The benevolence of his private life was equal to the excellence of his public character; and though Luvy has not been wanting in her attacks, she was not able to deface his virtues, nor to intrude on his happiness to his latest hour. His manners were open and pleasant: they were completely those of a well-educated English gentleman. He was a kind master to his domestics, unlike thousands, who, without a tittle of his abilities

and accomplishments, speak to them and treat them as if they were beings of an inferior and more despicable nature than themselves. Of his disinterestedness let it be observed, that he never took any grant or emolument from the late king, for himself, or any person belonging to him; and when the sufferers by the dreadful riots in 1780 were to be reimbursed by the public, his lordship, in conjunction with the late great and good Sir Geo. Savile, nobly refused any compensation whatever, although his house in Bloomsbury-Square was burnt to the ground, with his fine library, manuscripts, and other invaluable effects. Notwithstanding these losses, which, viewed in a pecuniary light, were comparatively trifling, he has died worth about 26,000*l.* a year, in mortgages; all of which (except 100,000*l.* on a noble duke) are in Ireland. Lord M. in 1738 married Lady Elizabeth Finch, aunt to the present earl of Winchelsea, (who died April 10, 1784.) He has died without issue; in consequence of which, the greater part of his property, devolves on Lord Viscount Stormont, his nephew, who is likewise heir-general to all the estates of the late Lord Mansfield's father.—Lord M. was buried, about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in the same vault with the late countess, in Westminster abbey, between the late earl of Chatham and lord Robert Manners. His remains were carried in a hearse and six, decorated with black feathers and escutcheons of his lordship's arms; six mourning coaches and six decorated as the hearse, followed, in which rode as mourners his principal domestics; the procession was closed by his own coach. The judges of the several courts, and the gentlemen at the bar intended to have evinced their respect for this great lawyer and able statesman by attending his corpse to the place of interment; but were given to understand by lord Stormont, now earl of Mansfield, that it was the particular request of the late earl, that his funeral should be conducted as privately as possible. Of the dispositions made by his lordship of his immense property, it has only transpired, that he has bequeathed to the two Miss Murray's, the sisters of lord Stormont, who have long formed a part of the family at Caen Wood, the sum of 20,000*l.* each, and an annuity of 1000*l.* per annum. Of the former sum 2000*l.* is to be paid immediately after his decease. To his own man, ——— Doucy, his lordship has left an annuity of 250*l.* per annum. The other servants of his household have a liberal provision. The remainder of his fortune (to the computed amount of 300,000*l.*) devolves to the present Earl of Mansfield.—By the late lord's death, and by that of the earl of Besborough, the English peerage has lost its two most ancient members. The earl of Oxford is now, perhaps, the father of that peerage.

\* See his speech on Mr. Wilkes's outlawry being reversed, XXXVIII. 327; in the Douglas cause, XXX. X. 248; in the Dissenters cause XLI. 67; in the American war, XLV. 106, 107. 111; XLVII. 560; his opinion of patents, XLIX. 494; on points of Parliamentary privileges, LIV. 108, 109. 382. And see Lord Chesterfield's character of him, XLIV. 349.

21. Lieutenant Western, of the Syren frigate (see p. 273).

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1893.

per Ct.	Long	Short	India	India	India	S. Sea	Old	New	3 per Ct	New	Exchng	English	Irish	Long
Ann.	Ann.	1778-9	Stock.	Ann.	100. pr.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	1751	7 1/2 dl.	Hills.	Loc. Tick	Loc. Tick	Debt
104	21 1/2	10 1/2	195 1/2	—	9	—	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
104	21 1/2	10 1/2	196	—	10	—	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
103 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	196 1/2	—	10	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	14 dl.	—	—	—
104	21 1/2	—	196 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 1/2	21 1/2	—	197	—	9	—	—	7 1/2	—	7	—	—	—	—
104 1/2	21 1/2	—	196 1/2	—	9	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
104 1/2	—	—	196 1/2	—	9	—	—	7 1/2	—	7	—	—	—	—
104 1/2	—	—	196 1/2	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
105 1/2	—	—	198	—	6	—	7 1/2	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
107	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
106 1/2	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106 1/2	—	—	198	—	7	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
106 1/2	—	—	197 1/2	—	4	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	199	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111 1/2	—	—	201 1/2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108 1/2	—	—	207 1/2	—	11	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
108 1/2	—	—	201 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
108 1/2	—	—	204 1/2	—	14	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
108 1/2	—	—	204 1/2	—	14	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
109 1/2	—	—	204 1/2	—	16	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
108 1/2	—	—	204 1/2	—	16	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
107 1/2	—	—	204 1/2	—	13	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
107 1/2	—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	205 1/2	—	7	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	205 1/2	—	6	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	—	—

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Palace, Fleet-Street;  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in March, 1793.
1	S brisk	29, 10	46	overcast, storms of rain
2	SW brisk	42	44	black clouds, stormy
3	W brisk	61	45	white clouds, showers at night
4	W brisk	62	44	blue sky, sun, and pleasant
5	SE calm	62	44	overcast, rain P. M.
6	NE calm	92	43	white clouds, sun, and pleasant
7	NE calm	98	43	ice, sun, and pleasant
8	NNE calm	30, 16	43	frosty, clear sky, sun, and pleasant
9	NE calm	4	41	frost, ice, overcast, no sun
10	E calm	28, 85	42	frost. little sun, cold air
11	E brisk	75	41	, but little sun
12	E moderate	75	41	, excessive cold, snow at night
13	SE brisk	58	41	re up, and sun
14	S moderate	26	45	stful day
15	S moderate	86	45	so day
16	SE brisk	40	46	
17	S calm	29, 40	44	any P. M., rain at night
18	W calm	18, 95	45	intermission till five P. M.
19	W calm	29, 50	44	stful day
20	SE calm	56	44	
21	SW moderate	66	49	pleasant day
22	S brisk	32	47	at night
23	W calm	56	46	and pleasant
24	NE moderate	90	46	cold air, and gloomy P. M.
25	NNE brisk	30, 4	44	re up
26	NNE brisk	4	43	ny, and sun, alternate
27	NNW moderate	4	43	ny without any sun
28	E calm	62	42	ry little snow
29	SW calm	72	43	pleasant day
30	SSW calm	85	45	pleasant day
31	NW calm	85	45	leet and rain in the evening

2. A hurricane of wind at night accompanied with showers.—3. Crocuses, &c. in bloom.—7. Very red horizon at sunset.—8. Hawthorn budding. The lark makes a feeble attempt to mount and give her song.—11. The wind has blown a pretty brisk gale P.M. after a calm morning.—23. Rhubarb-roots break ground.—24. Goffamer floats.—25. An extraordinary large rainbow about six o'clock A.M.—26. Waterwagtails are seen. Gooseberry and currant bushes foliated.—26. Dust arises.—27. Sparrows busy building their nests.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 3-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches.

Walter, near Liverpool.

I. HOLT. •

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1792.**

### Height of Fahrenheit's Th

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

W. CAR

near Norfolk-Surrey Stand.

**THE**





is than eight days, five hundred men were killed with the dysentery, and within six weeks, half that army was afflicted with it.

"The combined armies of Austria and Prussia, amounting to nearly 100,000 men, under the command of the King of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick, which in the autumn of 1792 entered France, for the purposes declared in the Duke of Brunswick's manifestos of the 25th and 27th of July, at Coblenz, being stopped in their career, were in one month rendered, chiefly by the dysentery, incapable of any other operation than retreating.

"A great army remaining on the same ground, in autumn, supposing the season not so uncommonly wet as this has been, must soon be ruined by disease.

"The filth alone of an immense body of men, stationary in the field in autumn, and compressed as this army must necessarily have been, was sufficient to give rise to every species of pestilence; and, from the contaminated state of the air which surrounded them, it was impossible that the troops could recover from any disease whatever.

Under such circumstances, when a numerous army can no longer advance, that moment is the signal for retreat. Therefore, these commanders, after the 1st of September, when they possessed themselves of Verdun, and found they could proceed only fourteen miles farther, remained in the field only to fill their hospitals. For, from this period, their army began to decay rapidly; and by the 12th of October, when they were obliged to surrender Verdun, on being summoned, their sick had augmented so much, from various causes, and became so great an embarrassment, that, when they were compelled to quit France, they found their whole army in such a miserable condition, that even their retreat was attended with danger, and accomplished with difficulty, in the midst of the havoc of death.

"I find, and indeed the fact has ever been the same, that the Prussians were very healthy during their marches towards France, from their own country; and also afterwards, while they were moving from place to place; and kept in motion:—but when arrested in their progress, fixed to one spot on the marshy plains of Champagne, and exposed to the evils I have mentioned, a more sudden or extensive scene of military disaster was never exhibited.

"Thus this vast and wonderfully appointed force, which had taken almost three years, in "dreadful note of preparation," was able to remain only two months in France.

"Longwy, the first and last place they occupied, was given up to them on the 23d of August; and they surrendered it, by capitulation, on the 23d of October.

"The occurrences and event of this short, but memorable expedition, shew the impor-

tance of skilful physicians in a great army;—which, far from home, is always a great evil,—and has more wants than are generally calculated:—when health is one of them, numbers effect nothing, but in their recoil multiply distress, and increase confusion."

Mr. URBAN,

April 19.

NO man, I am conscious, can more strongly object to the publication of private correspondence, either *posthumously*, or without the *knowledge and consent* of the authors themselves, *if living*, than myself. But, in a case of such importance and general concern as the rectifying the public judgement, and the appropriation of literary honours to those who really deserve them, let punctilio give way to truth. The following then, Sir, is an extract from a letter to a person, once known in the world of literature, but several years ago deceased. The writer of the letter is still alive; from a regard to whose peace and feelings, which perhaps might severely suffer, were he unwilling to be dragged into a paper-controversy, I shall only give it to the press *anonymously*: though I feel, with how much more weight it would appear, if authenticated by the author's name, whose veracity no one would venture to impeach, and whose candour is well known through the medium of his *writings*.

"Northampton, Oct. 26, 1746.

"By the Rev Mr. Layng's permission, I have sent some of his delicately soft translation of Tasso to Cave. The whole 16th book will be published soon. Tasso is certainly, next to Homer, Virgil, and Milton, the greatest genius nature ever formed. Layng has pointed out several of his beauties to me. The English never have had any notion of him:—but they will be in raptures, when Layng's Translation appears; for, his excellency is poetry, and he is *now* the *best* poet in England, *indisputably*. He translated a considerable part of POPE'S HOMER, and was *very intimate* with him. He is excessively good natured, and despises fame so much, as rarely to put his name to any thing, and often burns, or gives away, excellent things."

Such is this assertion, too general, on which to detract from the general merit of our English Homer; but, as it appears to have been countenanced by, if not originating from, Mr. Layng himself, an assertion surely well worth developing. I therefore leave it for the investigation of your readers, having premised, that the lines of the 16th book, mentioned in the letter, appear

in Mr. Urban's vol. XVII. p. 100. There are some elegant lines of Mr. Layng's in vol. XIX. addressed to Strahan, the translator of the *Æneid*: but whether he was qualified to assist Pope, we may reasonably doubt. These two specimens of his poetry are spirited, but, I think, rather *barb*, instead of *delicately-soft*, and with a greater variation of pauses than Pope would have thought allowable. Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Litchfield, April 18.*  
**I**N your last Magazine I was surprised, and sorry, to see extracts from a former correspondence between Mr. Hayley and myself, on the subject of Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. I remember sending, many years ago, to some of my distant friends, these very extracts, induced by the wit and elegance of the Haylean passages; not suspecting that my confidence would be betrayed by their publication; a circumstance to which I never should have consented, because I could not be unconscious that it would be disagreeable to Mr. Hayley.

You have received an inaccurate transcript of the extracts from my letters. In the *first*, p. 198, the word *sparkles* should be *spangles*, alluding to the silver spangles on the zone of Serena. In the last sentence on the same page, instead of the nonsense made by the words *its formal visits*, I wrote "*on any of his former visits*;" and the sense of the passage, which succeeds, is spoiled by the interpolation of the words "*and so*." It was originally written thus: "So true it is, that to decry the genius of others, is too apt to induce the multitude, ever flattered by seeing those superiorities levelled which they have grudgingly allowed, give double credit to the abilities of the leveller." Nor less injurious to the sense of the first passage in the fifth extract is the *omission* of two words. It should be, "Nothing was ever better imagined than the Leviathan simile for a Being so heterogeneously constructed." And, in the concluding sentence of these extracts, the word *magnify* being improperly printed with a capital letter, seems to begin a new sentence, and it is rendered utterly confused by the word *these* being used instead of *their*. It should be, "He would as soon ridicule the memory of his greatest benefactors as those of indifferent people, magnify *their* foibles into crimes," &c. Yours, &c.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *April 25.*  
**I**T is a misfortune incident to human nature, that its finest frailties may be perverted to the most destructive ends. Love, the brightest spark that enlivens the soul, burns frequently for the impurest purposes, and lends its rays too often to inflame the eyes of lust, and to light the adulterer to his couch. There is "ne'er a mother's son between this and the antipodes," from "beardless sixteen to greybeard sixty," who has not at some period of his life struggled in the Cytherean net, and confessed the power of the blind god. But let them describe the impulses that push them forwards into the snare, and you will find that they have worshiped some other deity than real Love: some usurper, who has borrowed his name and authority. From the beginning it has been so, and to the end it will continue so; for, the present age, with all its refinements, is more distant from the knowledge of real love than our forefathers were in the 15th century.

But, of all the artillery which love has employed to brighten eyes and soften hearts, the most effectual and forcible is the *modern novel*. Of all the arrows which Cupid ever shot at youthful hearts, this is the truest. There is no resisting. It is the literary opium, which lulls every sense into oblivious rapture; and, respecting the bias of a young lady's mind, one may venture to turn out the Lanes and Hookhams, with half a dozen of their combustible duodecimos, against the nurse, the mother, and the Common Prayer Book—Aye and they would conquer them too. These gentlemen are real patriots, never-failing friends to the propagation of the human species. They have counteracted the designs of the British Senate against matrimony, and, in contempt of the Marriage Act, post-chaises and young couples run smoothly on the Northern Road. All this, and more, we owe to novels, which have operated like electricity on the great national body, and have raised the humble spirit of citizens to a parallel with the veriest romp of quality.

But what charms all ranks of people in these productions is the manner—unrestrained by that disgusting simplicity, that timid coyness that checked the fancies of former ages, the modern Muses are stark naked; and it is no vague assertion, that they have contributed more than any other cause to debauch the morals of the young of the fair sex. Novels, according

according to the practice of the times, are the powerful engines with which the seducer attacks the female heart; and, if we judge from every day's experience, his plots are seldom fruitless. Never was an apter weapon for so black a purpose. Tricked out in the trappings of taste, a loose and airy dishabille, with a staggering gait and wanton eye, the modern Muse trips jauntily along, the true child of folly and fashion. A wretched levity of thought, delivered at random in an incoherent style, passes current for sentiment; and so alertly has this mental jargon played its part, that our young ladies begin to throw out Steele and Addison for H—— and R——.

What effect that graceless rapture, and those broken periods, which are in *almost* all novels, may produce on untutored minds, let a thousand boarding-schools witness. This contagion is the more to be dreaded as it daily spreads through all ranks of people; and Miss the Taylor's Daughter talks now as familiarly, to her confident Miss Staytape, of swains and sentiments as the accomplished Dames of genteel life. In short, if a man of sense has a desire to chuse a rational woman for his wife, he reaches his grand climacteric before he can find a fair-one to trust himself with, so universal is the corruption. These are the fatal consequences of Novels! P. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Hereford, April 12.

I Send you some particulars of a circumstance that has occasioned some surprize, and indeed, consternation, among numbers in this neighbourhood; you will observe, that, in its effect, it is nearly a *counterpart to the moving of Marcle Hill*\*, in the neighbourhood of which, this second commotion has happened. On Sunday last, I heard it mentioned, that *an earthquake* had happened at Caplow Hill, 2 miles from the village of Fownhope, and 8 miles S. E. from Hereford. Knowing how much these accounts are often enlarged upon, I treated it lightly, till I heard more particulars, the same evening, which induced me to walk there on Monday morning, as my curiosity was much excited to see the effects of the commotion that had taken place, which altogether exceeded every expectation I had formed. The account from a man and boy, that were on the spot when the ground first began to move, is as follows. Of the truth I have no reason to doubt, as

the man was clear and exact in the account. He says, "that, on Thursday morning, the 4th inst. he was engaged in mending a hedge, and in lopping a tree near: for that purpose it *inclined towards him*; the hedge, and ground he stood upon, moved, and *be, at the same moment, heard a noise not unlike a distant hail-storm*. On running from it, towards the river *Wye*, between which was a narrow meadow, he observed a sight, awful and alarming; a large part of the sloping hill, with trees, &c. on it, moving gradually towards him; and it since appears clearly, from some accurate observations made on the spot, that it continued its motion, more or less, from Thursday to Friday morning. By the next morning, it had buried a horse-road, for some hundred yards; and, on my taking an accurate survey of it, on Monday morning, its appearance was that of a very extraordinary convulsion of nature. I cannot say, as Baker says, of its neighbour, Marcle Hill, *that it moved upwards*, it was a movement *downwards*, and, in its progress inclining S. W. it has left immense chasms in the earth, and moved stones thence of the magnitude of upwards of *five or six* tons; a number of trees thrown down, some moved standing, and now remaining so; and a circumstance of a large old yew tree, still more remarkable, it appearing to have moved near 60 feet, and now is standing firm and uninjured. The chasms and cracks are from *six inches to five feet wide*, and *six and seven feet* in depth. Had I not seen the tracks of persons feet in some parts of it, I should scarce have attempted to have examined it so accurately. The people near insist it is more than *six* acres of ground that has moved. As far as I can form an opinion from walking over it, I believe it to be from 4 to 5 acres. Some part of the fall came into the river, and, had it continued, must have materially changed the face of it. From all the observations I can make, it appears to be an extraordinary fall, or slip, of ground, occasioned by the earth being loosened, from the wet and rain of the last year. The immense large stones being moved in various directions, is the only circumstance, that inclines the opinion to think it *more* than a mere slip of the ground. A new road, made on the top of Caplous Wood, leading to Ross, is near where the fall, or slip, first began. On standing on the summit of the precipice it appears to have

sunk

\* See *Card. Brit.* II. 443. 461. new ed.

sunk *fifty feet perpendicular*, and then to have moved, or *travelled onwards*; on the right hand of the road, due *W.* is the fall; and on the left hand, due *E.* rises that part of the hill that forms the camp, whence is an extensive and beautiful view. Due *E.* from the camp, at less than *two miles* distance, is seen its *wandering neighbour*, *Marsley Hill*; due *W.* near 600 feet, is seen the river *Wye*, meandering in great beauty through a fine country. The village of Fownhope, with the house and park at Holmme Lacy (the Duke of Norfolk's); the celebrated *Dindac camp*; *Cardon Hill*, near *Thorchester*; *Lady Hill*, near *Fosdy*; the whole, terminated by the Brecon and Radnorshire hills, constitute a part of this charming scene. The town of Hereford is seen in a fine point of view, near *Rotheras wood*.

As I made a sketch of the appearance of the ground on Monday, I will in my next add a memorandum, which will tend to explain it better. And, if this proves acceptable to *Mr. Urban*, I will make a more exact and finished drawing, to accompany it, and shall then be induced to take another walk.

Yours, &c. J. WATHEM.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

THE reasons urged, p. 38, by the ingenious clergyman for not making known his name, have excited, in my mind, a train of reflections on his situation. Regarding him as a valuable individual in a great measure lost to himself and to society. I lament exceedingly the unfortunate error committed by his parents in not placing him in the line his genius pointed to: had they done so, he might now have been one of the first artists in it, been happy, affluent, respected, and possibly distinguished by scientific honours! Errors of this kind are the more inexcusable, because irremediable; and, in respect to your correspondent, the mistake is the more to be regretted, by reason that so few are gifted with a taste for horology; excellence in which is therefore very rare, men never attaining eminence in any science they have not an intuitive turn for.

Acquainted with country life, I readily comprehend the circumstances this gentleman alludes to: his principal parishioners, I make no doubt, call him an *odd mortal*, and the inferior ones probably consider him as a kind of *conjuror*. Men are greatly addicted to disparaging what they *do not understand*, and are apt to

disregard those qualities in a neighbour, that do not contribute to the interest, amusement, or convenience, of themselves. Horology essentially benefits the community at large, but the knowledge of it possessed by your correspondent cannot be made by his present neighbours conducive to the above ends, and therefore they take exception to it. It is extraordinary, that, notwithstanding the generality of people are *hourly* experiencing the utility of clocks and watches, few care how they are constructed. I understand not horology myself, I confess, but I respect the art that has supplied me with two such great conveniences as those above-mentioned, and I respect the persons who practice that art. But, setting all this aside, I particularly honour your correspondent for persevering in a recreation that he is conscious—justly conscious—is rational and innocent. A clergyman settled in the country stands peculiarly in need of an entertaining employ that comes under that description, and a clergyman is more circumscribed than a layman in the selection of a standing amusement, because the gravity of his calling must be preserved, and he must be always in the way for fear of being wanted unexpectedly to comfort or baptize the dying; and yet, many days may pass together, without his receiving any requisition to perform either those or any other occasional duties; hence, many leisure hours must occur on weekdays, and it surely is not necessary that they should be *all* spent in the composition of sermons. As many clergymen, for want of something to enliven these periods of tedium, fall into habits very unbecoming their profession; I think, that your correspondent is so far from being blamable, that his example is worthy of imitation; and I sincerely wish, that some man of consequence may procure him preferment in a place where he would be likely to meet with that esteem, which his sense, piety, ingenuity, and disinterestedness, entitle him to.—But, alas! my wish is nugatory; as the narrowness of his circumstances will prevent him from becoming known to men who have the power of conferring services of that kind; for, as he is not able to give good dinners, keep fine horses, make a figure in any manner at public meetings, or take the other usual methods of obtaining the favour of the world, he is not likely ever to gain an introduction to a man able to relieve him in the way I mean; but indeed, if he was able and willing to do these things, eccentric talent would



pass unobjected to, he would be deemed a *deserving man*, and preferments would be showered down upon him, that in that case would not be needed. There are clergymen who make their way in another easy manner. These have nought to put them forward but an efficient assurance and some cunning. A man of this class generally seems to have sprung up like a champignon in the quadrangle of a college, his parents being forgotten by himself, and unknown to others; and, notwithstanding he regards his education and profession as qualifications for the company of gentlemen, he laughs at the rules that had been followed in the one, and despises the decent restraints proper to be observed in the other. Stationed as a curate, his game is to acquire an intimacy with his principal neighbour, which point he commonly gains; for paucity of society, in many places, renders persons of superior station very apt to allow the access of inferiors, without making any distinction in regard of merit, or taking any consideration of propriety. He then has no other care than to keep the ground he has gained, which he easily does, if he has acquired influence enough to repel the jealous underminings of the upper-servants, attorney, and apothecary, who are always the enemies of other encroaching men; if he withstands their machinations, he surely obtains a *benifice* from the gentleman sooner or later, and as surely flings dirt in the face of his benefactor as soon as he has got it. But I have deviated from my mark; for what, Mr. Urban, has the conduct of such men as these to do with that of your truly worthy, respectable, and scientific correspondent?

Yours, &c. SYLVICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

CAN any of your numerous correspondents, through the channel of your Magazine, inform the writer whether and where (supposed in the county of Devon) any of the family of More or Moore, descendants of Sir Cleave More, a family resident at Bank Hall near Liverpool, during the civil commotions of Charles I. now reside? Yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, April 12.

IN one of our bookseller's shops a written advertisement has been for some weeks posted up, of "a Greek Analogical Dictionary, a posthumous work of the eminent Hoogeveen, the publication of which is chiefly patronized by Eng-

lish subscribers." It is added, that "specimens of the work have been much approved of by the learned in this country." If any of your correspondents have had the opportunity to inspect the MS specimens alluded to, it would be a kind service to the interests of Greek literature, to communicate the knowledge they possess through the channel of your widely circulated Magazine, that a statement of the nature and merits of the work might enable every one to judge how much of new and original investigation, and how directed, would deserve and repay the expence of subscription.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to adopt for my signature 2 words, *ῥωσῖα συνήθισται*, i. e. to those, who like myself are fond of hunting after articles and propositions, in every language, and whose *expectation*, like my own, standing on *tiptoe* for more Greek from Germany, may incline them to adopt the same title of

GRÆCULUS ESURIENS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 20.

AS M. p. 259, has not met with the endowment of his vicarage in any Register of the Diocese of Worcester, it is recommended to him to enquire what corporation, aggregate or sole, originally possessed the impropriation of the church. This being known, he may, among the muniments of that corporate, be so lucky as to find the ordination of the vicarage, or some notes, at least, that may be of use to him. In Collins's Peerage under the article Nevill Lord Abergavenny (Vol. III. p. 112) M. may receive satisfactory information concerning the limitation of that Barony to an heir male.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

IS the intimation which follows the Letter of Simplicius, p. 36, meant to exclude every inquiry into the state of the poor, the sources of their distress, and the means of remedy? And, if not, might a young student in the theory and art of humanity request, from some of your correspondents resident in London, an historical statement of the labours and success of the Philanthropic Society, intelligence which he has no other means of acquiring, and which might beautifully variegate the pages of literature with the prospects of benevolence. Some of their *first* pamphlets I have seen: the information wanted might at once give a brief statement of its first institution, and the accounts of its interior administration for some months past.

JUNIAS.

Mr.







MR. UREAN, *March 25.*  
**F**ROM The Monumental and Genealogical History of Gloucestershire, now publishing by Mr. Bigland (see vols. LVIII. p. 541. LXI. p. 345.) I extract for you a brief account of BLOCKLEY, to accompany the inclosed View of the Church (*Plate I*)

It has been observed by Hearn, that the original division of counties, and particularly the arbitrary detachment of certain parishes from the main district, is accounted for by their being parcels of some great seignory belonging to baronies, bishoprics, or abbeys. This reason is applicable to Blockley, which has been, for time immemorial, a manorial appendage to the bishops of Worcester, although totally insulated by parishes of the counties of Gloucester and Warwick. Blockley gives name to a rural deanery, and has been for some centuries the only place of sepulture for several adjacent villages. It is situate between Chipping Campden on the North, and Stow on the Would on the South; and is distant from Worcester 26, and from Gloucester 27. miles. The soil admits both of pasture and arable, of good qualities. The river Evenlode intersects the parish, and, affording copious and constant supplies of water, gave encouragement to the establishment of silk mills. Of these the first was erected by Henry Wharcott, silk throwster, in the beginning of this century.

The benefice was a rectory till appropriated, in 1327, by Thomas Conham, and endowed with the tythes of hay, wool, and lamb, by John Thoresby, Bishops of Worcester. The instrument of endowment is still subsisting in the registry of the diocese, and bears date at Bioclé, 20 Sept. 1352. When the inclosure of the hamlets of Draycott and Paxford was completed in 1772, adequate lands were allotted to the vicarage. The peculiar is exempted from the archdeacon's visitation, and claims mortuaries from the parishes of Bourton on the Hill, Morton in Marth, and Batsford, in this county; and Stretton super Fosse in Warwickshire. In 1440 the inhabitants of Stretton petitioned for a right of sepulture at their own chapel, which was not granted. They pleaded the prevention of floods, and the distance from the mother church. The impropriation is held, in parcels, by lease of the bishop of Worcester.

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1793.

The great tythes of Northwick and Draycott are granted to the family of Rushout, those of Paxford to Field and Fletcher, those of Aston Magna to Thomas Bund, esq. of Worcester, and of Ditchford and Dorn to the vicar, for twenty-one years, renewable every seven, by the permission of the bishop.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consisting of a spacious nave and North aisle, of the architecture of the middle ages. The chancel, of the Saxon style, is probably the same structure that is described in Domesday Book. In 1724, the old tower was taken down; and the present was finished in 1728, by Thomas Woodward: who designed and conducted the building, which is of modern Gothic. The contribution, which was supplied solely by the parish, under the auspices of the late Sir John Rushout, birt amounted to 519l. 19s. 8½d. by which the expence was defrayed. In the chancel, on large flat stones, are curious portraits in brass\* of former incumbents. A chauntry, in honour of the virgin, was founded in this church by John de Blockley, 1375.

The manor was an appendage to the see of Worcester, prior to the Conqueror's survey; it was also an episcopal residence, whence many deeds were issued, and where consecrations were performed. Walter de Cantilupo died at his palace here in 1235, and Henry Wak died in 1595. Fairs were obtained by former bishops, and these were extended to fifteen days, in the course of the year, by Edward I, at the request of Geoffrey Giffard, 1275. Two annual fairs are now held, on the Tuesday after Easter week, and on the 10th of October. The ancient manor-house has been long deserted by the bishops, and the manor granted in lease to the family of Childe, who settled here in the year 1320, 13 Edw. II. from whom it passed, by purchase, to that of Rushout (of noble extraction from the Barons de Ruthault in Picardy), in the reign of Charles II.

In this parish are seven hamlets. 1. The township of Blockley. a populous village. 2. Northwick, the ancient mansion of the Childes, was new-mo-

\* Two of these are engraved, and all the epitaphs preserved, in Mr. Bigland's Collections.

delled in 1730, by the late Sir John Rushout, bart. from a design of the celebrated Earl of Burlington. From its possessor, Northwick has received such improvements in the house, pleasure-grounds, and park, as to entitle it to a place amongst the best specimens of modern art, and refined taste. 3. Dorn. It has been thought that a Roman station once occupied the site of this hamlet. This conjecture is confirmed by the discovery of many coins, of the debased metal of the lower empire. The Foss road leads through it. The principal proprietor of Dorn is Thomas Edwards Freeman, esq. 4. Ditchford, the sole Property of the Right Hon. Charles Henry Dillon Lee, nephew and heir of the Right Hon. George Henry Lee, the last Earl of Litchfield. 5. Paxton; 6. Aston; and 7. Draycott; where estates are held by the Earl of Gainsborough, and the family of Pott. Three chapels are said to have been founded for the service of these hamlets, no vestiges of which remain at this time.

At Northwick are several pictures equally interesting to the antiquary and connoisseur. A whole length of Edw. VI. by Holbein. Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. Charles I. with Charles II, an infant, attributed to Vandyke. The Princes Maurice, and Henry of Nassau. A large family-piece, by Cornelius Jansen. The dimensions are 5 feet 10 inches, by 9 feet 5 inches, within the frame, consisting of the following portraits, which compose the groupe: 1. John Rushout, of Maylands, co. Essex, esq. 2. His first wife, the daughter of Joas Godschall, of London, esq. 3. One of his sons, who was killed by a fall from his horse. 4. Abigail, his eldest daughter, afterwards the wife of Sir Abr. Cullen, Bart. of Upou, co. Warwick. 5. Catharine, second daughter, first married to Sir John Maynard, knt. of Tooting, co. Surrey, afterwards to Francis Bulier, of Chillingham, co. Cornwall. 6. Anne, the wife of Sir William Adams, bart. of Sprowston, co. Norfolk. These are all whole-lengths, and form a very highly-finished groupe. To these may be added the most authentic portraits, by Kneller, of Lord Lechmere, Lord Sandys, and the ingenious Mr. Addison, taken about 1716. With the latter, Sir John sat in parliament for Malmibury, co. Wilts. Addison was a particular friend, and passed much of his leisure at Northwick, whence many papers of his incomparable "*Spectator*" were directed. Sir

J. Rushout had the singular fortune to be a member of the British senate for fifty six years without interruption; a trust which he employed to his own honour, the real interests of his country, and the peculiar advantage of his constituents. In the great hall is an original picture of K. William III. presented to Sir James Rushout, when ambassador to the Porte. The embellishments of the modern house are in a superior style of elegance, particularly two chimney-pieces by Van Geldar, and other equally appropriate ornaments. R. B.

“O F thee, dear parent! could I speak as  
feel, [words reveal I  
What thoughts, what passions, would those  
Ah! could I utter each oppressive thought;  
Had ev’ry sigh a word, and tear been caught;  
Then hadst thou been appriz’d, long time  
that’s past,  
What were thy daughter’s sufferings, and  
how dear thou wast.  
When laws or policy did me divide,  
And I an alien from my father’s side,  
Still didst thou grow more dear to me each day,  
And one poor comfort pass’d the time away;  
’Twas thine—to muse upon a better state,  
And for that awful period patient wait,  
Where I might meet thy smiles, and hear thee  
own. [known.”  
“Thou hadst a daughter once too little  
That hour draws nigh—for messengers on  
wing  
To take my father to his Heav’nly King.  
Go, then, thou guileless soul! while I prepare  
My little bark, to meet thee, father, there;  
And while I see thy virtues glean’d and stor’d,  
My emulating children’s trusty hoard;  
These works completed, there’s a Hand  
Divine  
Will settle other cares for me and mine.

The above lines, Mr. Urban, were, as you may perceive, an effusion of ideas on the approach of an awful event. That season having now returned, I greet it with reflexions, to which I crave your attention. To suffer the traits of a deserving character to sink into oblivion my mind revolts at; and more so, when I daily read panegyrics upon the memory of others, who, perhaps, possessed not a tenth part the worth of merit of him I mean. No, my father! thou shalt not be forgot. Take then to thy memory my offering incense of affection and reverence: the tribute of truth has been already paid; while he, whose sacred hand penned out the 15th Psalm, pointed then the finger of Truth to thy perfect likeness. Nor will the following sketches of outline fail the notice of recollection

collection of many who respected the late worthy original, whose inclination scrupled large societies unless as an unknown spectator, or that his presence was necessary to general good; but whose courage was amply sufficient of support in an unexpected attack upon his constitution, which he was sensible threatened either his immediate or procrastinated death. In that dilemma he shewed himself the man of courageous fortitude, and pious resignation. In health, his amusements led him to retirement; for, the expanse of his ideas of ambition was only to make happy those around him. He would lay out plans for that purpose, which were as often known to be put in execution; and the method he has frequently taken to settle grievances with his tenants has been by the return of rent back again into the needy man's hand, who has returned to his family with a prayer in his heart that cannot have been thrown away. But not to them alone did he limit his bounty; gratitude is not so rare a commodity but it will speak at other places. Though he possessed in an eminent degree both a great mind and a good heart, yet, as not possessing one particle of worldly cunning, these qualities laid him open at times to the impositions of the crafty unprincipled. Drunkenness and low buffoonry he ever held in contempt; and for this cause he has been accused of unpleasant singularity: but hospitable was his door; and oppression near him has been fain to shrink behind the veil of meekness, to the detection of which his penetration had been fully sufficient—yet, could he look for those faults in others of which he had none in himself? He possessed his share of pride, but it was that of conscious rectitude, and the scorn of an ill action; and, while this pride sequestered him from the fashion of wealth and folly, humility bent him to the beggar. The lines of goodness were deeply characterized on his face; and, so perfect were they imprinted, the stamp held out to the last hour of his life; while, previous to his lingering illness, his mien conveyed that something of expression which bespoke the inbred gentleman, to which the ignorant, as well as the better-informed, gave voluntary assent. To sum up his character, how few like him have done so many deeds of good! how few so little ill! Perhaps there may yet be found one whom emulation

may prompt to vie as a copy to the above example. A glimmering of light already breaks forth, which may in time rekindle those ashes which were consigned to earth on the eve of the morning which gave the latter life. Go then, my son, and prove it! L.

Mr. URBAN, April 18.

L. may be assured, that his want of temper is not inferred from any thing that he has said of Mr. Granger, or of Sir John Maynard, but from the general tenor of many of his observations and reflexions in Mr. Urban's useful Repository. And L. L. seems to have confirmed this opinion that is entertained of him by his last publication in the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 218. Yours, &c. O. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

I Must acknowledge, I read a character of ROUSSEAU with other sentiments than those which seem to have prompted the language in which it is mentioned in your last MAGAZINE\*. I could not find in *this* character what I should have expected from the learning and abilities of the author; from the classic style of an *Etonian*; not undistinguished in the outlet of his literary life, and from the charity and candour of the minister of the gospel of peace and goodwill to men, addressing an audience from the pulpit†; in times, too, when heat and prejudice have no need of additional excitement. Posterity will judge ROUSSEAU: and the invectives which hissed round his solitude while living, and still murmur over his ashes, will have little influence on that judgement.

For the present day, some short notice of such attacks may be still requisite. I send you, therefore, a character of ROUSSEAU, translated from the writings of a man, better acquainted with

\* See p. 255.

† I beg pardon, for it seems that this censure, such as it is, has been conveyed in a note. It was not too fiery for the zeal of the preacher; but it was a little felt to be inconsistent (we may presume) with the *etiquette* of the pulpit, in what extent of the term the author of the sermon understands the obligation to love the brotherhood inculcated in his text; and every where, indeed, in the Gospels and the Epistles, it is to be hoped, appears from more favorable evidence than the temper and spirit of such a note.

him and his works than the author of the occasional sermon, and whose discernment will not be controverted.

If it be said, MIRABEAU is not an unexceptionable witness, the trial of his own fame being still depending, it may be answered, that point might be necessary to be discussed if he were offered as a witness of doubtful facts. I avail myself of his language, as a clear, strong, vivid, delineation of the character of ROUSSEAU. The proper testimony to that character is not dependent on what any other man has said; but may be drawn, with an unexampled degree of fulness and certainty, from the writings of ROUSSEAU himself.

You will, therefore, take the extract I send merely as a rapid outline; sketched from the life by a penetrating observer, and a bold delineator. And, if you *do* publish it, this explanatory introduction of the reasons for offering them to the public seems proper to accompany it.

C. L.

"My friend, I have given you your enthusiasm for the character of ROUSSEAU; and I repent it not. It is not for his great talents that I should envy this extraordinary man, but his virtue; which was the source of his eloquence, and the soul of his works. I knew him; and I knew many who had closely observed him. He was always the same; full of sincerity, of frankness, and of simplicity; without any mixture of parade or double intention, or of art to conceal his faults or display his virtues. One ought, possibly, to pardon those who have decried him, for having so ill understood him. The world in general is not in a state to conceive the sublimity of such a mind: and one is never well judged but by one's peers. Whatever is thought, whatever said of him, for still a century (it is the space and term which Envy reserves for his detractors), there was, perhaps, never a man so virtuous; since he was so with a persuasion that the sincerity of his writings and actions was disbelieved. He was so in despite of nature, of fortune, and of men; for, these had overwhelmed him with sufferings, with calumnies, with disgusting vexations, with persecutions. He was so, under the most lively sensibility to pain and injustice; he was so, to conclude, notwithstanding his foibles; of which I am ignorant, but which, it is said, he has disclosed in the memoirs of his life. He wrested from his passions a thousand times more than they could extort from him. Endued, perhaps, with the heart of an incorruptible and virtuous Epicurean, he preserved in his manners the severity of Stoicism. Whatever abuse may be made of his *Confessions*, they will always prove the un-

reserved honesty of a man who spoke as he thought, wrote as he spoke, lived as he wrote, and died as he had lived."

Mr. URBAN,

April 11.

THE praise you have condescended to bestow upon my descriptive talents, induces me to send you

#### THE VILLAGE WEDDING.

Passing along that delightful range of valleys between Bradford in Yorkshire to Kendal, we saw a number of country people rush out of a church founded upon a pleasant hill, and immediately the bells chimed most merrily. We desired the coachman to stop in the village underneath, till the group approached, following a new-married couple:—the whole bedizened with ribbands, —the bride most glaringly so,—large true-blue bows were across the full of her breast, lessening till they reached the waist; white, red, and every other colour, were conspicuous about her gown and hat, except forsaken green, which I was glad to perceive was not worn by one of the throng. It would have gladdened any heart to have seen them frisking down the hill—such kissing, and such romping, and such laughing, I never heard or saw before. Rustic happiness was afloat; the girls' faces were tinged beyond their native bloom, and the maiden's blush enlivened the lilies around them. The men's legs and arms were as busy as if they had hung on wires. In an instant half a dozen youths pulled off their shoes and stockings, when I noticed their legs had been previously girt with party-coloured ribbons. On being started by the bride, they spanked off as hard as they could, amidst the whoops of the young and old. This I understand is a *race of kisses*: and he who first reaches the bride's house is rewarded with a kiss and a ribbon. If they were to have been rewarded by a bag of gold, they could not have looked more eager; they took different roads (without heeding the rough stones they had to encounter) and which we were told were previously agreed upon, in proportion to the known swiftness of the candidates. We regretted that we could not stay to see the result of this Hymenean race; and left them in the midst of their mirth, after a donation which would not take from it, but which was only received, on condition of mutually drinking healths, and our accepting a ribbon apiece. I got upon  
the



‘he top of the coach to look at them as long as I could. Marrowbones and cleavers could not express half the hilarity which we witnessed: and when the coach set off they gave us *brussels*-full of huzzas. We answered them with such sincerity, I shall have a twist in my hat as long as it lasts; and for some time after we left them, we heard bursts of noise. A RAMBLER.

N B. I did not observe the bride was handsomer than any of the others; except in her husband’s eyes; but, if I may judge from what I saw, it is a healthful valley, that teems with lusty lads and pretty lasses; and, if I could have stayed the day with them, I should have found out all their sweethearts.

MR. URBAN,

April 2.

THE members of *Merton College*, Oxford, (as I have no right to suppose them ungrateful,) may not be displeased to see the memory of a considerable benefactor preserved in your Magazine. The following epitaph was intended for Mrs. Mary Sympton of Canterbury, who, partly in confirmation of, and partly in addition to, the bequest of her late husband John Sympton, Esq. left a legacy of 800*l.* to the above college, on condition of erecting an organ, and performing choir-service in their chapel, &c. with which terms, however, the society, not willing to comply, compromised the affair with the person to whom the money was devised over, under direction of the Court of Chancery, and received unconditionally a considerable part of the bequest; with what propriety it is not my business to determine. The memorial was not erected, because upon application for leave to the dean and chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, where she was buried, the executor was informed of the intended new pavement, which would remove all the tombstones whatever; and on her husband’s very rich mural monument, by *Rybrack*, there was not room for a farther inscription.

Her real character is here delineated, by a well known departed scholar, with most undeviating truth and precision.

“Sub hoc marmore sepelitur Maria Sympton, prope reliquias charissimi conjugis Joannis Sympton, nuper de Parocchia S. Georgii Martyris in urbe Cantuariâ, armigeri, quem pari mortuum desiderioque vivum amore, per triginta annos imperites singulari exemplo prosecuta est. Licet vero abrupti conjugii pimum dolori indulgens in omni reliquâ vitâ cum per paucissimis familiaribus consuesceret;

non minus tamen omnibus quæ Christianam decent officiis vacavit; semper in publico Dei cultu assidua; in amicos liberalis; in pauperes beneficentissima. Cum in his, cæterisque virtutibus, se ad extremam senectutem exercuisset, vitam hanc cum meliore commutavit xxv die Julii, A.D. MDCCCLXXIX.

The epitaph on her husband, who died in 1748, may be found printed in other books, amongst the inscriptions of the cathedral; as may those of his great grandfather, Nicholas, prebendary of Canterbury, who died 1609, æt. 60; of his great grandfather John, prebendary there, who died 1630, æt. 51; and of his grandfather Nicholas, an Italian merchant, who died August 22, 1680, æt. 58. His father John was a barrister at law; and for his mother there is the following epitaph in the neighbouring church of St. Cosmus Damianus Bleane.

“Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Sympton, wife of Mr. John Sympton, of this parish, eldest daughter and coheir of John Roberts\*, Esq. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Turner, of Richmond in Surrey. She departed this life May 31, 1780, in the 26th year of her age, in childbed of her 6th† child; two of which lie buried with her.”

Mrs. Sympton was daughter of Mr. Taylor, a merchant, by Mary, daughter of Nicholas Sympton, the grandfather. Yours, &c. F. S.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

TO say more on the subject handled so ably and candidly by Dendrophilus seems bordering on impertinence; yet, as I do not offer the following suggestions with an impertinent intention, I hope to escape the imputation.

The depredations to be apprehended from the bargemen, I think, might be prevented by giving an interest in the logs and stern-wood to the tollmen; for, as the others could not, without their connivance, convey the wood away, they are the persons proper to put in check; but the allowance must be liberal, or a collusion would take place between the tollmen and the bargemen. A fourth part of the faggoting paid in kind, and a fourth part of the value of the timber paid in money, would probably secure to the

\* Of Chartam, son and heir of Sir John Roberts, of Beakesborne, Cranbroke, and Canterbury, kn. who died 1658.

† John was the only survivor of seven children.

proprietor the other three fourths of each. The choice of trees applicable to the purpose proposed is difficult to make. They should be sorts of quick growth, that they may ascend speedily above some of the many impediments obstructive to their progress; and it would be desirable, that they should attain this state of tolerable security before the failure of the fence erected for their protection; but, indeed, how that fence could be preserved, one winter, from nocturnal pillagers, I cannot imagine; even if the tollmen should be obliged to keep it in repair, since they could not watch the idle people of the neighbourhood.

The necessity of chusing trees, of the nature I have mentioned, subjects us to the mortification of rejecting oak, ash, elm, and Spanish-chestnut. Ash would be, besides, exceptionable, by reason of its being peculiarly proper for oars, and incapable of surmounting ill-usage and accidental fractures. Beech is so tenacious of one certain kind of soil, that it will not grow in any other; but, doubtless, in some parts of the canal's track, this soil would present itself. The mountain-ash is also difficult to suit, but might succeed in some places. Mr. White says generally, that evergreens condense abundantly; but, I must own, I doubt the power of the coniferous race in that particular; and in this doubt I include the larch; although I think that tree would prove adapted to the end in other respects. Sycamores would thrive, but their large leaves would choak up the canal. The slow progress of holly may be excused, in consideration of its being capable of defending itself and neighbours. Furze is tender, and yew deleterious. Birch and lime I recommend, the latter especially, on account of its yielding nectar for the bees, insects too little attended to: but, after all, perhaps we cannot do better than follow Nature, who strongly marks out the aquatic trees for the intended use. Of these, I should prefer those that have resplendent leaves; because, as Mr. White has observed the ivy, in particular, to condense considerably, I am inclined to imagine, that *broad, shining* leaves condense, and disill more humidity than others. If, upon observation, my conjecture should be found right, I think the shining, *broad-leaved* willow, would answer well; *since its leaves are the broadest, most substantial, and most glossy, of the wil-*

low species. A stately specimen of the species I allude to is growing in the beautiful grounds near Romsey, belonging to Viscount Palmerstone; which single tree is, I believe, the parent of all the others in its vicinity; the sort not being indigenous to those parts. From producing much *nap* it has there obtained the appellation of the *nap-willow*; but this name confounds it with the *black* or *goat* willow; the quantity of *nap* on which is annually so profuse, that I have often wondered no attempt was ever made to manufacture it into an article of warm, light, elegant, cloathing. The writer, who in vol. LXII. p. 1193, proposes, with so much pertness, that the profits on canals should be limited, seems not aware, that the adoption of that proposition would militate against the plan he says he approves; for, the greater the emoluments received by the proprietors of the canals, the greater would be their inclination and ability to make, protect, and keep up, plantations on the banks; which, I agree with Dendrophilus in thinking, would be of great utility in a variety of respects.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

THE man who loses his temper will sometimes plunge into violence to prove his title to equanimity. Your correspondent G, p. 202, who has shaken off half the disguise by which he meant to cover an illiberal attack when he subscribed himself R. S. (vol. LXII. p. 1088), is a striking proof of this observation. Petulance does not attach itself, inseparably, either to attack or to defence. It is the manner, not the design, either of the one or the other, that can be petulant. The issue on the charge and countercharge of petulance between me and G, *alias* R. S. let the publick decide. I only request leave to observe, previous to that decision, that the conclusion drawn by G, p. 202, from the assertion of Bp. Tanner's brother at the end of the Preface to his *Notitia Monastica*, is not a conclusion warranted by the premises.

The following passage in Mr. Nashmith's Preface to his edition of the *Notitia Monastica* sufficiently justifies the enquiries I first made:

"The copy of the late worthy Editor [the Bishop's brother], with which I [Mr. Nashmith] was favoured by Dr. Tanner, contained several additional notes;" &c.

Now

Now, as these Notes, though made subsequent, and in addition, to the publication of the Bishop's brother, might be from other Collections of the Bishop not deposited in the Bodleian library; and as the Bishop's brother, in his Preface, does not say *all* the Bishop's MSS are lodged in the Bodleian library; I will not shrink from my appeal to the publick on the propriety of my enquiry respecting the MSS of Bp. Tanner. I do not wish to support my former argument, for this propriety, by the aid of subsequent discoveries; but I think it right to state, that, by a letter I have had the honour to receive from Mr. Nasmith, subsequent to the publication of my first enquiries, and, very kindly, intended to clear the doubts I entertained, I am persuaded Mr. Nasmith is not fully satisfied that *all* the MS collections of Bp. Tanner are in the Bodleian Library. To Mr. Nasmith I now take the opportunity of acknowledging my obligations for a hint, in consequence of which I have discovered the Record referred to, Pat. 21 E. III. p. 3. m. 21. but the reference to the same roll, m. 34 has led to no information respecting Lokhay or King's Hall, Cambridge.

It is no new thing, Mr. Urban, to find men shifty who charge others with shifting their ground: it would otherwise appear extraordinary, that G should answer the charge of severity I have brought against him, respecting my undertaking, by observations confined to the Histories of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland. Can ignorance in me narrow the flattering expectations he has formed from the labours of others, with whom I have no connexion? or does he mean to justify a charge of incompetency against me, by a relation of what he has raked together concerning the histories of three Northern counties? He seems

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

To his affirmation, "that every Historian should consider maturely what he is about," I concede; but, when he proceeds farther to say, that an Historian "should bring forward no design till he has all his materials duly arranged," if he means to be understood, that, from the moment a person circulates Proposals for publication, he ought to be blind to every correction (or other improvement, consistent with the plan of those Proposals) which presents itself between that time and the time of prin-

ting, I need not hesitate to say, his affirmation deserves no credit. I admit his title to be the "Goliath" of Topography; but I deny his title to be the Dictator.

The opinion of G, that County Historians should not deal out their works by Hundreds, or in Numbers, is supported by no argument; and, were it assisted with his name, has not solidity enough to insure public concurrence. What would he say, should some wicked wit observe, that the person, who has published a thundering first volume on the subject of Sepulchral Monuments, is good authority for this practice of publishing expensive works in parcels?

The spirit of book-making has not its characteristic feature either in the humble duodecimo, or in the work extended to three stupendous folio volumes. The former may sometimes provide a grateful, though a slender, repast; and, in the latter, we have often found that great names raise expectation to increase the bitterness of disappointment. The folly of boasting does not appear to be less indulged by old than by new adventurers. Can any vanity be greater than his, who, having set his shoulders to a mighty kingdom, reprobates the attempt of a brother-adventurer to wield three counties?

I caution G. to draw no hasty conclusion from the idea he entertains of the diffidence I feel of my materials. Surely it is not necessary I should tell him, that the man, who is ardently in search of truth, will examine every object with a wary eye; and that it would betray a weakness, unfitted to that research, if he were to suffer himself to be driven from precaution by the sneers of the malevolent; or if he were to permit his suspicions to be hushed by one, who, having long conceived himself master of the field, is become jealous of every blade of grass that grows around him.

My respect for the labours of departed Antiquaries is not inferior to that of your correspondent G. But respect does not *preclude*, it should rather be the *result* of, enquiry; for, no man can truly respect any thing concerning which he has never taken the trouble to be informed. Respect must be founded on some knowledge of the person respected: and he, who trusts without enquiry, is not *respectful*, but *confident*. Let the name of Bp. Tanner be remembered with reverence, but do not let us

forfeit our title to rationality by supposing him infallible. It is not *criminal* that the *Notitia Monastica* should have placed a religious house at Laves, in Staffordshire, and another at Barrow, in Cheshire—nor is it criminal to suppose they are misplaced.

If fictitious scenery, or false representation, be indisputable proofs of writing for profit, the patriotic spirit of the late learned editor of Camden's *Britannia* will perhaps be doubted by those who read the account of Ham (a Staffordshire town), in the Additions to Derbyshire, and who, knowing the place intended to be described, will not find his description of it faithful in any of its features.

“Physician, heal thyself.”

It probably would not be displeasing to your readers, to be informed in what part of Cheshire Mr. Gough found the preceptory at Barrow. See his edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 470<sup>r</sup>.

Yours, &c. THO. BLORE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

THE following letter was addressed to the Printer of the Morning Chronicle. Your preserving it in a more permanent form will shew your impartiality, and oblige

MANY CONSTANT READERS.

“Sir, *Clapton, March 7.*

“Taking it for granted, that your account of Mr. Burke's speech, in the debate on Mr. Sheridan's late motion, may be depended upon, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to ask him, what authority he had for asserting, as he did, that ‘I gave my name to the sentiments in the correspondence of the Revolution Society, in England, with the Jacobin Societies in France; sentiments adverse to our Constitution?’ That correspondence I have seen, but have not yet read. I am not, nor ever was, a member of any political society whatever; nor did I ever sign any paper originating with them. This I do not say because I have any objection to such societies, but my studies and pursuits have been of a different kind.

“I also wish to ask Mr. Burke what authority he has for asserting that ‘I was made a citizen of France because I had declared hostility to the Constitution of England?’ This assertion, like the preceding, is nothing else than a malignant calumny: being an untruth, which, in the present state of things, is calculated to do me the greatest injury. I was made a citizen of France at the same time with Mr. Wilberforce, and several others; and I had no more previous knowledge of the measure than he had;

and will Mr. Burke say, that Mr. Wilberforce was made a citizen of France ‘because he had declared hostility to the Constitution of the country?’

“Though few of my publications relate to politics, I have more than once expressed myself in favour of our Constitution; and I call upon Mr. Burke to shew that I have ever written any thing that can, by any fair construction, be said to be *against* it. I conceive myself to be a much better friend to the true principles of it than he now is. When Mr. Burke and I were acquainted, and we used to converse on the subject of politics (for, we had hardly any other common topic), our sentiments respecting the Constitution, and the principles of Liberty in general, were, as I then conceived, the same. Had I been in his present situation with respect to the favours of Government, my opinions might have changed as his have done; but, continuing in the same situation in that respect, my views of things have continued the same.

“I would observe on this occasion, that I do not see the wisdom of making persons enemies of the Constitution, whether they will or not. If the time should come that this Constitution shall want the aid of all its friends, those who are now the most forward to declare their attachment to it may not be the most to be depended upon. If we learn any thing from history or observation, it is, that boasting and insolence are generally followed by cowardice, and that patient suffering is the mark of the truest courage.

“Mr. Burke's sneering at me for ‘not having been sufficiently rewarded for my great services in philosophy, politics, and religion’ is a mean insult on one basking in the sunshine of power on one who is under its frowns. What does Mr. Burke know of my services in philosophy or religion, when the probability is, that he is utterly unacquainted with any thing that I have written on these subjects? When have I made any boast of my services, whatever they be, or intimated any expectation of a reward? though every man, who gives his time to any important subject, deserves the thanks of his countrymen, whatever may have been his success. However, far from expecting any reward, I shall think myself very happy if I escape without farther punishment. But that party spirit, which is so much inflamed by the writings and speeches of Mr. Burke, gives me but little encouragement to expect so much.

“Submitting these considerations to the cooler thoughts (if he have any such) of Mr. Burke, and of your numerous readers, among some of whom I hope to meet with candour, I remain, &c. J. PRIESTLEY.”

\* \* \* *The sketch of Old Sandwich, engraved in pl. II. fig. 1, is sent us by a respectable correspondent; who expresses some doubts as to its originality; but thinks it of sufficient curiosity to entitle it to publication.*



Fig. 4 p. 321.





Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

IF you think the following letter on the proper signification of the word *σίδηρος* sufficiently interesting for a place in your Miscellany, it is much at your service. Yours, &c. G.

To ———, M.D. &c. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

Amidst the hurry I have been in since we met, I have not had time to bestow enough consideration on your question to speak quite decisively; and yet my very strong opinion leans to pronouncing *σίδηρος* at all events a *specific* word: that it is not a generic, I will not absolutely say.

We will examine the passages where it occurs, with its derivatives, in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πύλασιν, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.  
Il. 4. 123.

Here it means only the point of the arrow.

αἶθωνι σίδηρῳ. Ib. 485.

Do not imagine that the epithet *αἶθων*, though derived from *αἶθω* *πρὸς*, has any reference to the *yellow* colour of fire; it merely and simply relates to its *brightness*. If it is expressive of any colour, it is of the ferruginous kind. We have transferred the word *αἶθων* exactly into our language, where *burnished* signifies precisely the same thing. *Σίδηρος* in this passage means the axe.

ἐπεὶ ἂν σφί λίθος χερσὶ, ἐδὲ σίδηρος,  
Χαλκὸν ἀνάσχειν τὰ μισίχρεα. Ib. 510.

I shall only observe, that *σίδηρος* is here put in opposition to *χαλκός*, with an implied pre-eminence.

Χάλκεια, ὀπλάκημα, σιδηρεῖ ἄξονι ἄμφω.  
Il. 5. 723.

The chariot of Juno has *brass* wheels, and an *iron* axle-tree.

Σιδηρεὴ κορυφὴ ῥήγνυσκε φάλαγγας.  
Il. 7. 141, 144.

I cannot think this club to have been aught but iron.

Ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῷ, ἄλλοι δ' αἶθωνι σίδηρῳ.  
Id. 473.

*Quid existimas de hac questione?*

σίδηριος δ' ὀρυμαγδός.

Il. 17. 424.

The noise by the clashing of arms—of all sorts and metals.

μὴ λαμὸν ἀπολμᾶζειν σίδηρῳ.

Il. 18. 34.

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Nothing conclusive to be gathered from this; but I think *Achilles* would scarcely cut his throat with a knife made of brass.

αἶθωνι σίδηρῳ.

Il. 20. 372, v. *suprà* Il. 4. 485.

ἢ γὰρ σὺ γε σιδηρεὺς ἔνδοξο θυμὸς.

Il. 22. 357.

I cannot help being of opinion, that the word *σίδηρος* is not used at random here; it means the hardest of all possible metals, as applied to the obdurate heart of *Achilles*.

ἐρίχθειν ἄμφω σίδηρῳ. Il. 23. 30.

The instrument of sacrifice, probably of iron.—N.B. I do not mean to exclude the application of the word *σίδηρος* to *steel*, or wrought iron of any kind.

πυρρὸς μένος ἦν σιδηρεῖ. Ib. 177.

This is an uncommon usage of the word. It probably is applied to the operations of fire from its great and almost irresistible strength, and is, I think, not taken from the general property of metals, but directly from that of iron.

οὐ μὲν γὰρ οἱ ἀτιμωμένοις γε σίδηρῳ.  
Ib. 834.

Here I am clear that the mass thrown down by *Achilles*, as the prize for those who could throw it farthest, was of unwrought iron. It was to be turned into ploughshares and instruments of husbandry.

σίδηριον κὺ τοι ἦτορ.

Il. 24. 205, 521, v. *suprà* Il. 22. 357.

These are the principal passages in which it occurs in the *Iliad*. It is remarkable, that no mention of it is made in the description of the armour of *Achilles* in the 18th book.

Ἔς Τιμῆσιν μὲν χαλκόν. ἄγν' αἶθωνι  
σίδηρον. Od. 1. 184.

Mentor goes to *Temese* for brass, and takes a quantity of iron.

εἴπῃς τε σιδηρεῖα δίσμαλ' ἔχῃσι.

Id. 204.

Chains of iron. So LXX, Psa. cxlix.  
8. χειροπέδαις σιδηρεῖς.

κραδίη . . . σιδηρεῖη.

Od. 4. 293, v. *suprà* Il. 22. 357.

θυμὸς . . . σιδηρεὺς.

Od. 5. 193, v. *suprà* Il. 22. 357.

N.B. The word *σίδηριος* is referred to in "*Seberi Index Homericus*," as occurring in the 8th *Odyssey*; but there

is some error, and I have not time to trace it out.

Ὡς δ' ἔτ' ἀνὴρ χαλκίῳς πείλει μίγαν, ἢ σκίπαρον

Εἰν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτει μεγάλα ἰάχοντα  
Φαρμάσων· τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ σίδηρον τε κρείττος  
ἴσιν. Od. 9. 391.

The word *σίδηρον* does seem here to be used generically; especially if we read *γε* instead of *τε* in the 393d verse. But I will not pronounce positively on the subject.

Ἥ ῥά νύ σοί γε σιδήρεα πάντα τέτυκται.  
Od. 12. 280.

You are as hard as iron, and indefatigable.

Χαλκόν τε, χρυσόν τε, πολύκμητόν τε σίδηρον.  
Od. 14. 324.

Very decisive as to the specific use of the word. The epithet strengthens the construction.

σίδηρον ἔρανον. Od. 15. 321.

Shall we say that this epithet is taken from the colour, or the durability, of iron? If the gravity of this investigation allowed me to use a pun, I would translate this passage *SIDEREUM calum*.

αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφίλειται ἄνδρα σίδηρος.  
Od. 16. 294.

Possibly used here generically.

σίδηρον ἔρανον.

Od. 17. 565, v. *suprà* Od. 15. 328.

σίδηρος.

Od. 19. 13, v. *suprà* Od. 16. 294.

Ὁφθαλμοὶ δ' ὥστ' ἐξ ἑσασαν, ἢ σίδηρος.  
Ib. 211.

Ulysses sheds no tear; he is firm as iron.

ὥς ὅτε τις σιγῇ λίθος, ἢ σίδηρος.  
Ib. 494.

Stone, or iron. Vide *suprà* Il. 4. 510.

διοϊγῆσαι τε σίδηρον.

Ib. 587, Od. 21. 97. 114. 127. 328.

To drive the arrow through the rings; whether of iron or of any other metal is not specified.

πολίον τε σίδηρον. Od. 21. 5.

The grey iron. We have a colour commonly known by the description of *iron-grey*, precisely the same as that which the Greeks knew by the name of *πολίος*.

ἐνθα σίδηρος

Κεῖτο πολὺς, καὶ χαλκός. Ib. 61.

Two distinct specific metals surely.

πολίον τε σίδηρον.

Ib. 81, v. *suprà* Od. 21. 3.

ἦ γὰρ τῇδε σίδηρος ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός.  
Od. 23. 172, v. *suprà* Il. 22. 357.

διὰ δ' ἦκε σίδηρον.

Od. 24. 176. v. *suprà* Od. 19. 517.

In the 23d Iliad, v. 850, Achilles puts up *ἰόντα σίδηρον* to the archers, i. e. iron fit to be wrought into the points of arrows.

*Πολίος σίδηρος* and *πολύκμητος σίδηρος* occur in a few other passages, not worthy of being distinctly quoted, but similar to Od. 14. 324.

In the lesser poems of Homer we have *σίδηρος* in several forms; in the Hymn to Mercury, the Hymn to Venus, and the epigram intituled *Πεύκη*.

From the above quotations, I think, we may venture to form a probable, though not a certain, conclusion.

Allowing, if it must be allowed, that *σίδηρος* does in some cases merely signify metal in its general sense, there are many passages where it cannot be so interpreted without great violence to the sense; where *σίδηρος* must denote some specific metal.

And if so, what metal can it denote but *iron*? It is contradistinguished from *χρυσός* and *χαλκός*: silver, lead, tin, nay copper (*ῥοίχαλκος*) are known by certain appropriate terms. There remains *σίδηρος* for the metal of iron; which is described as, *αἶθων*, splendid, burnished; *σιγῆς*, firm, 'hard'; *πολίος*, grey-coloured; *πολύκμητος*, requiring much labour to be wrought; *ἰόνος*, adapted to the points of missile weapons. It is put in opposition to *χαλκός*, with an implied superiority in its favour; and it is used as a simile for hardness of heart, rash bravery, and unpersuadable obstinacy.

Two questions arise in this place; Why there were any *other* metals used but iron? How it was possible to penetrate iron armour with other weapons of iron, or of brass?

If the ancient heroes were so vain as to trick themselves out in more splendid and less useful armour than it was in their power to obtain, that was their own fault, and often their misfortune. Achilles, whom Homer never represents as *invulnerable*, had it not; probably because the *χαλκοχίτωνες* Achæians found iron armour so heavy and inconvenient, that they rejected it, as tending to prevent the rapidity of their charge.

At

At all events this is mere matter of taste and opinion.

With respect to the second question I have less difficulty. Whoever has been conversant with the epic and romantic writers must make allowances for greater deviations from probability than are occasioned by the chining of a few heroes, however cased in iron. How often have we in Boyardo and Ariosto,

E tutto 'l fesse infin' alla cintura,  
with the rest of their *bei colpi*, with which men and arms were separated, sometimes without the knowledge of the parties, who

Andavan combattendo, ed eran morti!

I have till now confined myself to the authority of Homer; but, if the testimony of *Hesiod* be admitted, who was either prior to, or contemporary with, the great Poet, we shall have evidence on the subject that you will think decisive; for, in his *Εργ. & Ήμ.* he specifies the several generations of men; the golden, silver, brazen, heroic, and iron, age.

Μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' ἄφιλον ἰγὼ σείμπλοισι με-  
τιῖται [γινέσθαι.  
'Ανδράσιν, ἀλλ' ἢ πρὸς θεοὺς θανέειν, ἢ ἔπειτα  
Νῦν γὰρ δὴ γένος ἐστὶ ΣΙΔΗΡΕΟΝ.

It is however remarkable, that no iron is, even by *Hesiod*, mentioned as forming any part of the armour of Hercules.

I have detained you so long, that I will not have recourse to any other authorities. If you can get through all the above detail,

Σιδήρειον νύ τοι ἦτορ.

Yours, &c.

G.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

ONE of your correspondents, vol. LXII. p. 459, requested a copy of Dr. Heyrick's epitaph from the collegiate church in Manchester. If, as I suspect, it was wanted for the purpose of tracing back the Heyrick family, I flatter myself it will not be unacceptable to him; and, as the Doctor's father was *eques auratus*, in all probability farther particulars may be obtained from the Heralds office. *Thomas Case*, whose name occurs in this inscription, was a public man as well as Dr. Heyrick; and both are mentioned frequently in the annals of the times in which they lived. I know nothing of either,

except what may be collected from writers as Wood, Walker, and Calaneo. The inscription is on a brass plate fixed into a wooden frame, so as to form a kind of mural monument. There is no coat of arms. T. W.—

“ Siste, Viator; moræ pretium est.

Sub eodem cippo cum venerabili

HUNTINGDONO,

primo hujus ecclesiæ custode, jacet  
decimusquartus ab eo successor

RICARDUS HEYRICK \*,

Gulielmi Heyrick, equitis aurati, filius

collegii Omnium Animarum apud Oxoniensem

focius olim studiosissimus;

Ecclesiæ de North Repps,

in agro Norfolciensi,

deinde, pastor fidissimus;

hujusce denique collegii

per triginta duos annos

(multa alia ultro oblata beneficia averſat

hâc solâ dignitate contentus)

custos sive guardianus vigilantissimus.

Qui

judicium solidum, cum ingenio acutissimum

singularem zelum, cum prudentiâ eximiâ

gravitatem summam, cum egregiâ moris

suavitate,

generis nobilitatem, nominis celebritatem

et quæcunque

minores animos inflare solent,

cum humilitate mirâ

foelissime† temperavit.

Infœlices sui seculi errores non effugit moribus

sed et strenuè fugavit;

paci inter omnes pios suos, pariter ac

vicinos conciliandæ pro summâ sapientiâ

eo successu insudavit,

ut inter non infrequentes dissensus,

nulla vel minima esset dissensio;

qui postquam ætati suæ inservivit Dei conspectui

Obdormivit,

Aug. 6to, an'o D'ni 1667,

ætatis suæ 67.

Abi, viator, et æmulare.

\* Richard Heyrick, third son of Sir William Heyrick, of Beaumanor, co. Leicestershire, was born Sept. 9, 1600. He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Corbet, of Spratton, in Norfolk; by her he had Thomas born Sept. 9, 1632: Mary (married Nathaniel Johnson, of Manchester): Elizabeth (married the Rev. Mr. Rich. Holbrook, Saltford, near Manchester). His second wife Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. Erasmus Bretton, merchant, at Hamborough; by her he had John, born 1652, who died young, and Helen, married to Tho. Ratcliffe, esq.

These dates are transcribed, by another correspondent, from a MS collection of pedigrees, intituled, “Lancashire Gentry,” in the library at Leeds. EDIT.

† Perhaps meant for *foelissime*.

*Hæc gratia ab executrice  
Anna Maria conjugo charissima  
prius impetrata,  
Sempiternis Thomas Cais,  
Magistro in academia,  
ex sede X'ti alumnus,  
Artium Mag. Verbi Dei  
apud Trinobartes minister.  
Quem in conjunctissimum con-  
victus et familiaritatis con-  
fortium in academia ultro  
admisit; et cujus per quin-  
quaginta prope annos tanto  
amore flagrant, ut eadem vellet  
et nolle—credere, utamur animam  
in duobus esse divisam.  
I, decus, i, nostrum,—sequemur."*

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*  
**I** HOPE and trust Mr. Hutchinson will believe me, when I declare I knew nothing of the reason for delaying the third volume of the "History of Durham," when I called on him about it, nor till he gave it to the publick in your last month's Miscellany, p. 216. Though, from the good opinion I always entertained of the gentleman he alludes to, I am at a loss to comprehend why he should be involved in suits and prosecutions about it, I shall decline pressing for any farther explanation, or urging any farther expostulation about his plates, on which my opinion remains unaltered. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Glasgow, March 20.*  
**T**HE world often profits by the inventions of the ingenious artisan, and enjoys the conveniences which are the fruits of his labour, without indulging a thought upon the obligations it lies under to their inventor, and without entertaining a wish to trace from obscurity the name or history of the person whose exertions have, in reality, been of more advantage to mankind than all the pursuits of an hundred other individuals, whose names are held in high esteem, and even their foibles venerated, for ages of ages after they have ceased to exist. The ingenious artist who is the subject of the following desultory remarks, as having contributed very considerably to the ease and convenience of many ranks of people by his useful inventions, is surely not underving of mention in the pages of Biography.

For the art of hardening and polishing leather, and the manufacturing of various implements and utensils from it, superior for many uses to those formed

of other materials, the world is indebted to Gavin Wilson, a journeyman boot-maker, of the City of Edinburgh. The extensive circulation of the polished leather powder-flasks, drinking mugs, snuff-boxes, ink-cases, and numerous other useful articles in this branch of manufacture, of which he was the original maker, has rendered this invention famous not only over Britain, but in other quarters of the globe; although the name of the inventor is almost entirely unknown. His abilities were not limited to the producing of the articles in this line of manufacture which are in common use; his ingenuity enabled him to form a German flute and a violin, both of leather, which for neatness of workmanship and melodiousness of tone were neither of them inferior to any instruments of the same kind, formed of wood, by the workmen whose peculiar province it is to make these instruments. The exertions of his genius went yet farther, and he contrived artificial arms and legs of the same materials, which not only remedied the deformity arising from the want of a natural limb, but in a great measure supplied that loss, in itself one of the most distressing that can befall any individual. The unexampled success of his endeavours in this way, and the very imminent advantages the maimed derived from his inventions, may be best instanced by the following copy of a letter, written by a person who was unfortunate enough to be deprived of both his hands while serving in the Royal Navy: by the assistance of Gavin Wilson this man was enabled both to convey his sentiments by writing, and to perform many useful offices about his own person. The letter was first published in the Caledonian Mercury, for 1779, along with an advertisement of the ingenious mechanic who was the means of rendering this author a comfort to himself, and in some measure an useful member of society.

*"To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

"SIR,

"AS I am a reader of your Mercury, I indulge myself with the hope that you will admit my short misfortunate narrative into a corner of your extensively useful paper. I belong to the Royal Artillery; and on the 23d of April, 1776, I embarked on-board the Fleetwood transport, Captain Stazier, from Woolwich, and arrived at Quebec the 1st of June the same year, where we had a very restless and troublesome campaign; but especially

especially to my experience, in the engagement on Lake Champlain, near Siconderago, where I was in a gun-boat, and serving the vent: at this duty we have occasion for extending both hands towards the vent, and mine being in that position, an eighteen-pounder from the rebels came and carried away both my hands, the right hand about an inch and an half, and the left about six inches, below my elbow.

"Thus I was rendered useless to my king, my country, and myself; but gratefully acknowledge that the Honorable Board of Ordnance have made proper provision for me; but, alas! they could not make me useful to myself.

"Very lately I heard of one Gavin Wilson, in the Cannon-gate. I applied to him; and he has made me two jointed hands of leather, with which, besides writing these few lines to you, I can do a great many very useful things to myself.

And as Mr. Wilson has far exceeded my expectation in what he has done for me, I think it is my duty, in justice to him, and in sympathy to others in my unhappy situation, to give this public intimation, that any who needs his help may know where to apply.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) "JAMES CRAIGIE.

"Perth, April 15, 1779.

"P.S. Lately the honourable Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactories, and Improvements, in Scotland, honoured the inventor of *legs and arms* with a genteel premium on that account."

Were any farther testimony requisite to evince the high utility of this deserving artist's contrivances, besides the approbation of the Patriotic Board which honoured his ingenuity by a premium, the authority of two of the most celebrated medical practitioners of the present age might be produced; Dr. Alexander Monro, present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; and Mr. Benjamin Bell, author of the *System of Surgery*, published at Edinburgh.

Dr. Monro, in his lectures for these many years past, has annually honoured the memory of Gavin Wilson with a public encomium, as the inventor of the improved artificial arms and legs; and Mr. Bell, in the 6th volume of the work above mentioned, pays the following tributes to his merit.

"These artificial legs and arms are preferable to any I have ever seen. The leg, when properly fitted, proves equally useful with the common timber-leg, and is preferable for being neater; at the same time that it is not liable to break, an accident to which the others are very liable; and it answers

better than a leg made of copper, from being considerably lighter, and not apt to be hurt in its shape by bruises.—They are so constructed as to be fixed on by means of straps, and hooks and buckles, in such a manner, that the weight of the person's body does not rest upon the stump of the amputated limb, but hangs quite free within the case of the artificial leg. This in the most effectual manner prevents the pain and excoriation which otherwise would be apt to happen from the friction of the stump against the machine. When a limb is amputated above the knee, a joint is formed in the artificial limb at the knee. In walking, the limb is made steady by a steel-bolt, running in two staples on the outside of the thigh, being pushed down; and when the patient sits down, he renders the joint flexible by pulling the bolt up. This is easily done, and adds much to the utility of the invention. Mr. Wilson's artificial arms, besides being made of firm, hardened leather, are covered with white lambskin, so tinged as very nearly to resemble the human skin. The nails are made of white horn, tinged in such a manner as to be a very near imitation of nature. The wrist-joint is a ball and socket, and answers all the purposes of flexion, extension, and rotation. The first joints of the thumb and fingers are also balls and sockets made of hammered plate-brass, and all the balls are hollow to diminish their weight. The second and third joints are similar to that which anatomists term *Ginglimus*, but they are so far different as to admit of any motion, whether flexion, extension, or lateral. The fingers and metacarpus [*wrist*] are made up to the shape, with soft thamey leather and baked hair. In the palm of the hand there is an iron screw, in which a screw-nail is occasionally fastened. The head of this nail is a spring-plate, contrived in such a manner as to hold a knife or fork, which it does with perfect firmness. And by means of a brass ring fixed on the first and second fingers, a pen can be used with sufficient accuracy for writing. When the arm is amputated above the elbow, the artificial limb is made with an elbow-joint. This part of it is made of wood, and has a rotary motion as well as that of flexion and extension.

Mr. Bell concludes his description with the following well-deserved panegyric:

"I have given this particular account of Mr. Wilson's invention, from a conviction of its being superior to any with which the public is acquainted. I am also pleased at having it in my power to let the merit of such an artist be more generally known than it otherwise might be. Indeed, his merit in matters of this kind is so conspicuous, as well as in the management of distorted limbs, that his death I would consider as a public loss."



at the same time I have often wished that some public encouragement were given him, to enable him to communicate as much as possible the result of his experience to others."

For an account of the machine used for the cure of distorted limbs, which is also formed of hardened leather, as well as for farther information relative to the artificial arms and legs, I must refer to Mr. Bell's publication, which is in the hands of every surgical practitioner.

Notwithstanding the benevolent wish expressed by Mr. Bell for rendering the experience of this ingenious mechanick of permanent benefit to society, nothing was done in that respect; and he died, unnoticed, at Edinburgh, within these few years. From having but little intercourse with that city, I have been able to pick up but few anecdotes of his life, and cannot even give any account of his birth, parentage, or decease; the latter, however, must have happened at some period since the publication of Mr. Bell's work in 1789. His sign-board is still extant in the street called the Cannongate, with this humorous inscription, "Gavin Wilson, arm, leg, and boot-maker, *but not* to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" for this singular genius had also pretensions to wit, and was occasionally a votary of Apollo and the Tuneful Nine. The above sportful effort of his fancy was set up at a time when a rage for obtaining, even at an exorbitant price, the titled honour of an office under royalty was predominant amongst all ranks of his fellow-citizens. The ridicule in this mirthful effusion was so happily conceived, and so well directed, as to be universally well received; and probably it contributed in no small degree to exterminate the then prevalent and preposterous taste against which it was aimed. He was a regular attendant at the lodges of the free-masons, and a warm friend of the fraternity. By his propensity for versifying, and composing songs and short stories in rhyme, he contributed much to the social mirth and enjoyment of their meetings, and to the good-humour and amusement of all companies where he came. He frequently sang and recited his own productions in the lodge-meetings: from this circumstance he was elected Poet Laureat to the lodge of St. David, at Edinburgh, of which he was a member. After receiving this distinguished mark of honour, in the year 1788, he published a collection of his

poetical performances, under the title of "A Collection of Masonic Songs, and entertaining Anecdotes, for the Use of all the Lodges. By Gavin Wilson, Poet Laureat to the lodge of St. David, Edinburgh." To this publication is prefixed a portrait of the author, decorated with masonic insignia. By people who were acquainted with him, I have been told that it is a very good likeness; it is drawn and etched by a very ingenious artist, Mr. John Kay, engraver and portrait-painter, in Edinburgh, whose abilities as a caricaturist have already acquired him extensive celebrity, and bid fair, in the estimation of posterity, to rival the fame of the celebrated Hogarth. The author talks very contemptuously of his own compositions in the following lines of his Preface; and, as an excuse for publishing of them, pleads the importunities of his friends:

"Courteous Reader,

"Your are inquisitive, no doubt,  
How this odd fancy comes about,  
That old unletter'd *leather-touster*  
Should now commence a poetaster;  
For to a more deserving name  
His mean productions found no claim.  
These trifles in your hand you hold  
Some are 'bove thirty winters old;  
Though others of more recent date  
His home-spun Mute did inttigate.  
He, when with choice companions set,  
Would sometimes one or more repeat.  
For comes many did insist;  
Some gratified in their request;  
But to give every friend his share  
Would take more time than I could spare."

The following whimsical advertisement may serve as a not unfavourable specimen of his poetical attempts:

"G. Wilson, humbly, as before,  
Resumes his thankfulness once more  
For favours formerly enjoy'd  
In, by the publick, being employ'd,  
And hopes this public intimation  
Will meet with candid acceptation.  
The world knows well he makes *boots* neatly,  
And, as times go, he sells them cheaply;  
'Tis also known to many a hundred,  
Who at his late inventions wond' red,  
That polish'd *leather-boxes, cases,*  
So well known now in many places,  
With *powder-flasks,* and *porter-mugs,*  
And jointed *leather-arms and legs,*  
Design'd for use as well as show,  
*Exempli gratiâ,* read below \*,  
Were his invention; and no claim  
Is just by any other name.

\* See the letter to the Printer of the *Caledonian Mercury*, p. 308.



With numbers of productions more,  
In leather, ne'er perform'd before.  
In these dead times, being almost idle,  
He try'd, and made a *leather fiddle*  
Of workmanship extremely near,  
Of tone quite true, both soft and sweet;  
And, finding leather not a mute,  
He made a *leather German flute*,  
Which play'd as well, and was as good,  
As any ever made of wood.

"He, for an idle hour's amusement,  
Wrote this exotic advertisement,  
Informing you he does reside  
In head of Cannongate, South side,  
Up the first wooden-railed stair,  
You're sure to find his Whimship there.  
In Britain none can fit you better  
Than can your servant the *Boot-maker*."  
" (Signed) GAVIN WILSON."

Inclosed I have sent you the print  
prefixed to his publication, that you  
may favour your numerous readers  
with the portrait of this singular genius  
and eccentric humourist in one of your  
plates (*see pl. II. fig. 3*). Under the  
original are the masonic emblems, as in  
the plate; and this inscription: "Gavin  
Wilson, Edinburgh, leg, arm, and boot-  
maker, inventor of hardened and po-  
lished leather." A—1.

*Account of SARAH BRIDGE, Kilmain-  
ham, with an Elevation of the same,  
from an accurate Drawing.*  
(Plate II. fig. 2.)

**T**HIS elegant structure, which by  
way of eminence is called the Irish  
Rialto, is built a few yards to the East-  
ward of Island or Kilmainham Bridge,  
erected over the river Liffey, during the  
administration of Sir Henry Sydney, in  
the year 1578, and on the Western pa-  
rapet of which the arms of his royal  
mistress, Queen Elizabeth, remained,  
until three of the arches were destroyed  
by the river-floods some years ago.

When the ruinous state of Island  
Bridge made the construction of another  
a measure of absolute necessity, the  
commissioners of the Circular Road em-  
ployed a person to build one of three  
arches; it was accordingly undertaken;  
but after innumerable difficulties, mis-  
haps, and disappointments, and the ex-  
penditure of more money than the old  
building was to have cost, while the two  
piers were scarcely built to the height  
of low-water mark, and the abutments  
but half finished, the work was aban-  
doned, and under the auspices, and by  
the indefatigable exertions, of Sir John  
Blaquiere, the present elegant bridge  
constructed.

Sarah Bridge, so called in honour of  
her Excellency the Countess of Westmor-  
land, who laid the first stone on the spring  
of the arch, extends in its masonry, from  
the North to the South, 356 feet; the  
chord or span of the arch, which is an  
elliptic one, is 104, being 12 feet wider,  
than the celebrated Rialto at Venice.  
The key-stone is 22 feet above high-  
water mark; and its breadth on the top,  
clear of the parapets or palisade, is 38  
feet, including two flagged footways of  
six feet on each side.

Our draughtsman has illustrated his  
elevation with a view through the arch  
of Island Bridge as it now stands, with  
the temporary repair on it, &c. &c.

*Fig. 4.* represents the front of the  
Observatory near Armagh, in Ireland,  
lately erected by the archbishop of that  
see.  
J. PRANCER.

#### LIST OF HERALDIC AUTHORS.

(Continued from p. 207.)

**R**obert Glover, son of Thomas Glover  
and Mildred his wife, was born at  
Ashford in Kent, was first made Port-  
cullis Pursuivant, and afterwards, in  
1571, Somerset Herald. He appears to  
have been a principal leader in the quar-  
rel which the College of Arms took up  
with Sir William Dethick, Garter, (son  
of Sir Gilbert Dethick, also Garter,) and  
which was terminated by Sir Wil-  
liam's surrendering his office, after hav-  
ing holden it 20 years, in favour of Sir  
William Segar. Glover was esteemed  
a very skilful herald, and a most pro-  
found genealogical antiquary; "a man  
he was," saith Weever, "of infinite in-  
dustry and incredible pains, a man of an  
excellent wit and learning." He wrote  
two large treatises; one "*De Nobilitate  
politica vel civili*," the other intitled  
"*A Catalogue of Honour*;" both of  
which were published, after his death  
by his nephew Mr. Milles, the former  
in 1608, the latter in 1610, both folio.  
He also compiled "*An Ordinary of  
Arms*," classed in such a manner as ea-  
sily to ascertain the family to which any  
particular coat belongs. This was aug-  
mented and improved by the late Mr.  
Edmondson, who published it in the  
first volume of his *Body of Heraldry*.  
Glover was joined with Henry earl of  
Derby in an embassy into France, to  
deliver the insignia of the order of the  
garter to king Henry III. for which  
service he received of that monarch a  
princely largess. He died April 10,  
1588.

1588, aged 45, leaving many MSS and was buried in St. Giles's. Cripplegate. See Weever's Funeral Monuments; Additions to dioc. London; Fuller's Worthies. Kent; Tanner's Bibliotheca; Dr. Smith's life of Camden, &c. &c. The copy of Milles's Catalogue (as it is commonly called), which is in the Bodleian library, was given to the University by Camden, as appears from a memorandum in his hand-writing at the bottom of the title-page.

*William Camden*, who is, as it were by common consent of scholars, universally surnamed *the Learned*, and whose life has been written almost as often, perhaps, as that of any literary person whatsoever, was created Richmond Herald (for form's sake only) Oct. 22, 1597, and on the following day advanced to the dignity of Clarencieux. The article "Armories," in his "Remaines concerning Britaine," being very long and replete with curious information, sufficiently entitles him to a place among Heraldic writers.

*Ralph Brooke*, York Herald, a man of a most turbulent disposition, was author of certain animadversions on Camden's *Britannia*, and of a list of the nobility, which will presently be farther noticed. He died Oct. 16, 1625, and was buried at Reculver, in Kent. (MS lives of heralds, cited in the first volume of *Archæologia*, Introd. p. xix.). The biographers of our British Pausanias, Dr. Smith, bishop Gibson, Mr. Gough, &c. inform us, that the real name of this his restless and insidious adversary was *Brooke/mouth*; but that he (Brooke/mouth) thought proper to sink the last syllable, having taken it into his wise head that *Brooke* was a name of more august and dignified sound. To enter into all the particulars of his quarrel with Mr. Camden would take up more of your room, Mr. Urban, than you could conveniently spare, and more of my time and trouble than I am inclined to bestow on so unworthy a subject. I beg leave, therefore, to refer your readers to the aforelaid biographers; and to Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, vol. I. b. i. c. 23, where a long account is given of Mr. Brooke/mouth's infamous life and character, and where it appears that the man possessed no single qualification for his office, except that, "having been once a painter, he had an excellent hand in tricking coats of arms." The list abovementioned was printed in folio, 1619. A curious copy

of this book is preserved in the Bodleian library, all filled with marginal MS. notes, written in a fair hand, and in the first page is this memorandum, "N.B. this note, and the rest of the notes in this book, are the hand-writing of William Camden, Clarencieux. Its testor Peter Le Neve, Norroy, 1709. There are some notes of Vincent's." Brooke's 2d edition came out in 1621; and in the year following was reprinted, not indeed under his inspection or much to his satisfaction, with additions, corrections, and this new title, "A Discouerie of Errours in the Catalogue of Nobility, by R. Brooke, Yorke, &c. &c. by Augustine Vincent, Rougecroix Pursuivant at Armes." Vincent has chosen for his book this motto from Terence, *Pro capta lectoris habent sua fata libelli*. In the same strain he concludes with this dislich,

*Oblestes animum, plebs est morosa legenda,  
Ille bene de te dicit at ille male.*

Which he thus translates,  
Heart takethine ease,  
Men hard to please  
Thou haply mayst offend.  
Though one speak ill  
Of thee, some will  
Say better; there's an end.

He might well be indifferent to the opinion of Mr. Brooke, or of the multitude; for he had the approbation of Selden and of Segar, with half the college of arms, prefixed to his book.

*Augustine Vincent*, the worthy pursuivant of whom we have just been speaking, became afterwards Windsor Herald, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He was son of William Vincent, of Wellingborough and Thingdon, in Northamptonshire, and intended to publish the antiquities of that county. He had also undertaken a Baronage of England, but dying before it was finished, his son John Vincent enlarged and completed it; but it was never published. Wood thought it "a very slight and trite thing in comparison of Sir W. Dugdale's." Vincent died Jan. 12, 1625-6, and was buried in St. Benet's church. See Ath. Oxon. vol. I. art. Fra. Tate; Fast. Oxon. vol. II. art. Dugdale; and the various lives of Camden. Weever calls Vincent *Rouge-rose* extra, and *Rouge-dragon*, (Fun. Mon. Addit. to dioc. Lond.); but, in the title of his book, Vincent writes himself *Rouge croix*.

Sir *William Segar*, Knt. was appointed Garter in Jan. 1606, on the resignation of Dethick. Ten years after this,

he was imprisoned by James I. for having, by the treacherous contrivance of his and Mr. Camden's great though unprovoked enemy, Ralph Brooke, hastily set his hand to a grant of the arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to Gregory Brandon, who afterwards appeared to be the common hangman. The said Brooke was afterwards imprisoned himself for his knavery and treachery; and Sir William was honourably discharged, upon the officers of arms exhibiting to the king a testimony of his honesty, integrity, and good carriage. He published "Honour, civil and military, 1602," folio; and from his MSS Mr. Edmondson published the five splendid volumes of "Baronagium Genealogicum." Sir William died in Dec. 1633, and was buried at Richmond, in Surrey. (Archæol. vol. I. Introd. p. xviii. n.) When only Portcullis, he was sent by queen Elizabeth, in 1586, to attend the earl of Leicester in the Low Countries. When Somerset herald, he went with the earl of Shrewsbury to deliver the Garter to Henry IV. of France, and was afterwards employed on the same errand successively to Christiern IV. of Denmark, and to Maurice and Henry, princes of Orange. (Weever's Fun. Mon. ubi supra.)

**Sir Henry Spelman.** This learned knight was born at Congham, near Lynn, in Norfolk, A. D. 1562, being descended from a very ancient family. His education was in Trinity college, Cambridge, and in Lincoln's Inn; but, having retired into the country, and married, he, in 1604, served the office of high sheriff of Norfolk. King James I. employed him in various public stations, and knighted him. Besides his celebrated Glossary (the second part of which was published after his death by Dugdale), History of Councils and other elaborate works of which he was author, he wrote a Latin treatise of Heraldry, intitled "Asplogia," which was published by Sir Edward Byshe, as hath been already related. In the Glossary, likewise, the article "Heraldus" is very long. Sir Henry died at London, in 1641, and was buried, by the express order of king Charles, with great funeral solemnity, opposite Camden's monument. Vide, inter alia, Biog. Brit. and the life prefixed to Gibbon's Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ.

"James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, and an excellent workman"

GENT. MAG. April, 1793.

(saith the facetious Dr. Fuller) "in his profession; inasmuch that, if Pegasus himself would wear shoes, this man alone is fit to make them, contriving them so thin and light, that they would be no burden to him. But he is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a *stuty*, and having lately set forth a book of Heraldry, containing the arms of the English nobility, and the gentry of Lincolnshire; and, although there be some mistakes (no hand so steady as always to *hit the nail on the head*), yet is it of singular use, and industriously performed: being set forth *anno* 1640." (Worthies, Lincolnshire). This book is in small folio, and is taken, as himself confesses, from Milles, Brooke, and Vincent. It is intitled, "The Union of Honour, containing the Armes, Matches, and Issues, of the Kings, Dukes, Marqueses, and Earles, of England, from the Conquest untill this present Yeere 1640; with the Armes of English Viscounts and Barons now being; and of the Gentry, of Lincolnshire." A short account of our blacksmith, much the same as Fuller's, is given in the second volume of Granger's Biographical History, where the author has subjoined, in a note, the following memorial of another heraldic genius in low-life:

"*Thomas Knight*, a late shoemaker, at Oxford, was noted for his extensive knowledge in Heraldry, in which branch of science he made considerable collections. He, on sight of an achievement, rarely failed of telling immediately to whom it belonged. He also blazoned, drew, and added elegant ornaments to arms. This man, by the force of an heraldical genius, which, if duly cultivated, would have qualified him for a King at Arms, sunk in a few years from a shoemaker to a cobbler. He died in 1767." To the above it may be added, that Tom Knight was also well skilled in the Antiquities of Oxford, and for some years before his death was employed by strangers, who visited the university, as the principal Cicerone of the place; an office, no doubt, of considerable emolument. Qu. What became of his collections?

**Peter Heylyn, D.D.** This orthodox and loyal Doctor, who is well known as the author of "Cosinographic," and of many learned works in Divinity and History, claims a niche in our temple of heraldic worthies, as having written

a ca-

a catalogue of kings, bishops, and nobles, of this realm, intituled, "An Help to English History," &c. which was first published in 1641, under the borrowed name of *Robert Hall, gent.* and thence continued by the reverend compiler to 1652. Several additions were made to this catalogue by one Christopher Wilkinson, a bookseller, who reprinted it in 1670. It was afterwards revised, and brought down to 1709, "with great care and exactness, by a gentleman of character in her Majesty's office of honour [qu. his name?], together with the seals of the archbishops and bishops seals, as also the paternal coats of arms of the nobility blazoned." A farther continuation was published not long since by Paul Wright, D.D. F.S.A. which, though not remarkable for exactness, is a very useful and convenient book. It ought likewise to be mentioned here, that the third part of Dr. Heylyn's History of St. George relates wholly to the most noble order of the Garter. The life of Heylyn has been repeatedly written by various persons; but the substance of all these publications may be found in Wood, and the *Biographia Britannica*.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN,

March 20.

AS Christianus and his party must be not a little galled with the elegant pen, the spirited strictures, and manly indignation, of L. L., it is not strange that he should be "sorry to see the subject renewed, and obtruded again upon your readers." However, upon the whole, he can have no great reason to lament this obtrusion of L. L., and his "railing, unjust, and illiberal, accusation against particular members of the Church of England," since it has afforded him an opportunity of displaying his own candid, liberal disposition, and his utter dislike to return railing for railing. L. L. is "unjust, illiberal, and must have a disposition of *mind* not to be envied;" Christianus, on the contrary, displays all the candour and meekness his signature implies, and only just insinuates that the Dissenters at Birmingham discovered "strong indications of an attempt to put their well-known principles into *practice*;" adding, at the same time, lest any one should mistake the tendency or effects of these principles, that "a most seditious libel was put in circulation (by whom indeed he does not say), the writer of which was

a Dissenting minister"—"a church was advertised to be sold" on the 14th of July; and Dr. Priestley, writing to Mr. Burke, "exults at the near approach of the total subversion of the Constitution and the Established Religion of it." These are the plain simple facts, or premises, Christianus advances; to be sure he stops short at the inference, but it is too plain to be mistaken. Such then is the singular modesty, consistency, and candour, of a writer who accuses L. L. of illiberality, and assumes a signature which implies *mercy, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness*, and that godlike *charity which doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil*.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, beg leave to ask Christianus, how he can make it appear probable, that the mob at Birmingham could have conceived such furious prejudices against the Dissenters, unless some persons behind the curtain had previously taken no little pains to instil such sentiments among them? 2. What it was he supposes the Dissenters were about "to put in practice," in consequence of their "well-known political principles?" 3. In what part of Dr. P's letter to Mr. Burke can the sentiments *Christianus* has quoted from it be fairly and honestly collected, without having recourse again to the well-known, though infamous, trick of garbling? 4. Why did the friends of the High-church party appear to shrink from Mr. Whitbread's motion for an enquiry into the causes of these infernal riots?

As to his sneer at L. L. for using the words "free and brave" to people who "publicly and vauntingly profess Atheism;" supposing this to be a fact, instead of a gross misrepresentation, it does not seem to render the epithets improper. The amiable, the candid Mr. Wyvill, has done the French nation justice on this head: "the Creed of Rome (says he) is still the Creed of their Established Church, and of the body of the nation." But, supposing for a moment that this "assertion were literally true, instead of being a most extravagant exaggeration;" granting the whole French republic were all professed Atheists; might not some little apology be made for them if what another clergyman said many years ago be

\* See his excellent manly letter to Mr. Pitt, just published.

true; "in Popish countries Christianity has *disappeared*—but the Establishment still remains \*!" If then the soul was departed, is it very surprising that the Convention should not think it necessary to embalm and preserve the body? Be this, however, as it may, I should imagine our Clergy, instead of amusing their flocks with tragical declamations on this egregious folly, would do well to exert themselves to the utmost in suppressing those notorious crimes and violations of the Christian religion which now so peculiarly abound, and which afford a lamentable proof of the truth of L. L.'s remark. For my own part, I can see no great difference between a man who professes himself an Atheist, and another who, pretending to believe the Gospel, yet shews by his careless or profligate manners that he "*lives as without God in the world.*"

#### AN ENEMY TO PERSECUTION.

MR. URBAN,

March 22.

I MAKE no doubt that, in the world of English sermons, numberless extracts might be found to lay the Pope low, and prophesy the downfall and ruin of the French; because prejudice, and the mortal habit of being rooted rivals and enemies, and the English and French having for years past been at war in church as well as state, can but make such allegations mutually very frequent.

Whatever very striking passages Mr. DANN, p. 99, may flash away upon, I am far from thinking that the Pope denies the Christian religion; or that our societies for religion are much less unprejudiced than his, or more considerably immaculate. If then, once for all, the Pope does not absolutely deny the Christian religion, how can he be the *Antichrist* in preference to Mahomer, Genghis Kawn, Tamerlane, the Delay Lama, or the emperor of China, which last has banished it from his empire?

Why is there so much sickling in Britain for France? What hath France done for the good of mankind in general, nay, for itself? Does it not pay for an Executive Power more than it did before the monarchy fell? Is their government enriched to be responsible for its actions? Cannot the National Convention, by its commissioners keeping the army in dependance, declare itself

indissoluble? Can the French live now in brotherly love? Are their burthens lessened? Have they abundance of earthly enjoyments? And are they now happier than when they had a king? What individual power is there to dissolve criminals who may be in the executive state branch?

Let the government be what it may in materials, that which makes men the most happy is the best.

Such insinuations brought forward in these times argues no good-will to our Constitution. The French are now become, by their wantonness, vain gaiety, and ambition, our enemies. What can I say then about those who anxiously hunt over heaps of old musty sermons to find out excuses for the crimes of our enemies? Crimes, I say again; for, though they may destroy societies, they have none, except arbitrary right, to seize on the property and estate which belong to such societies; whether religious or not religious. Crimes, I say again; and not all that the French Government have recorded (dire disgrace!) and avowed to the whole world.\*

I therefore submit these things, not to the adherents to and encouragers of Great Britain's enemies, not to the depressors of the free-born spirit that burns in the hearts of British seamen and soldiers (whom the just God preserve!), but to those who are well-wishers to the general good of mankind, to those who are friends to a Constitution that dispenses blessings and security, and which they have by the law of the land an undoubted right in themselves to rectify as often as they shall see cause.

HOOD'S KINSMAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

HAVING lately met with "*The State of Queen Anne's Bounty, laid by the Governors before the House of Lords, by virtue of their Lordships' Order, containing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from its Institution in 1705 to January 1st, 1735,*" I send you the subjoined abstract of it.

The last account, I believe, of the Society's finances was made public by the present Bishop of Durham, one of the governors, in his "*Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury,*" whilst *bishop* of that see; but, as this relates to a few particulars only, I am desirous of seeing a regular abridged statement of receipts and disbursements, from

\* See Confessional, third edit. Preface.



from the institution of the fund to the present time. I am aware that there is a book called "The present State of Queen Anne's Bounty, 2d edition;" but, though I have been in pursuit of it for many years, I have never been able to procure a sight, or even the intelligence, of a copy, and therefore am ignorant to what period the accounts have been given to the publick. I myself have no doubt of the integrity and proper management of the governors; however, I could wish a printed account was circulated amongst the Clergy annually, or every second or third year, at the archidiaconal visitations, which might easily be done without any great expence. This proceeding would obviate the ill-natured, and, I am satisfied, ill-founded, suggestions, which I have heard frequently insinuated, without being able to contradict.

"Received from 1705 to Jan. 1, 1735:

By tenths and first-fruits	£.	s.	d.
out of the Exchequer	261,319	6	0
By benefactions & legacies	17,016	18	5
By sums for the augmentation of 465 livings	84,593	19	9
By improvement of moneys, interest, discounts, sale of stock, &c. &c.	217,996	5	6½
<b>Total received in 30 years</b>	<b>580,926</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2½</b>

"Disbursed from 1705 to Jan. 1, 1735:

By purchases to augment 519 livings	143,164	8	0
By interest of moneys appropriated to livings	81,039	4	4½
By fees paid at the Treasury and Exchequer	6,597	6	11
By officers salaries at the Augmentation and Tenths offices, with other petty charges	24,076	5	3½
By perusing titles, and drawing conveyances	4,758	17	5
By Lady Waldegrave's annuity, and the purchase of it	8,644	12	3
By annuities paid out of Mr. Osborton's estate	410	0	0
By repairs of the Governor's house, and fixtures	191	17	0
By insoling and printing the charter	30	10	0
By an act for better collecting the tenths	89	5	4
By making a new book of tenths	531	2	0
By loss in the South-sea Company	14,813	16	5
By purchase of stock	279,399	19	6

By premiums, commissions, &c. &c. on ditto	12,217	1	7
By balance in hand	4,857	2	11
<b>Total disbursed, and balance, in 30 years</b>	<b>580,926</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>

"At the same time there was remaining, in the Governors' names, in the Old South-sea annuities, principal money, 152,500*l.*; which sums were appropriated for the augmentation of several poor livings, and the interest paid half-yearly to the incumbents thereof."

At the end of the Statement whence the preceding abridgement is taken, there is a list of all the livings, by name, in each diocese, not exceeding the value of 50*l.* *per annum*. The diocese of Norwich contains the largest number, 795; and the diocese of Rochester the smallest, 31 only. The whole 26 dioceses contain 5666; which number differs, I think, from that given in "Burn's Ecclesiastical Law."

I have not only been disappointed in procuring a copy of "The present State of Queen Anne's Bounty," but also of "Kennet's Case of Impropriations." If both these books are so very scarce, would not new editions of them, with the necessary additions, be very acceptable publications? I am persuaded the editor would receive the thanks of all the clerical part of the kingdom, and be certain of a recompence by the extensive sale of them.

If any of your correspondents who have the following pamphlet, printed many years ago, will particularize the plan mentioned therein, I shall be greatly obliged: "A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, containing a Proposal for raising the Sum of 8,750*l.* *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy as die poor. By Richard Goodrick, Curate of Cosley, Wilts."

CLERICUS Cornubiensis.

Mr. URBAN, March 17.  
I SEND you the following abstract List of the Subscribers to the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge* for the last five years:

1783.		1789.	
Clergy	723	Clergy	778
Laity	304	Laity	325
Ladies	154	Ladies	189
Foreign Members	8	Foreign Members	9
	<b>1219</b>		<b>1301</b>
			Clergy



1790.		1791.	
Clergy	827	Clergy	864
Laity	366	Laity	379
Ladies	203	Ladies	214
Foreign Members	8	Foreign Members	8
<hr/> 1404		<hr/> 1465	

1792. Clergy	902
Laity	389
Ladies	221
Foreign Members	7
<hr/> 1519	

It must give satisfaction to every friend to the Society to observe so great an increase of subscribers in the course of five years. And yet, Mr. Urban, how many names might and ought to be added, of those who hold dignified and valuable appointments in the Church! I do not see, in last year's List of Subscribers, the names of all the bishops and deans, nor above half of the archdeacons, the residentiaries, canons, prebendaries of the great cathedrals, nor of very many of the heads, and scarcely of any of the fellows, of the colleges in the two universities. Surely all these, and all others who possess ecclesiastical emoluments of dignity or value, are bound to contribute towards the promotion of the benevolent purposes of the Society. I will not illiberally suppose, that they have been hitherto prevented by any unworthy motive, but from inattention on their own parts, and from want of application to them, either immediately by the Society itself, or mediately by their provincial superiors. Indeed, Mr. Urban, I trust, that if the Society and its excellent tendency were pointed out by the respective dioceses, to every one appearing before them for collation or institution, no man would refrain from contributing his assistance, unless prevented by necessity. I do not call upon such of my brethren as are thus unfortunately circumstanced, but upon those who have the ability. I call upon all such to cherish an institution which the Clergy of this kingdom, as

good servants in Church and State, are peculiarly obliged to support and extend.

#### A CLERICAL SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

P. 201. I always conceived the *Maiden* in Scotland was invented by Earl Moreton, regent of Scotland, who was himself executed by it at Edinburgh 1581. But, on looking into Mr. Watson's *History of Halifax*, 214—239, I find he entertained a doubt whether the Earl might not have carried a model of it from Halifax to his own country, where it remained so long unused that it acquired the name of the MAIDEN. He refers to Whatley's *England's Gazetteer*, 1751, and Doddsley's *Geography of England*, 1744, in describing this town. In the continuation of Holinshed's *Chronicle of Scotland* we read, that the earl laid his neck *under the axe*, which fell on it while he was praying. Mr. W. adds, "I have been informed, by a person at Edinburgh, that the Maiden there is the only instrument of the kind in that kingdom, and has very seldom been used; from whence it may be concluded it is of no very great antiquity; and, as the custom of beheading with it was local, no proof arises that it was prior in time to that at Halifax, more especially so as the date of this machine at Halifax is utterly unknown. It is evident that such a contrivance was known in Germany\* before the execution of the Earl Moreton; for, I have a small engraving done 1553; by Aldegrart of Westphalia, representing Titus Manlius standing by to see the execution of his son for fighting contrary to his orders. The son's head is laid on a block, and a ponderous ax hangs over his neck suspended by a cord. There are hollows cut in the two uprights to direct it in its descent; but, being a side view, the method used to cause it to fall is not represented. An officer, who stands by the side of Manlius, has his left-hand on the criminal's head." P. 228, 229.

\* It was used also very early in Persia, and is to be found in many old books, in various languages, even so early as 1510. The executions by this machine, within the limits of the Forest of Hardwicke, in Yorkshire, were generally at Halifax; 25 criminals suffered by it during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the records before that time are lost. Twelve more were executed between 1623 and 1650; after which, it is supposed, the privilege was no more exerted. The machine is now destroyed; but that by which the Regent Moreton suffered is still in the Parliament-house at Edinburgh. It was first introduced in France by Monsieur Guillotine, a physician, and a member of the National Assembly in 1791; it is therefore called by his name, and is now used for executions throughout France, all criminals being put to death by it, which is one part of their system of equality.

Mr. URBAN, *Austy, co. Leic. April 6.*  
**T**HE inscription (*pl. II. fig. 5*), on painted glass, is placed in the window of an house adjoining the church-yard in this place. Many have attempted to decipher it; but all their efforts have hitherto been ineffectual. By giving it a place in your entertaining Magazine, perhaps some correspondents may be induced to give their opinion upon it; by which they will much oblige,  
 Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *April 15.*  
**A** GAINST the North wall of the church of Easton in Gordano, Somersetshire, not far from Bristol, is an upright tablet, containing the following memorial:

"Captain Samuel Sturmy, of this parish of Saint George's, made and gave unto the same two dials at the pillars, and two more upon the church porch; also in the same parish he wrote his mathematical treatise in folio, intitled, *The Mariners or Artists Magazine*. One of these books he freely gave to this parish, upon the condition (*viz*) that the booke should be chained too, and locked in, the desk, where now he is left (*always*), and the key to remaine in the hands of Captain Richard Morgan, esq. or his assignes (*ever*) until any ingenious persons of the same parish, or Lye, or Porthury's parish; or any other which desires the use thereof, which shall not be denied them freely, provided they first give unto Captain Morgan, or his assignes, good sufficient security, as he or them shall think fit, for three pounds sterling, that shall be forfeited and lost if any that be so engaged shall cut, trace out, or blurr any paper, sheet, figure, or diagram, that is in the said book. And that three pounds is to put such another in its place; but on the contrary, if Captain Morgan, or his assignes, doth receive the booke in as good condition of the party obligel, as when he received it, then shall the party be free of his obligation untill the next time he desire to use it, then to give the same, and likewise all other persons for ever. For an acknowledgement of kindness unto the author, the minister doth promise to preach a sermon always on his birth-day, being the 14th of November (he was borne at Gloucester anno 1633), and the same day the mariners or ringers to give him a peale of bell at the same parish. Witness our hands the 11th day of May, anno 1659. *Non nobis solum nati sumus.*

Minister. GEORGE WILLINTON.

Churchwardens. { WILLIAM ROBSON.  
 { RICHARD WALKROW.

"This scientifick credential is closed by some English lines, and a short La-

tin peroration, now nearly obliterated." *III. 151. 152.*

We shall be obliged to any of our correspondents who will favour us with a copy of the lines and peroration, if legible, and give us an opportunity of comparing the portrait with that at the head of the second edition of his work, "*The Mariner's Magazine*," 1678, fol. Any other particulars of his life will be acceptable. "*Mathesis enucleata*," and "*Mathesis juvenilis*," both in 8vo, bear the same names, and were probably the work of the same author. (See *Granger*, IV. 82 8vo.) A Captain Sturmy surveyed Penpark hole in the close of the last century; and died of a fever caught in the survey.

In the chancel at Newton St. Lo, near Bath, are the following epitaphs to men of eminence in their day, of whom only the last found a place in our obituary.

"Near this place lie the remains of *Abel Moyses*, late of the city of Bath, doctor of physick, who closed a life distinguished by uncommon talents, industry, and success, in the practice of his profession, on the 11th of August, 1720, in the 64th year of his age. He was taken off after a short illness, in the fullness of prosperity, and in the vigor of his faculties, but not unprepared. He had set religion ever before his eyes, and died the death of the righteous. *Sublatum ex oculis quærimus*"

"M. S. Johannj Chapman, S. T. B. pridem coll. Lincol. Oxon. socii, Somericiensis, dein hujus ecclesie, ecclesiarum insuper apud Bathoniæ, rectoris, necnon archidiaconi Bathoniensis. Obiit Anno Domini 1756, ætatis sue 75. Qualis erat, qualis & tu, lector, dies alter manifestabit"

Is there not some omission after *ecclesiarum*? He was vicar of Lyndcome and Widecome.

In *Weston Zoyland* chancel is this inscription:

"To the memory of Thomas Perrat, who died Sept. 3, 1709, in the 71st year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry in this place, and no where else." This he computes as follows: "I was baptized the 14th of Aug. 1635: I did preach my first sermon in this parish the 26th day of February, 1664." *III. 441.*

In the chancel of *Blagdon*, in the same county:

"To the memory of Anne the wife of John Langlorne, D. D. late rector of this parish, who died May 5, 1768\*, aged 32. With Sappho's taste, with Arria's tender heart, Lucretia's honour, and Cecilia's art:

\* See our Vol. XXXVIII. p. 247.



Fig. 1

*Huch. Waltham Church Suffex cont. May April 1292*

Fig. 2. 141  
HIC IACET ANTH. WELLS GWONDA  
DE BRABRIDGE. IN COM. SOUTHGTON  
SEPVLT VS. S. DIE. MAY. 1394.

That such a woman died surprize can't give,  
'Tis only strange that such an one should live."

This lady was daughter of Robert Cretcroft, of Halloughton, co. Linc. esq. to whose sons Dr. L. the well-known translator of Plutarch, and author of several poems, &c. had been tutor, and died in 1779. COLLINSON, III. 570.

Mr. URBAN, April 15.  
"THE convent (of Hayles, in the county of Gloucester) appears to have been, when originally founded, of quadrangular construction, with a cloister, inclosing an area about forty yards square. The ruined arches are still to be traced, chiefly lancet, with trefoils in the heads." Such is the description given of these ruins in Mr. Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections, II. 63. Your plain readers will possibly object to the mode of expression in Italicks; and your Antiquarian readers will, perhaps, say that the true lancet arch never admits any tracery, consequently an arch containing a trefoil means only pointed, as opposed to round.  
Yours, &c. Q. R.

Mr. URBAN, Grange, Feb. 28.  
IN one of my excursions last summer, I passed through the village of Up-waltham. Observing the East end of the church to be built semicircular (a form of great antiquity), I have sent you a sketch of it, hoping you may think it worthy a place in your Magazine. (See plate III. fig. 1.)

Upwaltham is a small parish, containing about six houses, in the rape of Chichester, and hundred of Box and Stockbridge: it is situated in a recluse but pleasing valley (called there *Bottoms*), amongst the South Downs; (it literally stands in a valley, but the situation is high in comparison with the foot of the hills;) the church is small, between the body and chancel is an antient oak canopy, extending quite across the church, one end serving for a sounding-board to the pulpit. The original entrance to the church was at the West end, now walled up (a small fragment of an arch shews what it has been); and another door-way, with a porch, is made on the South side. The land in the parish is all arable, with extensive sheep-downs, which commands a very beautiful and distant prospect.

I am extremely sorry to be under the necessity of soliciting the pardon of your readers, for having sent you an errone-  
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ous copy of the epitaph of Fishbourn, Vol. LXII. p. 977. The inclosed copy (plate III. fig. 5.) you may depend on to be correct. The stone is without ornament, 15 inches by 6 in size. I acknowledge my best thanks due to your correspondent R. S. Vol. LXII. p. 1088. for his strictures (which led me to discover the error), but beg leave to observe it is as far from his correction as before. Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, Finchley Common, Feb 5.  
IT was once my intention to publish a complete History of Guildford in Surrey; but having other concerns, of more importance to myself, to follow, I dropped the idea, though not before I had made a number of collections for the purpose, and taken drawings of many of the antiquities and curiosities of the place, several of which, as I do not intend myself to have them engraved, I shall with pleasure communicate for that purpose to the Gentleman's Magazine. The inclosed (Pl. III. fig. 2.) is the sketch I took on the spot from the ruins of St. Catharine's Chapel: there is a view of this place in Capt. Grose's Antiquities; but taken at such a distance, that the form of the building cannot be clearly made out.—The remaining walls of this chapel stand on a hill about half a mile from Guildford, by the road-side, leading to Godalming; they shew, to have been constructed on the Gothic principle, the plan, a square, about fifty feet by twenty-five; there are three doors, one west, one north, and the other south; it has three windows on each side, and one at each end; the north-west corner is formed by a tower, which formerly contained a cochlis, or winding staircase, the crown of it arched with ribs, part of which only, now remains. At each angle is a buttress, and on the two sides two intermediate ones, all of which terminated in pinnacles or spires. From the mutilated parts that now remain, it may be supposed to have been a tolerably handsome structure; the materials with which it is formed consist, the main wall of a kind of sand-stone, extremely hard and durable, which, when broken, bears a sort of iron appearance; it is brought from the sand-pits in the neighbourhood, where extensive strata of it are sometimes found. The coins, buttresses, door, and window-cases, of a soft chalky substance, which has been very much injured by the severity of

of the weather, and other ill usage. The tops of the walls have much shrubbery growing upon them, which renders the appearance very picturesque. There has been care lately taken to prevent the farther destruction of this curious ruin, by repairs, and strengthening the walls and arches.

Mr. Grose gives the following account of this building. Catharine Hill, (in ancient records Drake Hill), so called from the chapel on its summit dedicated to St. Catharine. At what time it was founded does not certainly appear; but it is spoken of in the pipe-rolls of the 14th of Henry III.; and in the following reign of Edward I.; the fluff, together with the chapel, was purchased of the abbey of Wherwhele, Homo de Gatton, John de Mareschall, and Andrew de Bayboef, then lords of the manor of Ertindon, by Richard de Wauney, parson of St. Nicholas in Gyldeford, for a chapel of ease to him and his successors, parsons of that parish, for ever. The same Richard de Wauney procured a charter the 2d of Edward III. for holding a fair annually in this place, on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Matthew; which is still observed according to the new style.

The first opportunity I have, it is my intention to make some drawings for your Magazine, from my sketches of the churches in Guildford. When I have arranged the pieces in my possession, I mean to submit them to the public eye, in a small volume, under the title of "Things worthy of Remark, observed in, about, and relating to, the town of Guildford;" which I intend to put together, that it may serve for a pocket-companion to those who visit that venerable city; and I mean to embellish it with plates of the castle, gate to the outworks, archbishop abbot's portrait, and the town-arms, as I formerly had them engraved for the more extensive work I originally meditated.

Yours, &c. G. J. OLDFIELD.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*  
THE inclosed (*Plate III. fig 3*) is from an original figure in alabaster, about three feet long, found about 40 years since in Derbyshire. It is now in the possession of Sir George Osborne, bart. at Chickland Priory, Bedfordshire; where the original of the figure engraved, vol. LXII. p. 817, is also preserved.  
Yours, &c. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

HAVING had occasion to consult some old registers belonging to the parish of Henley, near Ipswich, in Suffolk, I met with the following singular entry, which perhaps you will think not altogether unworthy a place in your entertaining Miscellany.

Yours, &c. K.

"Prince Charles was born on Monday, May 29, 1633, at which time a star appeared at mid day; and Mr. Daniel Heron, vicar of Henley in Suffolk, preached then at St. Paul's, on these words, Judges xiv. 18, 'If ye had not plowed with my heifer, ye had not made out my riddle.' King Charles, the father, went to hear the sermon, and to return thanks for his son's birth. After sermon, serjeant Holkins sent the preacher these verses:

*Dum Rex Paulinas abcessit gratus ad aras  
Emicuit medio lucida stella die.*

*Dic mihi divina enarrant ænigmata, præb,  
Hæc oriens nobis quid sibi stella velit.*

Mr. Heron's answer was,  
*Magnus in occiduo princeps monnascitur orbe,  
Craſque ſub Eclipſin Regna Orientis erunt."*

Mr. URBAN, *March 24.*

RECOLLECTING, somewhat of the latest, that both Homer and Virgil, who expatiated sufficiently on more auspicious topics, dispatched Alexander, Halius, Noemon, and Pycanis, all four in a single line; I shall make a point of finishing what remains of my Oxford almanacs in this and one more letter not immoderately long.

1743, Lincoln. Thomas de Beckinton, distinguished by his mitre and crozier, stands near the founder's chair: he recommended himself to Henry the Sixth, by attempting to prove his right to the Crown of France, was made Privy Seal, and, in 1443, bishop of Bath and Wells: but "there arose up a new king over Ægypt, which knew not Joseph" In 1464. the year before he died, Beckinton (who had well feathered his nest), apprehensive that Edward the First might seize the riches he left, at considerable expence obtained a confirmation of his will under the Great Seal. He completed the building of this college, which Fleming had left unfinished. He is followed by John Forest, dean of Wells, whose benefaction was first commemorated in 1436; by William Findern, Esq of eight years later date; and John Baketot, a priest of considerable but dubious antiquity.

Edmond



Edmond Audley, successively bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury, died in 1524, and had the felicity of leaving wealth enough to obtain a mass for his own soul, and those of his relations, James Touchet, Lord Audley, and Eleanor his wife, into the bargain. Edward Darby, archdeacon of Stow, died in 1542; but, being in an inferior ecclesiastical station, we do not read that his shade was soothed by similar funeral honors.

Thomas Marshall, born about the year 1621, entered "a *Bariler*" in this college 1640, served as a volunteer in Lord Dover's regiment, which obtained him the degree of bachelor of arts without fees. During Cromwell's protectorate he preached at Rotterdam; in 1672 he was chosen rector of this college, on Dr. Crew's being appointed bishop of Oxford; in 1680 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester; he published *Latin* remarks on the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon versions of the Gospels: dying suddenly in 1685, he was succeeded in the headship of Lincoln by Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, whose portrait comes next.

The second medal on the obelisk is Dr. George Hickes, born in 1642, Dean of Worcester 1683, and deprived, after the Revolution, for refusing to take the oaths to King William. Harshly as the term *non-juror* grates on my ear, the case of those unfortunate men appears to me to have not been sufficiently considered by the legislature; a majority of them probably acted through mere disaffection and party-violence; but many were actuated by conscientious scruples, while others appear to have been deluded by those in whom they placed too great confidence. The salvo, which accompanied the act for stripping them of preferment, as stated by Dr. Somerville in his *Political Transactions*, p. 275, "empowering the king to reserve for *any twelve* a third part of their benefices *during pleasure*," is not satisfactory. If we go some years farther back, we shall find a much greater number of the English clergy ejected from their churches by the act of uniformity, which took place on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662; *their* case at least was *solely* religious, yet the law operated without *any* mitigation. I presume not to invert the telescope, and look forward to what *may be hereafter*; but, if we contemplate with disinterested attention the *present* as well as the *past*,

we must draw this painful inference, "that at no period of time has religious toleration formed any part of that liberality which England so loudly vaunts of." The most instructive polemical tract I know is entitled, *The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures, in the way of private judgement*. It is entirely calculated for the meridian of *this* Protestant country, and is principally illustrated by the treatment of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiston, the *latter* of whom, in his *Life of the former*, says, "*all conclude the author*" to be Dr. Hare, bishop of Chichester, who died in 1740, lamented by the good and the learned. Had he written nothing else, this pamphlet would suffice to shew, that he possessed a soul far superior to such narrow prejudices, as, among those of his station, may be termed epidemical. Let a clergyman once be suspected of any thing bordering on heresy, his own fraternity are the foremost to pursue him with inveterate rancour; his situation is that of a stricken deer, repulsed by the united herd. But it is high time to return to Dr. Hickes; if we are to speak of him as a dignified ecclesiastic, we must place him under the reigns of the two last Stuart kings; for, when James abdicated, he ceased to be a dean. But, if we delineate his literary character, we must be brought forward to the days when Anne wielded the British sceptre; his controversial publications, enumerated by Wood, have long been forgotten; but his "*Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*," since published at Oxford, 1705, in two large folio volumes, exhibits a splendid and durable monument of his industry. Prefixed to that valuable work is a good portrait of him, drawn and engraved by Robert White.

1784. Pembroke. Juliana, wife of Alexander Stafford, of Holbourn, gentleman. This lady gave, in 1628, a benefaction, which was to take place after the deaths of herself and her husband.

1746. St. Mary Hall. This almanac furnishes Granger with Cardinal Alan; and George Sandys, the traveller, speaking of the former, he observes that his portrait is probably authentic, as it was *engraved by Verine*, who, he adds, had a considerable collection of curious heads from medals, of which he frequently took drawings and casts. This is quoted merely to shew how much

much Mr. Granger, who will be esteemed as good a judge, differs from one of your correspondents; who, because my remarks are not according to his taste, asserts that the portraits in Vertue's almanacs are *spurious, not authentic, and undeserving of regard.*

1747. Edmund Hall. The third bust is said to be that of Dr. John Rawlinson; in regard to which we learn nothing more than that he was author of ten detached sermons, a principal of this society from 1610 to 1631, when he died, and was buried at his rectory of Whitchurch in Shropshire.

In speaking of Sir John Maynard, in p. 999 of your last volume, it was an oversight to omit mentioning, that, though his name does not occur, in Granger's index, among the list of portraits not engraved, subjoined to the Biographical History, we find one of this eminent lawyer at Strawberry Hill.

Here ends Dr. Ducarel's manuscript; and to the three remaining years I find the explanation contained in printed hand-bills. Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

A Valuable treatise on antient fonts having been published in the tenth volume of the Archæologia, I was much surprized to find, that a very curious one, supposed to be Saxon, was not there noticed. Neither is it inserted in Mr. Gossling's very accurate description of the city of Canterbury. The font, of which I have sent you a drawing (*Plate III. fig. 4*) is in the parish-church of St. Martin in that city. It is imagined that this church was built by the Christians of the Roman soldiery in the 2d century, in the time of Lucius the 1st Christian king, who lived in 182. Queen Bertha, wife of King Ethelbert, while he and his subjects were idolaters, paid her devotions in this obscure place.

Yours, &c. R. NIXON.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

I Found the following circumstance a few days ago in Polnitz's Memoirs: that, on the bridge at Prague,

"There is a *crucifix* pretended to be of gold, and to have been erected formerly at the expence of the Jews, pursuant to an order of government, as a punishment for their having crucified a Christian infant

upon Easter Day, to insult the memory of our Saviour's death."

The author does not vouch for the truth, neither is the story mentioned in Dr. Browne's Travels. Q. As to other historians? Bunting mentions a metal cross on this bridge, between two stone statues of the Virgin and St. John; but says nothing of a gold one. (VI. 153.) R S.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

BEING present at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, at the London Tavern, I was most forcibly affected with the elegance of the very numerous company, the sumptuous entertainment, and the universal cheerfulness and harmony which prevailed. But how much more was I struck with astonishment on the entrance of a numerous procession of men, women, and children, saved from the horrors of a premature grave, and restored to their parents, relatives, and friends, by the benignant exertions of the Society! The sight was at once so noble and sublime as to fill the minds of the spectators with an ineffable mixture of joy and surprize, whose impressions were too strong to be eradicated from the remembrance of

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPIST.

Who can suppress the tear, the kindling joy,  
While round the room the slow procession  
moves

Of subjects sav'd? The sight our thoughts employ,  
And every look the glorious cause approves.

With conscious gratitude their bosoms burn,  
Their timid step and glowing cheek declare;—

No language can their grateful thanks re-  
'Tis seen perspicuous in their modest air.

These are thy trophies, sweet HUMANITY,  
To snatch them from the all-devouring  
wave!

They owe their lives, their more than all, to  
Who gave them back to life, and robb'd  
the grave.

How oft, when every sign of life was fled,  
Hast thou on weeping friends benignant  
smil'd,

By gentle, heavenly, sweet Compassion led,  
Restor'd a father, or a much-lov'd child!

How oft the tar, who braves the stormy sea,  
Has been by thee from ghastly death re-  
stor'd

To King, to Country, and Society,  
To helpless children, and his wife ador'd!

'Tis thine the subject of despair to save  
Who plunges headlong in the river deep,  
And dares dread Heaven, and seeks untimely  
grave

To drown his sorrows in eternal sleep!

\* See another engraving of it in the Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLV. plate XIII. EDIT.

'Tis thine with ghastly Death fierce war to wage,  
The hoary sage or helpless youth to shield!  
And rob the tyrant of his wonted rage:  
Nor to his dread domain a subject yield.

The conquering Hero less demands our praise,  
Who boasts of victory with ten thousand slain,  
Than he, who from untimely death doth raise  
One victim to his weeping friends again.

In acts like these, ye generous few, proceed,  
Ye NOBLE PATRONS of the human race;  
High Heaven approves the all-benefic deed,  
And in its records grants your names a place.

Philanthropy and HOWARD once could boast,  
Nor was a HANWAY backward in her cause;  
But, since these guardians of our lives were  
Humanity still boasts a COOKE and a HAWES.

To foreign climes their precepts wide extend;  
To *Afric* and *America's* distant shore  
Humanity her onward course doth bend,  
Mankind to save, till dying is no more.

Mr. URBAN,

March 27.

AS the friend of the late Mr. Booth, I will inform your correspondent who wishes to know about him (though for what reason I cannot conceive), that he was born at Brereton, in the county of Chester, of which place his father, the Rev. — Everard, was rector; that was educated at Westminster School, whence he went first to Queen's, and afterwards to Brazen Nose, College, Oxford. Having but a small fortune, some profession was necessary, and, though his own inclination would have led him to the military line, yet he followed the advice of his friends, and went into orders. He had two livings in Northamptonshire, and a donative in Wales; he was also a prebendary in the cathedrals of York and Salisbury. He took the name of *Booth* in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, Tho. Booth, Esq. of Twenlow Hall, in the county of Chester, whose whole estate and property he inherited, and which (as he died without issue) is now in the possession of Walter Booth, Esq. late Griffith, and captain in the Royal Navy. The motto he took himself, signifying, "I have, but am not had:" meaning to convey the idea of that independence of mind which he certainly possessed, and on which he particularly valued himself. Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Mold, March 24.

I observe in the Magazine for February, p. 102, R. G. charges Mr. Sowerby with having published a figure of *GERANIUM LUCIDUM*, in his *English Botany*, No 25, which has not the general habit of that plant, and of having altered the specific character to correspond with the figure. If this can be proved, it is undoubtedly an unwarrantable liberty for an author to take in the science; but, I am of opinion, it is possible to clear the author of that elegant work from the charge. The specimen, from which the figure above referred to was made, was sent to Mr. Sowerby by Mr. Robson\* of Darlington; who, I hope, in justice to Mr. Sowerby, will inform your reader whether the figure differs in any respect from the specimen sent, and in what soil and situation the plant grew, if it is figured from a native specimen (which is much to be desired, Mr. S. will in all cases endeavour, for) it is most reasonable to suppose, it will differ from a specimen obtained from the London Botanic Garden, which must be a cultivated one. And certainly R. G. is mistaken, in supposing the specific character is altered to suit the figure. May not "*Folius quinque-lobis rotundatis*" be translated "*Leaves roundish and five-lobed*," as well as "*Leaves five-lobed and roundish*;" "*rotundatis*" being (as I suppose) applied to the shape of the leaves and not to the lobes? And Jenkinson, in his *Generic and Specific Description of British Plants*, p. 262, translated it "*with round five-lobed leaves*."

I cannot see with what propriety the members of the Linnæan Society and other "leading botanists in this country" Latinize the name of Linné into Linneus.

Yours, &c. G. SL—D K—Y.

Mr. URBAN, Hyde Street, April 13.

PERMIT me to express to you my joy and gratitude, in my de-

\* As there are two botanists of that name and place, viz. Mr. Stephen Robson, the author of the *British Flora*, and Mr. Edward Robson, who has contributed largely to Bolton's *HISTORIA FUNGORUM*, &c. I wish Mr. Sowerby would mention to which of these gentlemen we are obliged for the communications which are already, or may be in future, inserted in this work.

plorable

plorable condition from the palsy. Last month I received a letter from my eldest son, who, to his honour, and infinitely to my satisfaction, was, on account of his character and known abilities in the Navy, appointed surgeon of the Providence, Captain Bligh, under the auspices of our most gracious Sovereign, the Admiralty, and the truly illustrious Sir Joseph Banks, to sail to Otaheite, to bring the bread-fruit to our West India islands. I received a letter from him in February, in which, to my astonishment, he informs me, that, on his return from a very long and perilous voyage to the South sea, at the Cape of Good Hope he met with one of your Magazines, in which I had written a Paper, which you were pleased to insert. You do not know what infinite good you do to society by the Gentleman's Magazine, by circulating intelligence and instruction to such a large part of the world. He informs me that, at the arrival of the Providence at the Cape, the bread fruit plants were in a very flourishing condition. They brought with them seven hundred, three hundred of which I find they have distributed in Saint Vincent's, one of the Leeward islands, and four hundred they are now distributing in Jamaica; and, to the everlasting honour of the merchants and planters of Jamaica, they voted Captain Bligh five hundred pounds before he set out on his long and adventurous voyage. The arrival of the Providence in England may be expected in the course of six or seven weeks; but I am in such a melancholy condition from the palsy, that I despair of ever seeing my son, as for seven months I have been in a melancholy confinement, and for four months have not been able to walk across the floor, or from chair to chair, without being supported. I have maintained a wretched existence hitherto entirely by God's goodness, by my regularity, and a strict attention to my frail constitution. I am your obliged old friend, in much affliction from the palsy.

EDWARD HARWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.  
 In your Magazine for March, (p. 205) it is observed, that during the Holy League in France, towards the conclusion of the 16th century, Republican principles were as openly avowed as they are now; and that, had not King Henry the Fourth luckily escaped from Paris,

a scene no less atrocious than the late detestable murder of Louis XVI. might have been there exhibited. In the year 1590, a prayer was composed for the good success of the French king; it is printed in Strype's Annals (Vol. IV. No. xxviii. p. 41.) with this title: "A Prayer used in the Queen's Majesties House and Chapel, for the Prosperity of the French King and his Nobility; assailed by a Multitude of notorious Rebels, that are supported and waged by great forces of Foreigners; August 21, 1590." The former part of the title is very apposite to the present period, but not the latter; because then the holy leaguers and rebels were supported in their nefarious schemes by some mighty potentates; but, as far as has yet appeared, the modern philosophers and levelers have no strange forces in alliance with them. To those of your readers who have not an opportunity of looking into Strype's volume, the perusing of the first paragraph of the prayer may be acceptable. "O! most mighty God, the only protector of all kings and kingdoms, we, thy humble servants, do here with one heart, and one voice, call upon thy heavenly grace, for the prosperous state of all faithful Christian princes: and namely, at this time, that it would please thee of thy merciful goodness to protect by thy favour, and arm with thine own strength, the Most Christian King, the French King, against the rebellious conspirations of his rebellious subjects, and against the mighty violence of such foreign forces as do join themselves with these rebels, with intention to deprive him most unjustly of his kingdom: but finally to exercise their tyranny against our Sovereign Lady, and her kingdom and people: and against all others that do profess the gospel of thy only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ."—In another paragraph, the nobles are mentioned—"Comfort his (the king's) army, his true, faithful, noblemen, the princes of his blood, and all other his faithful subjects." W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.

YOUR correspondent, in page 134, may, perhaps, receive some satisfaction in the information I am able to give him of Mr. James Annesley, though it does not go to the extent requested.

In a Magazine in my possession for January 1759, in the Monthly Obituary, were the following particulars: "Jan. 7th,

7th, James Annesley, Esq. who for several years has been suing for the estate and title of Earl of Anglesey."

From this it appears evident, that Mr. Annesley never obtained complete possession of the estate and title; and I am very much mistaken if the verdict given in Ireland was not in some way or other defeated (I can't say reversed) by appeal, or some such mode of proceeding, or, at least, that a trial afterwards took place on the subject in this country. My recollection, however, of this matter, is only derived from my having seen, many years ago, a printed book, either containing the trial, or some account of the business.—I hope this enquiry will be further traced; and am yours, &c. H. K.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

**D**R. Hollingbery, archdeacon of Chester, whose death, August 1st, 1792, was announced in your obituary for that month, was the publisher of Alexander Cunningham's History of Great Britain, though the materials were digested and translated, and the biographical and critical memoirs of the author written, by another person. The doctor, however, in a preface inserted in your review of the book, (v. l. XLVII. p. 508,) offered his reasons for assuming a title to which he had not the customary claim.

P. 160 l. 44. r. 1417; and in this question proposed in the preceding lines—"Is it not observable that John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, (to run this up no farther), were burned 1417? there is an error which must be imputed to Mr. Fleming. At least he differs from the Historians I have examined, who concur in relating that the former suffered July 6, 1415, and the latter May 6, 1416. The centenary prediction of Jerome, cited in the same page, could not therefore be strictly verified in either of these martyrs for their religious principles.

Mr. Warton, in his History of Kidlington, p. 512, has mentioned "Lord Bacon's having somewhere said, that Sir Thomas More, when at matins, late in the chancel." It will be esteemed a favour from any correspondent, who will give himself the trouble of communicating, in your Miscellany, the whole passage alluded to in Lord Bacon's works,

\* See the original verdict, vol. XLV. p. 605. The contest was revived in 1756 (XXVI. 428); a rule was granted in 1758 (XXVII. 552); and the cause finally determined in 1771 (XLI. 190.) Edir.

or to specify the parish church which Sir Thomas More frequented with his family, if that can be more easily traced.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

**A** Modest enquirer, pp. 15, 16, wishes for information respecting the first versifiers of the Psalms.

He will receive very complete information on this subject, if he consults the third volume of Warton's History of English Poetry, from p. 161—189; but this volume may not perhaps be within the reach of your correspondent\*. If therefore, no better information should be offered through the channel of your Miscellany, I shall acquaint him, that, besides the names of Thomas Sternhold, and John Hopkins, the initials W.W. are designed for William Whyttringham, (promoted by Robert, earl of Leicester, to the deanry of Durham); besides the Psalms which he versified, all of which bear his initials, he rendered into metre the Decalogue, the Athanasian Creed, and other delectable hymns, which in some editions precede, and in others follow, the Book of Psalms. The Psalms marked N. were turned into metre by Thomas Norton, a not inelegant writer of that age, who assisted Lord Buckhurst in composing the tragedy of Godobad.

In almost all the old editions of the Psalms, there is inserted a hymn, (if it deserves that name,) of which I cite the first stanza:

"Preserve us, Lord I by thy dear word;  
From Pope and Turk defend us, Lord!  
Which both would thrust out of his throne  
Our Lord Jesus Christ, thy dear Son."

This was the production of Robert Wildome, who had been nominated by Edward VI. to an Irish bishoprick, became a Protestant Fugitive in the calamitous reign of Mary, and was afterwards archdeacon of Ely.

The first copy of the entire version was published in 1562, and intitled, "The whole Book of Psalms collected into English meter, by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt notes to sing them withall."

These apt notes consisted of about forty tunes of one part only. They also accompany the subsequent editions of 1564, 1577, and 1630.

An attentive reader of the earlier copies will find, that, though the struc-

\* See vol. LIII. pp. 182, 228, 265, 281.

late



ture of the stanza is the same, yet the expression in those subsequent to the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century is greatly altered.—Thus, in the 36th verse of the 78th psalm, the earlier copies read,

“For why, their hearts were nothing bent  
To him, nor to his trade.”

And again, psalm 70th, verse 3d.

“Confound them that apply  
And seek to work my shame;  
And at my harm do laugh and cry  
So, so—There go’th the Game.”

Many other instances might be cited equally improper in expression!

The 70th, 104, 112, 113, 122, 125, and 134 psalms are distinguished by the initials W. K. and the 136 by T. C. of neither of these authors can any certain account be found; but perhaps T. C. might mean Thomas Churchyard.—Sternhold rendered fifty-one of the psalms into metre, Hopkins fifty-eight, and Norton twenty-seven. Among those which Whittingham versified was the 119th.

Although I have, on the authority of his contemporaries, and on that of Anthony Wood, asserted Norton’s claim to a share in the tragedy of Gorboduc: yet I must not conceal that Mr. Warion, in the third volume of his History of English Poetry, pp. 370, 371, has doubts as to Norton’s assistance. I profess and feel the truest regard for the memory of that excellent man; but I own I am not convinced by what he has advanced on this subject.

C. K.

Mr. URBAN, *March 29.*  
**T**HE request made p. 15, and repeated p. 163, for information on the initial letters to the old versions of the Psalms, and the title page prefixed to them, may be satisfied, probably, as far as the subject may now admit, by a reference to the History of English Poetry, Vol. III. p. 166, 172; in which the indefatigable and judicious author gives a pretty full account of this translation, and of most of those concerned in it, and replies particularly to the question relative to the contents alluded to in the title-page. In p. 178, Mr. Warton observes, that “these Psalms were *never allowed*, though so expressed in their preface, being first introduced by the Puritans, and afterwards continued by connivance.”

If it is not taking too great a liberty with the editors of the History of Cumberland, I should be glad to ask whether

any information may be expected from them respecting the family of Kirkall, the founder of which was a follower of the Norman Conqueror, though I have hitherto consulted in vain the lists that are given of their names in some of our old historians. From an inscription written in an old hand, to imitate printing, under the arms which I have seen in the possession of a descendant of the family, I am enabled to give the following short account of him. “Linneus de Kirkall was borne in Normandy, but came over with duke William, after styled the Conqueror, anno 1066, who, for his valour and good service, was much honoured, and by him made governor of Carlisle Castle, and had given to him this coat of armes for him and his posterity to beare for ever:

He beareth gules, a cheveron between three leopards heads argent, by the name of Kirkall.”

Now the oldest account I have yet seen of the Castle at Carlisle reaches no higher than the son of the Conqueror. The late historians of Cumberland, Messrs. Nicholson and Burn, tell us, that “the city at that time, (viz. 1082,) having been most grievously shattered by the Danes, had lain buried in its ruins for near 200 years, until it began to flourish again by the favour and assistance of William Rufus, who built it, and added a new wall, *with a Castle*, and placed a garrison in it, &c. &c. But it does not appear very likely that William, I mean the Conqueror, should grant an empty honour to a man whose valour and good service seemed to entitle him to a post of trust and danger as well as honour, neither at that time, when he was still unsettled in his kingdom, would his affairs admit of it. This therefore involves in it an historical circumstance, viz. the existence of a castle prior to the last invasion by the Normans, which it would be worth while to endeavour to clear up, and it is this reason which has induced me to trespass upon the attention of the present historians of Cumberland.

The verses, p. 165, written under the picture of an ass, are generally, I believe, attributed to the Rev. — Crowe, Public Orator of the university of Oxford.

Your’s

IRADAM.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*  
**I**N your report of foreign literary intelligence for last month (see Gent. Mag. p. 258, col. 2), it is said of Po-



Polybius, that "he died at the great age of 82 by a fall from his horse, returning from the country." Livy says, some make him die the same year with Scipio Africanus and Hannibal, A. U. C. 569; but he doubts it." The reference to Livy is xxxix. 52. Now, Sir, either your edition of Livy must differ from those of Gronovius and Drakenborch, or the reference is erroneous, or Livy is misunderstood. In the chap. quoted in your Magazine, Livy merely affirms, that Polybius and Rutilius speak of the death of Scipio as happening in the same year with that of Hannibal, mentioned in the preceding chapter, which, however, he dissents from, as well as from Valerius on the same subject. The death of Philopœmen is spoken off towards the end of chap. 56, as happening about the same time. But no where in the books of Livy which are remaining to us, is there any mention made of the death of Polybius. You may, perhaps, deem this deserving of correction, in a journal celebrated as yours is for fidelity and accuracy. With this view is the communication given of,

Yours, &c. INDEX.

\*.\* The Reviewer of the article alluded to acknowledges the justice of the censure, and that the mistake can only have arisen from hastily reading Livy's words "Scipionem & Polybius & Rutilius, hoc anno mortuum scribunt," as if it had been Polybius & scribit, omitting the 2d *et*. Polybius's death more probably fell about A. U. 634.

THE ACADEMIC. No. VI.  
*To the Senate of the University of Cambridge.*

LEARNED SIRS,

TO you I again address myself, with but little hope of arresting your attention, and still less of changing the complexion of your sentiments, or affecting the tenor of your conduct. And, indeed, on contemplating the ill-fated labours of the admirable Jebb, of the candid Mr. Ingram, and the ingenious author of some late strictures on the discipline of the university, it might appear a strange presumption, to expect the blessing of superior efficacy on this brief and inadequate essay. The hereditary and increasing mathematico-mania of the place operates with a spirit unabated by the opposition of public opinion and rational remonstrance, to perpetuate the same appropriation of honours, and the same unanimity to reject

the councils of all *who are given to change*. No effort, however, is wholly lost; and what is denied to the wishes of the good, and the reasons of the wise, may ultimately owe its accomplishment to the stronger impressions of a continued and offensive importunity.

The authority of Holy Writ, and the warrant of experience, assure us of the existence of such a chance; and in the prospect, however distant, of a consummation so devoutly to be wished, must be found the source of comfort and encouragement to an unknown writer, who affects not to inherit the flame of genius, or to anticipate the splendor of admiration. Plain *well-meaning* is all that enters into his idea of merit; and he professes but to satisfy his conscience in the discharge of duty, when he repeats these remarks on the defects and insufficiencies of the regular studies of the university, with the wish at least to stimulate the exertions of others, and to communicate the first impulse of motion to those energies, which by some happy direction may revive and foster the important cause of moderate and rational reformation.

The very time, it is true, is become obnoxious; and the imaginations of many, who make it a system and a boast to reverence the prejudices of their forefathers, are ever ready to associate to the idea every thing impious in the design, and destructive in the event. With the Revolutionists of the present day the author of this paper has no bond of union, and with the Reformers he shares but the name. On the *politics*, however, of the times, the wisest and best men may entertain notions different and discordant; since the computation of moral and political chances, to minds differently tempered, and differently lighted, will justify schemes, diametrically opposite indeed in their tendency, though diverging from one common center of benevolent principle. But the expediency of reform or innovation in those plans, by which *science* is proposed to be *extended* or *communicated*, has been determined by a man, in politics eminently skilled, in philosophy super-eminent and incomparable, to be a question, which retules to derive its decision from the common reasonings for or against the new arrangements of civil policy. And, however subtle mathematicians may esteem the calculations of odds, however satisfactory the con-

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conclusions thence deduced, he must be a bold champion for the favourite argument from analogy, who should assert, that, in the comparison of moral probabilities, the arithmetical accuracy of a Newton, a Demoivre. or a Waring, must not yield in modest submission to the superior intelligence of a Bacon. That great father of the inductive philosophy, to whom the republic of learning may trace its obligations through the metaphysics of Locke, the experiments of Boyle, and the Principia of Newton, has thus pronounced the verdict of wisdom on the reports of experience: "*Magnum certe discrimen inter res civiles et artes: non enim idem periculum a novo motu et a novâ luce. Verum in rebus civilibus mutatio etiam in melius suspecta fit propter perturbationem cum civilia autoritate, consensu et opinione, non demonstratione nitantur.*"

Indeed, to deduce objections to the proposals of the virtuous and ever-lamented Jebb, from the danger or difficulty of adoption, is too futile and absurd for conception or confutation. And the formidable opposition, with which he had to contend, is supposed to have arisen, in a great measure, from the barbarous combination of a jealousy in some, which Christian charity finds it difficult to extenuate, with an indolence in many, which the munificent spirit of founders and benefactors might seem to cover with the blushes of conscious shame, and to criminate with the charge of no venial ingratitude. On the latter of these causes I need not expatiate; and to explain at once and qualify the former, I could wish to be understood not to assert, that the bitterness of zeal, which marked the resistance of St. John's College to the efforts of the proposer, originated with the master and tutor, in no better motive than the continuance of personal aggrandizement, or pecuniary profits, in that importance and extent which had hitherto flattered the vanity of the individual, or swelled the dear catalogue of official revenues. God forbid, that such motive should have then possessed a real influence, or be now invented for the purpose of unjust imputation. But, since their conviction of the *practicability* of the proposed public examinations may fairly be presumed, at a time, when the admirable success of a similar scheme, recently instituted in their large body, was as much mat-

ter of exultation to themselves, as of notoriety to others;—it is enough to fill the annals of their history, that they hugged to their bosoms the genius of an illiberal patriotism, which feared to enlarge its benevolence or its views beyond the limit of their private walls; lest it should be wounded with the prophetic sight of a sister college, fast rising to the eminence of equal learning, and superior dignity. It is enough, that, when, by a generous sacrifice of the apprehension—and there was but the bare apprehension—of some loss of relative consequence, they might have copied the expansive and liberal ardour of Athenian benevolence for the general welfare, they rather chose for their model the insulated policy of Sparta, that in haughty consciousness of superior power, and higher discipline, worshipped, in the plenitude of devotion, at the idol of its own state, but could spare no rays of social love to cherish the interests of confederated Greece; or, to use the language of the academical metaphor, St. John's College might at that time be considered as the eldest daughter of Alma Mater, whom no sense or filial piety could induce to bury, for a while, the envious bickerings of competition with her sisters, in the more glorious and animating contest, to secure, and establish on a firmer basis, the common prosperity of the mother and her family.

Thirty years has been accounted the period of successive generations in the society of mankind; in collegiate bodies, the interval of twenty may well be supposed to produce an almost total change in the personal identity of their ruling members. However this be, it is evident, that no iniquity of the fathers can attach itself to the innocence of the children; and the pain, felt in the reflection on the sins of our predecessors, may be most effectually compensated in the pleasure of redeeming the evil consequences of their vices by as zealous a pursuit of the opposite good in the opposite virtues.

This hint is with much deference suggested to the present fellows of St. John's—amongst whose characters it is gratifying to recognize much respectability of literary attainment, and much merit of moral virtue.

The discussion of the above subject, but collaterally related to the main design of this address, has assumed a prolixity I did not foresee; and I must defer

defer till next month the delivery of some observations more immediately connected with the title and office of

AN ACADEMICAL REFORMER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 15.

**Y**OUR truly ingenious and entertaining correspondent, a Southern Faunist, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, p. 208, mentions that curious British shrub, the Knee-Holly, or Butcher's Broom, (*Ruscus aculeatus* Linn.) on account of the peculiar mode of growth of the flowers, which appear to be protruded from the center of the upper surface of the leaf, and to be totally unconnected with any other part of the plant. I say appear, because the real fact, notwithstanding, is, that the flowers of the *Ruscus Aculeatus* have a perfect peduncle, which is connected with the wood of the branch, but, being covered by the smooth exterior coat or epidermis of the leaf, is hidden from the eye. If your correspondent will take the trouble to dissect away this covering, with a needle or the point of a penknife, he will perceive that the solitary flower is supported on a peduncle, large in respect to the size of the flower, which arises from the bosom of the leaf, and, pressing under the epidermis, is closely pressed to, but quite distinct from, the midrib; he will perceive that this peduncle makes a very visible projection over that part of the nerve which is below the flower, which projection is not seen on the part between the flower and the apex of the leaf; and will, I am satisfied, think the pains bestowed amply repaid, by observing the very peculiar mode of growth of this curious production of nature.

Although, from the signature assumed by your correspondent, it is evident, that zoology is his favorite pursuit; yet it is certain, from the notice he has taken of this plant, that the humbler productions of the vegetable kingdom do not entirely escape his attention. If, by pointing out this circumstance to his observation, I shall have given him a few moments amusement, it may be considered as a tribute of gratitude for the pleasure his essays in your excellent *Miscellany* have afforded to one, who, on this occasion, chuses to drop his usual signature, and adopt that of

AN EASTERN BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

**Y**OUR correspondent, p. 223, who interrogates Dr. Priestley, in the name, as he says, "of an abused public

and a calumniated government," should be informed, that, whatever private assistances Dr. Priestley may have received from his friends, these are nothing either to the government, or the public. The sole question is, whether Dr. Priestley has received any adequate compensation, for the injuries that he has received, from the laws of his country? This he denies, and justly denies; and no assistance, that he may have received from his friends, is any justification of the government, or of the laws. H. S.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

**PHILAGATHODULUS**, Vol. LXII.

p. 747, mentions a fund for giving premiums to servants who have lived many years in service, and desired information respecting it. I wished much to have seen it answered, and hope soon to have that pleasure; but much fear, wherever the fund is, that it has been as seldom applied for, with justice, as the gammon of bacon at Dunmow Priory; for how few servants are worthy any reward for 30 years! I have wished to be able to look on them as humble friends; but, by dear-bought experience, have found them, without hardly any exceptions, selfish, ungrateful, and deceitful.

Allow me to address a few lines to that unnatural character, a Young Old-Fashioned Fellow, in p. 106.

"Sir, you read the paper in the *Spectator* to very little purpose. To have left off so idle and dirty a custom as smoking would perhaps, at first, be very disagreeable, but use would soon render it less painful; and what pleasure would you not receive by having substituted some more reasonable amusement in its place! But a man "may smoke till he is unable to pass away his time without it." Indeed, Sir, you can have little to say for yourself, to read a paper proving the effect habit has on our mind, and to mention that paper, and then to write in favour of such a shocking habit, when the paper should have taught you to correct it.

Smoking tobacco may be innocent, but I believe it, in general, to be an introduction to drinking; and that you, sir, will, I hope, allow, is a prelude to every vice. You have an happy way of excusing your own faults, by moralizing on others vices; moralize, for the future, when puffing (as you were you'll puff on) on your own fault, for fear it should bring you to vice. Do not thank God (as by your manner I fancy you do), that you are not as bad as others; but endeavour to be more perfect; besides, yours is an amusement that must offend many, particularly the fair sex.

*A Lover of Them, and an Hater of Idle Habits."*

I hope,

I hope, Mr. Urban, you do not smoke; but, if you do, you'll be generous enough to think it may as well, and better, not be done; not pretend to write in favour of it. VERITAS.

MR. URBAN,

April 18.

I HAVE often remarked, in common with my neighbours, the absurdities which a whole set of people adopt, originating from the fancy of some admired personage, and to which is given the pleasing name of Fashion. My surprise, however, has been much increased lately, by reading, in the public prints, an account of a new mode of dress, adopted by the females of the present day, intended to give them an appearance of a state, however respectable, yet, surely, not an elegant one. I should be glad to know, if such a fashion really exists, from what cause it has taken its rise, and if a similar style of appearance was ever before introduced, I shall be gra-

tified to hear it is an invention circulated to deceive us poor rustics; if not, I shall be glad to have your sanction before I exhibit myself in the present taste, which we must all comply with, be what it will. Your reader and admirer,  
SYLVANA.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

HEREWITH I send you an exact pedigree of the family of Vaux, with the descendants from Catherine. I agree with your Dublin correspondent, who signs himself a Genealogist, that the barony of Vaux is in abeyance between the families of Stonor and Fitzwilliam. I should be glad to be informed which was the elder sister, Mary, from whom the Stonors, or Catharines, from whom the Fitzwilliams, are descended? and whether, in deciding the abeyance, it would avail to the descendants of Catherine, that they are Protestants, and that of Mary continue Catholics? Yours, &c. M.

William Vaux, of Harwedon, co. Northampton, 8 Henry IV.

Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Drakelow, knight.

Sir William Vaux, of Harwedon knt.

Maud, sister and coheir of Sir William Lucy knt.

Sir Will. Vaux, of Harwedon, slain at Tewkesbury,

Katherine, dau. of Geo. Peniston.

Sir Nicholas Vaux, created Lord Vaux of Harwedon by Hen. VIII.

Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Green, knight.

Thomas Lord Vaux of Harwedon \*

Eliz. dau. and sole heir of Sir Thomas Cheyney, knt.

William Lord Vaux of Harwedon, ob. 1595,

Muriel, daughter of Sir John Tresham.

George Vaux died in the life-time of his father,

Eliz. dau. of John Roper, Lord Feynham.

Edward Lord Vaux of Harwedon, ob. S. P.

Joice, a nun.

Mary, sister and coheir of Edw. Lord Vaux, married Sir George Simeon, of Brightwell, co. Oxon, from whom the Stonors are descended.

Catharine, sister and coheir of Edward.

Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.

George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny,

Mary daughter of Thomas Gifford.

George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, ob. S. P.

Bridget Nevill, heiress of her brother, Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, Bart.

Frances, only daughter.

Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam of Ireland, died at Thorpe, in Surrey, 1743.

Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, K. B. died at Mount Merrim 1779.

Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. died 1786.

Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, married 1797.

William Fitzwilliam, second son.

Dorothea Maria, daughter of John Faes, Esq.

John Fitzwilliam, third son.

Thomas Fitzwilliam, fourth son. Agnes, dau. and coheir of Robert Macclesfield, of Chesterton, co. Stafford, Esquire.

This portrait, engraved by Bartolozzi after Holbein, is just published.

Mr. URBAN,

April 19.

IN reply to G's query, p. 15, concerning the initials prefixed to the Psalms, the best information I can procure is from Burney's History of Music, vol. III. p. 50, whence it appears that the coadjutors of Sternhold and Hopkins were Whittingham, Norton, and Wisdome, Clergymen; the psalms with the initial N. being versified by Norton, and those with the initials W. W. by Whittingham and Wisdome.

In regard to the enquiries of a Country Clergyman vol. LXIII, p. 163, by what authority the ancient version of the Psalms is used in churches, Heylin says, in his History of the Reformation of the Church of England, "that the translations of Sternhold and Hopkins were at first only allowed in private devotion, but were by little and little brought into the church; permitted, rather than allowed, to be sung before and after sermons; afterwards printed and bound up with the Common-Prayer Book, and at last added to the end of the Bible. For though it is expressed in the title-page of these singing-psalms that they were set forth and allowed to be sung in churches before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after Sermon; yet this allowance seems rather to have been a connivance than an approbation, no such allowance being any where found by such as have been most industrious and concerned in the search. At first it was pretended only that the said Psalms should be sung before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after sermon, which shews they were not to be intermingled in the public liturgy. But in some tract of time, as the Puritan faction grew in strength and confidence, they prevailed so far in most places as to thrust the Te Deum, the Benedictus, the Magnificat, and the Nunc dimittis, quite out of the church."

I should be glad to see the above queries answered in a more satisfactory manner by some other of your numerous correspondents. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Marb.-A. March 20.*

HOWEVER averse to literary alteration, I think it incumbent on me to reply to your correspondent R. G. in your Magazine for February, respecting number XXV. of English Botany\*. Mr. Sowerby having all along been pleased to submit that work to my cor-

rection, I wish to be considered as answerable for any faults there may be in the letter-press, which I hope will not be very many. His excellent pencil deserves to be supported with accuracy and utility on my part; and, having found the work generally approved, and capable of being eminently serviceable to the science, I have taken more pains than I at first intended, wishing to render it as worthy of the public acceptance as I could. Hence the specific characters are often amended; the botanical language is endeavoured to be made tolerably neat as well as correct; and original criticism, founded on no mean authorities, is generally introduced, along with practical remarks, the result of considerable experience and observation upon British plants.

I can assure your correspondent, the descriptions and figures are made from recent British specimens, always wild, except where such could not be had, which has in every instance been mentioned, and all are compared with the original Herbarium of Linnæus. The supposition therefore of Mr. R. G. concerning *Geranium lucidum* is very unwarrantable, that "the specific character is altered to correspond with the figure." The error he has noticed in *Campanula Trachelium*, where the figure and description, though both made from nature, disagree, might have shewn him this work was not fabricated in any such manner. Indeed, his conjecture is so uncandid, I should not have noticed his remark, had the work been published in my own name; but should have trusted to the justice of the public to clear me from so childish an imputation. His opposing a garden specimen to a declared wild one, to settle a doubtful point, is equally unwarrantable; but I have no reason to think he did not mean to be in the right, and therefore proceed to reply to him, or rather to the publick, concerning his botanical criticism.

By the expression *foliis quinquelobis rotundatis*, in the specific character of this plant, I conceive that Linnæus meant, that the whole outline of the (five-lobed) leaf approached to a roundish figure; and I therefore aimed at giving the true spirit of his definition, by saying *leaves roundish and five-lobed*, not rounded as your correspondent erroneously quotes me. He perhaps thinks the word *lobis*, agreeing with *rotundatis*, is understood; but that we have no

reason

\* See another answer, p. 325. EDIT.



Mr. M. A. Taylor said, he wished to discover the grounds, on which a bill, which was certainly a departure from the common law of the land, had been brought into Parliament. The bill, it seemed, was to operate exclusively against Aliens, and prevent any ill consequences from them. He could hardly see any necessity for such precaution. Had any overt act appeared? or, if so, were the operations of the laws now in force tried against them? He knew there were several laws which related solely, and took cognizance of offences committed by Aliens—in such cases they were to be tried by juries, consisting of half British, and the other moiety of foreigners.—If any foreigner had offended, why was he not tried? That experiment should be made, or any other, before recourse was had to such an unconstitutional proceeding. He concluded strenuously against the bill.

Lord Beauchamp, at considerable length, and with much ability, delivered his sentiments, which were in favour of the measure. He was surprised that the obvious necessity of it did not strike every gentleman, particularly when it was considered, that, if the late influx of foreigners into the capital was continued but for a short while longer, their numbers might exceed those of the troops stationed in and about the metropolis.

Major Maitland said, that no necessity whatever existed for such a violent and unconstitutional measure.

Mr. Wyndham said, it would be improper in his Majesty's Ministers to state facts as a ground for the present bill; the evident situation of the kingdom was its justification. He considered the progress of French principles to be the pest of Europe, and the greatest possible calamity with which a country could be afflicted.

Mr. Fox declared, that his opinion still remained what it ever had been, namely, that no danger had existed warranting the measures pursued by Administration. After some observation on the bill, he begged to move, that the report be considered on that day three weeks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after replying to every gentleman who had spoken against the bill, concluded by insisting upon its expediency and its justice.

Mr. Fox's amendment was negatived;

and the original question, to agree with the report, was carried without a division. Adjourned.

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H. OF LORDS.

January 7.

Lord Rawdon observed that a bill had lately passed that House (the Lords Act) which might be considered by some as an anticipation of what he intended to bring forward on the same subject, which he certainly should after the recess. In the mean time, he thought it necessary to give that notice, that their Lordships in the interval might turn it in their minds.

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In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of ways and means, stated, that by the quarter ending the 5th of January there appeared a considerable surplus; that, by the vote of last year, the growing produce of the consolidated fund was to remain from the 5th of April 1792, to the 5th of April, 1793; but that, after the expences of the year were defrayed, at the end of the third quarter, from the time mentioned, there was a surplus to the amount of 435,696l. 1s. 7½d. which, he moved, should be applied to the services of the current year. Ordered.

The marine mutiny bill passed the Committee without any amendment.

H. OF LORDS.

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January 8.

Immediately on the House being formed, his Majesty's Commission was announced. The Commons were sent for, and the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the following public bills—the Aliens—the Corn Indemnification—Restraint on the Exportation of Naval Stores—and the farther extension of the Lords Act, Bill.

Adjourned to Wednesday the 23d instant.

In the Commons, the same day, a message from the Lords intimated, that their Lordships had agreed to the Aliens Bill, and several others, without any amendments.

The Commons proceeded to the House of Peers, when several bills had the Royal Assent by Commission.

The House, after the Speaker and the other Members returned from the Peers, was adjourned till the 23d of Jan. instant. (*To be continued.*)



105. *Travels in India, during the Years 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783.*

By William Hodges, R. A.

**A**FTER the information given by gentlemen resident in India of the laws and religion of the Hindoo tribes, and the transactions of the Mogul government, much remained to be said on the face of the country, its antiquities and natural productions. The hiatus in the topographical department Mr. Hodges has undertaken to supply, at the persuasion of his friend, Henry-James Pye, Esq. poet laureat, and under the correction of Dr. Gregory; and we cannot give the publick too favourable an impression of his execution. We have felt much pleasure in perusing this supplement to his splendid Collection of Views in India, drawn on the spot, in the same period, and executed in aquatinta,—a work above the purchase of poor Reviewers, yet not out of the reach of their commendation.

An excellent map of the author's route through part of Bengal and Bahar, with the provinces of Benares, Allahabad, Oude, and Agra, is prefixed. Mr. H. compares the English town within Fort St. George to a Grecian city in the time of Alexander the Great, under a clear, blue, cloudless sky. "Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring-ground she is hailed by the beats of the country, filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind, for a moment, the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends the deck he is struck with the long muslin dresses and black faces, adorned with very large gold earrings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times." This is painting, and sets the objects instantly before the mind's eye. All our traveller's descriptions bring India before his readers. "It is impossible," says Mr. H. "to describe the enthusiasm with which I felt myself actuated. All I saw filled my mind with expectation of what was yet unseen. His design was interrupted by the alarm of war with Hyder Ali, which drove both natives and Europeans into the black and white towns

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at Madras, a place of consequence only for trade till the successful war carried on by Gen. Laurence, from 1748 to 1752. The houses are covered within and without with a stucco, called *Lubnam*, like white marble; but no cielings are proof against the havoc which the white ants make of the laths and wood-work. *Calcutta*, the capital of the British dominions in the East, is marked by a fortlets on the South side of the river Houghly, a branch of the great Ganges, in strength and correctness of design superior to any in India. The city extends along the river almost four miles and an half English; the breadth in many parts inconsiderable; the streets broad; the line of buildings round the fort magnificent; and the houses insulated, and by their porticoes resembling Grecian temple—of hospitality. Calcutta owes its magnificence solely to the liberal spirit and excellent taste of the late governor-general, Mr. HASTINGS, whose house, the first which deserves the name of a piece of architecture, is in a purer style than any built since, though smaller. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners, which may be observed here, is curious: coaches, phaetons, singe-horse chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives—the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight, perhaps, more novel and extraordinary than any city in the world can present to a stranger. Some views in it, by Mr. Daniel, are highly to be commended for their accuracy."—Mr. H. travelled 300 miles up the country, to Mongheer, in a palankeen, whose bearers are changed at stages of ten miles on an average. Throughout the kingdom of Bengal the country appears flourishing in tillage of every kind, and abounding in cattle; the villages are neat and clean, and filled with swarms of people. On the plain of Plissey was laid the foundation of an empire whose influence has extended over a larger tract of country and greater number of people than have been united under any one government since the time of Aurengzebe. In *Moorshedabad* are remains of a public seminary, founded by Jassier Cawn, the nabob of Bengal, but long since gone to decay. On the opposite side of the river is the tomb of Alverdy Cawn, grandfather of Surajah Dowlah. The different conduct of the Dutch from that of the French to the distressed English who fled from

from Calcutta, 1756, is marked in terms of the warmest gratitude to the former. At *Oodoonullab* is an elegant bridge, built by Sultan Sujah, second son of Sha Jehan: the whole city bears marks, though in ruin, of the Sultan's passion for building; and part of his palace remains, supported by vast octangular pillars raised from the edge of the river. The two falls of *Mootejema* are clearly seen from the height of the hills, and heard distinctly at two miles distance. The country about *Calgong* is the most beautiful Mr. H. saw in India, like some English parks on the Ganges here resembling an ocean. Opposite the village of *Sulingunge* in the rock or island of *Jangerab*, adorned with sculpture rude, as that in the South Sea islands, and of equal merit with their modern sculptures, is an hermitage. This is among Mr. H's larger views.—At the entrance of *Banglepoor* is a banyan tree, which, by its branches dropping and striking in the earth, covers with its shade a great extent of ground. The happiness of the inhabitants was here strictly attended to. At *Mongbeer*, an Indian town and fort, are many Mussulman tombs, the resort of female relations to which is feelingly described, and represented by an engraving. Bengal, from the entrance to Bahar, is almost a perfect flat of rich black earth, intermixed with fine sand. From Rajmahal it rises in hills covered with immense forests of timber, the soil and air drier, and the heat in March, April, and May, immoderate. The water throughout Bengal and Bahar is excellent, and wells are dug, and trees planted for shelter, at every two miles. The scenery, both animate and inanimate, is here admirably painted, and every little attention paid to the costume. Mr. H. observes, "there are certainly valuable subjects for the painter;" and he has awakened our curiosity to be present at the simple, natural scenes on the magnificent Ganges, either on a common day or when it is covered with floating lamps on a festival. He characterizes the Hindoo as possessing an uncommon readiness to oblige, accompanied with manners the most simple and accommodating. The Mussulman character, in the lower classes, is in perfect opposition, haughty, not to say intolerant, irritable, and ferocious; but a Moorish gentleman may be considered as the perfect model of a well-bred man. The Hindoos are chiefly husbandmen, manufacturers, and merchants, except two tribes of Rajapoots,

who are military, and the Bramins, who are ecclesiastical. The Mussulmen may be classed as entirely military, as few of them exercise any other employment, except collecting the revenues, which, under the Moorish government, has always been done by military force.

Mr. H. accompanied the Governor-general in his tour through part of his government, 1781, up the Ganges, the boats on which he describes and compares with those he had seen in the South seas. A little above Calcutta is the neat Danish settlement of *Serampoor*, and both sides of the river are decorated with English gentlemen's houses: at *Ghiretty* was Sir Eyre Coote's, and a little above it is the French settlement of *Chandennagore*, in ruins. Above that, *Chinsurah*\*, a Dutch settlement, nearly midway between Chandennagore and the old town of *Hoogly*, now nearly in ruins, but possessing many vestiges of its former greatness. After passing *Plassy* is the great military station, *Burbampoor*, in which are barracks for 10,000 men; and, a little above, the island and factory of *Cossimbuzar*, from which *Moorsheadabad* is at a short distance. Thence the Hoogly river continues to *Tooty*, where is the entrance into the Ganges. They sailed thence to *Paina*. "When the fleet arrived at this city, the shores were lined with people, and the windows in the houses on the banks of the river filled even to the tops of the buildings, and every wall was so crowded, that, when the Governor-general went on shore, it was scarcely possible to proceed for the multitude which pressed on every side to salute him. When he had passed them, all appeared struck with the simplicity of his appearance, and his ready and constant attention to prevent any injury to the meanest individual from the irascibility of his chubdars, or other servants, who endeavoured to keep them from pressing in. They could not but contrast this appearance and conduct with that of their Nabobs, whom they had never seen except mounted on lofty elephants, and glittering in splendour, with their train followed by the soldiery, to keep off the multitude from offending their arrogance and pride" (pp. 43, 44). Mr. H. made an excursion inland to the beautiful mosque of *Moonheir*, on the river Soane, a square, with pavilions rising from the angles, and in the centre is a majestic dome, the top of which is finished by what the

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\* In his large views.

Indian architects call a *callus*. The line of the curve of the dome is not broken, but is continued, by an inverted curve, till it finishes in a crescent. I cannot but greatly prefer this to the manner in which all great domes are finished in Europe, by erecting a small building on the top, which, at the point of contact with the dome, has a sharp angle. The outer surface of this dome is ornamented by plantain leaves, cut in stone, covering the whole; the lines intersect each other in lozenges, and form altogether a beautiful ornament. The great entrance to the mosque is similar to many of the doors of our Gothic cathedrals, having columns diminishing, as it were, in perspective, to the inner door" (pp. 45, 46).

At *Gazipoor*, on the Eastern shore of the Ganges, are ruins of a fine palace, built in the beginning of this century. About two miles inland from the river are remains of a serai, and, nearly adjoining, tombs built at the same time, in a fine taste of Moorish architecture, and in very good repair, and all engraved among the large views in India. The mosque is esteemed a building of great beauty among the Moors. It has great singularity, and the minarets are curious in their form, particularly as we see the Corinthian capital lengthened, and formed into the shaft of a column, and decorated with the same leaves. All these buildings were erected by Fyz Ally Cawn, zemindar of the province of *Gazipoor*, and governor of it under Sujah ul Dowlah, who afterwards dispossessed him, and sequestered his palace, which was restored to his descendants in 1781. Mr. H's observations at Benares were frustrated by the war, which broke out on the arrest of Rajah Cheyt Sing, rajah zemindar of that province, who was released by his subjects, and the Governor-general, with the Europeans, obliged to retire to Chunar, a fort on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, where they were on the point of being besieged. From this anxiety they were soon relieved by the arrival of forces, and the Rajah took sanctuary in his strong hold of Bidjegur, to which Major Popham laid siege, and the whole party returned to Benares, where Mr. H. had full leisure to pursue his profession. The fort at Chunar is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, or plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is, traditionally, at all times supposed to be seated, except from sun-rise

till nine o'clock in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. In various parts of the fort are old sculptures of the Hindoo divinities, now nearly defaced by time; and on the gates some Persian inscriptions, mentioning in whose reign, and by whom, the fort was repaired and strengthened. The English possessed themselves of it in 1765, and restored it on the peace with the Nabob, who, 1772, ceded it for that of Allahabad.

"The city of *Benares*, being the capital of a large district, and particularly marked as the seat of the Bramin learning, it cannot but be considered as an object of particular curiosity, more especially since the same manners and customs prevail among these people at this day as at the remotest period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted of any innovations from foreigners. According to universal report, this is one of the most ancient Hindoo cities; and, if the accounts of their own antiquity may be depended on, it is, perhaps, the oldest in the world. Major Renneil, however, entertains a different opinion on this subject, from its not being mentioned by the Syrian ambassadors soon after the time of Alexander, and from its being unnoticed by Pliny; and I have too great a deference for such an authority to be at all inclined to dispute it, whatever may be the claims to antiquity which are preferred in favour of this city. It certainly is curious and entertaining to an inquisitive mind to associate with a people whose manners are more than 3000 years old, and to observe in them that attention and polished behaviour which usually marks the most civilized state of society" (pp. 59, 60) — Benares, anciently called Kasi, is 450 miles by land from Calcutta, and by water much farther. Its appearance from the water is extremely beautiful; and great variety of buildings, Hindoo temples, and *gauts*, or flights of steps, strike the eye; and many other public and private buildings possess great magnificence. In the centre is a mosque, built by Aurengzebe, on the exact site, and of the same height and dimensions \* of a Hindoo temple which he destroyed. Many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahomedan intolerance, surround the city. One is a large circular edifice,

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\* Among the large views.

having evidently been a Hindoo temple, or part of one. There are still vestiges of some of the ornaments, and on one part Mr. H. found the Grecian scroll. On a temple named *Vir Visiba* he saw ornaments familiar to his eyes, and made a sketch of the whole, and of one of the beautiful pillars which comprehend all the different ornaments which were found in the other parts of the building.

The narrative is here interrupted by observations on the origin of architecture in different nations, being the substance of an essay on the different styles, accompanying two large views of the gate leading to Akbar's tomb, and the mausoleum of the Emperor Sheer Shah. Mr. H. is of opinion that the Egyptian, Hindoo, Moorish, and Gothic stone buildings, instead of being copies of each other, are actually and essentially the same, the spontaneous production of genius in different countries, borrowed from the natural arches and pillars of caverns, in which their respective ancestors were lodged, and improved from heavier to more airy and lofty forms, according to the proportions of such different natural mansions. The Grecian architecture was confessedly suggested by the primitive form of a rural hut in a champain woody country, and the Oriental and Gothic by the surprising excavations in rocky and mountainous regions. In India these heterogeneous species of building are seldom found combined. By what means the unnatural union in the instance before us has taken place it is impossible to determine. Mr. H. has at least started a new and ingenious, if not a well-founded, hypothesis.

Mr. H. gives no farther account of Benares, of which all else we know is derived from Sir R. Barker's description of its observatory in *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. LXVII. part II. art. XXX. and in our vol. XLVIII. p. 319. He was called to witness the ceremony of a woman burning with her deceased husband, of which he has given a print. He was sent by the Governor-general to make a drawing of the fort at Bidjegur, before-mentioned, on a mountain 720 English feet above the level of the plain, then besieged by Major Popham. His representation of it, in large and small, reminds us of the Welsh castle Dinevor, and the woody hill on which it stands. It was taken by Col. Popham, 1781, from Cheyt Sing, whose mother held it. He was next invited, by Mr. Cleveland, to accompany him into the tract of country

called *Jungle Terry*, whose inhabitants, a set of handitti, were indebted to the same gentleman for civilization, and had been incorporated in our army. Both these gentlemen were invited to assist at an annual sacrifice, which seems to have been of the *propitiatory* kind, and in which a kid, a cock, and a buffalo were killed, and their heads preserved with particular attention, while the assistants drank the blood and ate the raw flesh of the latter animal, and gave themselves up to the most disordered transports.

Mr. H. and his friend returned to *Deogur*, a small village, the object of a celebrated pilgrimage, where are five pyramids of perhaps the oldest construction in India, formed by laying one stone on another, the apex cut off at about one-seventh of the whole height of the complete pyramid, and on four of them, more modern buildings, finished with an ornament like a trident of brass. Within all these is a chamber, 12 feet square; wherein a lamp hangs over the *Lingbam*, to which the passage admits only one person at a time. At *Deogur* are seen multitudes of pilgrims, who carry the water of the Ganges to the West side of the peninsula of India, at a price proportioned to the distance. These pyramids, and that of *Tanjore*, are engraved in the larger views, to shew the earliest and the improved state of Hindoo architecture.

In the famine of 1770 the district of *Jungleterry* suffered a dreadful depopulation: and Mr. H. takes the opportunity of vindicating the characters of certain gentlemen who were rashly charged with contributing to it.

On his return to *Calcutta*, 1782, he was seized with a violent fever, from which he no sooner recovered than his curiosity revived, and he set out on a fresh tour to *Allabad*, at the point of confluence of the two great rivers *Jumna* and *Ganges*, immediately at the point being the fort, built entirely of stone, by the great Emperor *Acbar*, commanding, from its situation, the navigation of both rivers, but, though of such consequence, now left to ruin. Mr. H. made several drawings of this extensive fortress, and then proceeded to *Cawnpore*, a large military station on the *Ganges*, a cantonment for 10,000 men. Thence he went to *Lucknow*, the capital of the province of *Oude*, extensive, but meanly built, the residence of the Nabob *Asoph ul Dowlah*, who is also vizier of the remaining part of the empire of the Great Mogul.

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The elephants are continually passing the streets, which are deep in dust in summer, and in mire in the rainy season. The comfort, the convenience, or the property of the inferior shopkeepers are little attended to by great men or their servants; the elephant himself is frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to his children in particular. The Nabob's palace, here engraved, stands on a high bank, near the river, commanding an extensive view, raised by the Nabob's father, and enlarged by himself. The exterior of the building reminded Mr. H. of what he had imagined might be the style of a baron's castle in Europe about the 12th century.

We find Mr. Hodges next at *Fyzabad*, an extensive, populous city, but no longer the residence of the court, but of the lowest class of people, the most eminent merchants, bankers, and *broffs*, or money-changers, having followed the court. "These last are persons, in all the towns and even villages, who make large sums by their knowledge of the exchange, which in India is in a state of constant fluctuation, to the great injury of the poor and industrious" (p. 103). In *Fyzabad* are remains of many handsome brick buildings, and of a palace built by the late Nabob, *Sujah al Dowlah*. On the top of the great gate of entrance was the situation of the *nobat*, or great drum, an appendage of Indian royalty, and, when beaten at sun-rise and sun-set, heard all over a great city. Near *Fyzabad* are remains of *Oud*, said to have been the first imperial city of Hindostan, and now considered as a place of sanctity and object of pilgrimage; but all traces of its magnificence are lost.

Mr. H. proceeded next to *Etaya*, *Jeswantigar*, *Okranje*, *Shokoabad*, thro' a country for the most part uncultivated, to *Firozeabad*, a district in the hands of a *Goxine*, or Hindoo religious, and highly cultivated, to *Etamadpoor*, and thence to *Agra*. The *Shah Darad*, a street opposite to the city, is one general scene of ruined buildings, erected in the reign of *Aurengzeb*, *Achar*, *Jehanguire*, and *Shah Jehan*. The present city was the work of *Achar*, about the middle of the 16th century, and the fort, including the imperial palace, is of vast extent, but the double ditches are now dry, and much ruined. *Shah Jehan*, disliking the situation, from the excessive summer heats, removed half the inhabitants to his new

city of *Jehanabad*, near the old capital, *Delhi*: but the name of this new city, like the empire, is now nearly lost. The ruins that this occasioned in *Agra* made it necessary to raise a new wall within the old one; the whole space between which walls is now a heap of ruins, out of which the inner wall, now out of repair, has been composed. The great mosque is decayed, the exchange a mere ruin, the fortress itself going rapidly to desolation. In the East front was the palace, built of white marble, covered on the top with plates of copper, gilt, which to this day retain their full lustre; and at no great distance is a mosque, of the same beautiful materials, with copper ornaments, and gilt. Three cots from *Agra*, on the road to *Delhi*, is the tomb of the Emperor *Achar*, an enormous building, in the centre of a garden, of 20 English acres, regularly planted with fruit and forest trees, and flowering shrubs, and walled round. The building consists of five stories, gradually diminishing, with pavillions at each angle, whose domes are of white marble, the rest of the building of red stone; the inside of the upper story is curiously inlaid with black marble, expressive of passages from the *Koran*. The principal entrance is by a grand gate, which leads into a vast open hall, and thence into the garden, and through an avenue of lofty trees to the tomb, whose inside is a vast hall, lined with white marble, terminating at top in a dome, with a few windows at top. In the centre the body is deposited in a sarcophagus of plain white marble, whereon is written, in black marble, inlaid, simply the name of *ACHAR*. From the top of the minarets, in front, the eye takes in a range of country thirty miles in a direct line, the whole of which is flat, and filled with ruins of ancient grandeur, the effect of civil dissensions. Round the monument of *Achar* are many tombs, some very beautiful, probably over the branches of his family or his wives. On the high road from *Agra* to *Delhi* are many small buildings, in form of a square pedestal, surmounted by a cone, about eight feet high, wherein are a number of square niches, to place the heads of malefactors in; they likewise served as milliarces. South-east of *Agra*, in a garden and avenue of cypresses and other trees, is the beautiful monument of *Taje Mahal*, the beloved wife of *Shah Jehan*; a base of red freestone, with octagon pavillions of three stories each; at the extremity also two large buildings,



buildings, each crowned with three domes of white marble, one a mosque, the other a resting-place for any great personage who came hither: on this freestone base is another of white marble, square, the angles octagon, with minarets, having three galleries round them; from this last base rises the body of the building, which is octagonal, and in the centre of the four sides an arched gate. The Emperor intended a similar mausoleum for himself, on the opposite side of the river, to be joined by a marble bridge; but sickness and family unhappiness frustrated his intention. The Taje Mahel has still endowment sufficient left to keep it up, and is attended at prayer-time by several Mollahs. The body lies in a sarcophagus in the centre, and close to it her husband, in a similar one, both perfectly like that of Achar.

At *Futtypoor Sicri* Achar built a beautiful mosque, a convent for dervises, and a fortified palace, and, on the banks of a spacious lake, now drained and uncultivated, erected pleasure-houses, and an inclosure for playing at *chougaun*, wherein horsemen strike the ball with large maces headed with iron. He was led to this by its being the residence of a holy dervise, Shekh Iclum Chishtee, whose prayers he solicited to raise up his family, after having lost several sons in their infancy, and sent two of his pregnant wives to lie-in at his hermitage. He had two sons, the eldest (Jehanguir) and the Saint is still resorted to by pilgrims.

On the top of the highest hill under which *Futtypoor Sicri* lies is a large mosque, built by the Emperor Achar, in the highest style of Moorish architecture. The palace is entirely ruined, and the lake behind it filled up.

Mr. H. being disappointed in his intention of visiting Delhi, directed his course towards *Gwalbior*, through a desolate country, ravaged by the hot winds, which, in the middle of the day, raised Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade to 106. This fort, the Gibraltar of the East, stands on a perpendicular rock, four miles long, and nearly flat at top, and a chain of seven gates leads to the town, at the foot of the mountain. It was surprized by Major Popham, in 1779, and retaken by its owner afterwards. Mr. H. returned to Lucknow, to recover from his fatigue. Thence he proceeded towards Calcutta, through *Jionpoor*, a large ruined fort, built about 1102, very much in the style of some of

our oldest castles, with the mausoleum of *Sbaia Jeban*, an usurping visier. The river *Goomty* is crossed by a bridge of 16 pointed arches, built in 1567, over which, in a sudden inundation, 10,000 British troops passed in boats, 1774. At *Safferam*, the birth-place of the Emperor Shere Shah, is his mausoleum, in the centre of a large lake: his tomb is in the centre, and those of his children round him. Mr. H. returned to Calcutta, after a journey of nine months and an half, "through a country which had once been subject to the Moguls, the greatest and the richest empire, perhaps, of which the human race can produce an instance, and which was adorned by many really great characters in politicks and in arms." He makes some pertinent remarks on the state of architecture, sculpture, and painting in the amazing monuments of the Mussulman conquerors, as well as of the antient Hindoos. He intended taking another journey, from the Ganges, thro' the Decan, to the West coast of India—from Benares to Surat, a part of India untrodden by an artist. The whole coast of Malabar possesses picturesque beauty equal to any country of earth; and how valuable would be the representation of that scenery as a natural object, or as connected with the history of the country and the manners of the people.

We cannot dismiss these pleasing and entertaining Travels, which are illustrated with fourteen engravings, without taking some notice of Mr. H's *Collection of Views in India, drawn on the spot, in the years 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783, and executed in Aqua-tinta, in imitation of the original Drawings*, in one volume folio, Atlas size, divided into two parts, to which these Travels are a proper supplement. The first part contains a map of the rivers Ganges, Jumta, Goomty, and Gogra, and 24 views, of

Part of *Oud*.

North and West sides of *Cbinur Gur*.  
Gate of the Caravanserai at *Rajemabl*.  
North, West, and South sides of *Gwalbior*.

Palace and tombs at *Gauxipoor*.

*Lutterpoor*.

*Bidjegur*.

Palace and mosque at *Futtypoor*.

Mesjid, or tomb, at *Jionpoor*.

Mosque at *Rajemabl*.

North-east of the fort at *Agra*.

A Bengal farm-yard.

Mosque at *Mambier*, two views.

Gate leading to the mosque at *Cbinur Gur*.

Fort



Fort of *Allahabad*.

Part of the city of *Benares*.

Pagodas at *Deagur*.

Great Pagoda at *Tanjore*.

Bridge over *Odosanulla*.

Part II. 24 views, of

A hill village in Bengal.

The gawt and ravines at *Etawa*, *Chinsura*.

*Mongbeer* fort, and its East gate.

Mosque at *Gauzipoor*.

Insulated rock in the Ganges.

*Jionpoor* fort and bridge.

Part of the ruins at *Agra*.

Mausoleum at *Etmaadpoor*.

Part of the palace of Sujah ul Dowlah, at *Fyzabad*, two views.

Part of the Emperor Acbar's tomb at *Secundrii*, and other tombs there.

The Cutterah, built by Jaffer Cawn, at *Muxadabad*.

*Firozeabad*.

*Sbekaabad*.

*Petser* fort.

*Benares*.

Pass of *Sicri Gulle*.

View in the *Jungleterry* in Bengal.

A Hindoo monument.

The descriptions which accompany these views are nearly the same with those incorporated into the Travels. A person conversant in Gothic and Mosrique architecture will discover great resemblance in the style adopted by the Mogul princes in the two last centuries. The view of the gate leading to the mosque at Chunar Gur is given as a remarkable instance of the perfect similarity between the architecture of India, brought there from Persia by the descendants of Timur, and that brought into Europe by the Moors seated in Spain, and which afterwards spread itself through all the Western parts of Europe, known by the name of Gothic Architecture. The general forms of this building, as well as many others in India, are the same as those we see in Europe. In this all the minuter ornaments are perfectly the same. The lozenge square, filled with roses, the ornaments in the spandrils of the arches, the little panneling, and their mouldings, correspond so much, that a person would almost be led to think that artists had arrived from the same school at the same time, to erect similar buildings at the extremity of India and of Europe.

The mosque at *Mongbeer*, built 1617, in the reign of Shah Jehanguire, son of Achar, by a soubah of the district, for a mausoleum for himself and family, as

well as a mosque, or religious house, might almost be mistaken for a Gothic cathedral with a dome.

"In the flourishing times of the empire, Agra must have been a place of great beauty, particularly on the banks of the river, ruins of palaces extending many miles on the borders. These palaces of the princes of the empire, and the omrahs, or lords of the court, having courts within courts, shewing, in their present desolated state, what riches must have been possessed by their owners, and the luxury of their lives, remains of fountains and baths, curiously inlaid with different-coloured marbles, representing ornaments and flowers, in a beautiful style."

The Augustan age of India, as of Europe, seems to have been in the 16th and 17th centuries, under the reigns of Acbar and his descendants. The mosque of Rajemahl was raised, as well as the palace there, by Sulran Sujah, third son of Shah Jehan, and brother of Aurengzeb. The *musfid*, or tomb, built by the Vizir Chau Jehan, an usurper at Jionpoor, 1393 or 4, four or five years before Tamerlane invaded Hindostan, has a strong resemblance to the massive Gothic work, a spacious pointed arch between two towers, the arch filled up with a wall pierced with windows, of which there are four stories in the towers.

109. *Indian Antiquities; or, Dissertations relating to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure System of Primeval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan, compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece; the Whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of, the History of Hindostan. Vol. I. Part I. containing the Dissertations on the Geographical Divisions and the Theology of Hindostan. By the Rev. Thomas Maurice, curate of Epping, who some time since circulated proposals for a general History of Hindostan. In the preface to this introductory work he gives an account of the various Hindoo publications for which we are indebted to our acquisition of Hindostan. These are, the Bhagvat Geeta (see vol. LV. p. 979), a system of theology and metaphysics; Mr. Halhed's code of Gentoo laws, that of jurisprudence; the Heetopades, a collection of fables inculcating morality; Sacontala, a specimen of ancient drama; the Ayeen Akbary, or history of the reign of*

of Akbar, and the geography and astronomy of earlier times. The great poem, called the *Mabbarat*, or *Great war* of the good and evil Genii, is now translating by Mr. Wilkins, who extracted the *Baagavat G-eta* from it; and in it Mr. M. finds a corrupted imitation of the Mosaic history of the beginning of the world. After an attentive perusal of these Hindoo writings, and comparison of them with the classical accounts of India, Mr. M. formed a design of uniting the history of that country, according both to the Sanscrit and classical writers, and presenting to the readers a comprehensive view of the wonderful transactions performed during the period of near 4000 years on that grand theatre. Sir William Jones, who had been his early friend, "encouraged him to proceed with vigour, and to aspire with ardour," and gave him a few hints for the conduct of the work, which the Court of Directors have also munificently patronized. He soon, however, found that the "stupendous system of the Brahmin Chronology, extending back through millions of years, the obstinate denial of a *general deluge* by the Brahmins, the perplexing doctrine of a *trinity in the divine nature*, for ever occurring in the operations of the grand Indian triad of Deity, Brahma, Veeshnu, and Seeva, a doctrine not to be traced to any immediate connexion with the Jewish nation, yet more conspicuous in India than even in the *triple Mithra* of Persia, and the *globe, wings, and serpent*, which, according to Kircher, formed the trinity of Egypt,—these were among the numerous, the delicate, and abstruse topicks, which neither the clerical nor historical functions in which I had engaged would allow of being passed over in silence."—As Mr. M. advanced, he found astronomical knowledge to be indispensable; for, in fact, the primeval historians of all the antient empires of the world amount to little more than the romantic dreams of astronomical mythology. He entered more fully into this, in order to refute the "daring assertions of certain sceptical philosophers with respect to the age of the world;" and he trusts he has "proved that the personages who are said to have flourished so many thousand years in the earliest ages were of celestial not terrestrial origin; that their empire was the empire of imagination in the skies, not of real power on this globe of earth; that the day and year of Brahma, and the day and year of Mor-

tals, are of a nature widely different; that the whole jargon of the *Yags*, or grand periods, and, consequently, all those presumptuous assertions of the Brahmins, relative to the earth's antiquity, have no foundation but in the great solar and lunar cycle, or planetary revolutions; and that *Chaldea*, and not *India*, was the parent country of mankind."—"Whatsoever partial objections may be urged against the system thus adopted by me, I am convinced that it is the only basis on which any solid account of antient India can be founded; and every fresh inquiry confirms me in this opinion."—"That the antient history of the illustrious families of Greece, during the poetical ages, might be read in the heavens, was the opinion of the late Mr. Collard, one of the most profound Oriental astronomers ever born out of Asia." The Greeks, though they carried astronomy to a wonderful height, were not the inventors of it, but learnt it of the Egyptians, who brought the sphere from some primeval country, inhabited by them before their peregrination to the banks of the Nile; and that primeval country, we are informed from the most sacred authority, was Chaldea."

"Our path, thus cleared through the mazes of antient astronomical mythology, and the ten *dvatars*, or descents of Veeshnu, in a human form, which seem to be of a similar nature with the ten *Sari* of Chaldea, and the ten *Sopberoth* of the Hebrews, extensively explained, the serious body of classical history will commence toward the middle of the first volume, with an account of the successful irruption of the Assyrians, the Persians, and Grecians, into that beautiful country, the delightful survey of which has, in every age of the world, awakened the envy, inflamed the jealousy, and stimulated the avarice, of neighbouring despots."

From this detail of his labours Mr. M. diverts to the series of disappointments that have attended them. We shall save him the pain of repetition, as we should think ourselves happy if we could conduce to a change of scene in his progress. Finding the original plan of comprising the vast mass of events translated during at least 3000 years into the small compass of three octavo volumes, with a concise introductory dissertation on the geography, theology, laws, and customs of the Hindoos, prefixed to each volume, for a guinea, impracticable, he determined to write distinct dissertations on

the geography, religion, laws, and literature of the Hindoos, illustrated with engravings. These are, the tripl.-head-ed deity in the caverns of Elephanta, a great pagoda from Sonnerat, *Cali*, or *Calles*, the fable goddess, to whom human and other victims were once sacrificed by the now humane and tender Hindoos, from Mr. Holwell; the fire worship and temple of the antient Persians; the solar worship of the Egyptians; the *Matse Avatar*, or first incarnation of Veeshun, half man half fish; the caverns of Elephanta compared with the vestibule of the grand temple of Dandera in Egypt. D'Anville's Map of India is copied and corrected from Major Rennell. and the native map of Hindostan is added from the Ayeen Akbery.

After an introduction of near 130 pages follows the first dissertation, on the "geographical divisions of Hindostan," which is incapable of abridgement. The second part of this volume contains another, on the theology of Hindostan; in which the author examines in what points the religion of the antient Indians resembled that of the Scythians, antient Persians, and Egyptians. This, of which his own prospectus forms 20 pages, it would also exceed our scanty limits to compress. We therefore take leave of Mr. M, with our hearty wishes that the list of subscribers to his larger work may increase in proportion as he submits to them these separate dissertations, which he promises in May and June next.

P. 343. l. 27. r. "Vizir Chaisa Jehum."

P. 344. l. 54. r. "compressing."

110. *The Example of France a Warning to Britons.* By A. Young. Esq. F. R. S.

"IN attempting to give expressions inadequate [*adequate*] to the horror every one must feel at the horrible events now passing in France," Mr. Y. is sensible he may be reproached with changing his politicks, his *principles*, as it is expressed. "My principles certainly have not changed, because, if there is one principle more predominant than another in my politicks, it is the *principle of change*." This is the principle which actuates Dr. Priestley, and our modern reformers; but Mr. Y. says, "I have been too long a farmer to be governed by any thing but events. I have a constitutional abhorrence of *theory*, of all trust in abstract reasoning, and, consequently a reliance merely on experience, in other words, on events, the only prin-

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ciple worthy of an experimentation. Thus founded on sure ground, it shall be my business, in the ensuing pages, to bring to the reader's notice some facts proper to explain: 1. the real state of France; and, 2. the causes of her evils: and I shall then apply her example to the landed, moneyed, commercial, and labouring interests of these kingdoms. The facts which will best explain the present state of France, concerning government, personal liberty, and security of property." Under the head of government Mr. Y. shews, that the system of anarchy prevails, the freedom of election is violated; the Sections bully the Convention, and the government, formed on the rights of man, has been overturned, and, instead of peace, has produced nothing but conspiracies, and projects of murder and assassination. Contrary to the opinion of Dr. Priestley, in his Letter to Mr. Burn, p. 144, that the generality of governments have hitherto been little more than a combination of *the few* against *the many*, it now evidently appears, that the combination of *the many* against *the few* can also deluge a nation in blood, and drain the sources of prosperity. As to personal security, there is no such thing; and where there is no personal security, there can be no security of property.

"The old government of France, with all its faults, was certainly the best enjoyed by any considerable country in Europe, England alone excepted; but there were many faults in it which every class of the people wished to remedy. This natural and laudable wish made democrats in every order, among the possessors of property as well as among those who had none. At the commencement of the Revolution, France possessed a very flourishing commerce, the richest colonies in the world, the greatest currency of solid money in Europe. Her agriculture was improving; and her people, though from too great population much too numerous for the highest degrees of national prosperity, yet were more at their ease than in many other countries of Europe. The government was regular and mild; and, what was of as much consequence as all the rest, her benignant Sovereign, with a patriotism unequalled, was really willing to improve, by any reasonable means, the Constitution of the kingdom. All these circumstances, if compared with England, would not make the proper impression. They are to be compared alone with what has since ensued, and her present state may thus with truth be correctly described. Her government an anarchy, that values neither life nor property. Her agriculture fast sinking; her farmers

farmers the slaves of all; and her people starving. Her manufactures annihilated; her commerce destroyed; and her colonies absolutely ruined. Her gold and silver disappeared; and her currency-paper so depreciated, by its enormous amount of 200 millions, besides incredible forgeries, that it advances with rapid strides to the entire stagnation of every species of industry and circulation. Her national revenues diminished three-fourths; her cities, scenes of revolt, of massacre, of starvation; and her provinces plundered by gangs of banditti: her future prospects of peace and settlement depending on a Constitution that is to be formed by a convention of rabble, and sanctioned by the *sans culottes* of the kennel. It is not a few insulated crimes on some undeserving men; it is a series of horrid proscription, spreading far and near, pervading every quarter of the kingdom; it is the annihilation of rank, of right, of property; it is the destruction of the possessions of more than half France; it is the legislation of wolves, that govern only in destruction: and all these massacres, and plunderings, and burnings, and horrors of every denomination, are so far from being necessary for the establishment of liberty, that they have most effectually destroyed it. In one word, France is at present absolutely without government; anarchy reigns; the poniard and the pike of the mob give the law to all that once formed the higher classes, and to all that at present mock with the show of legislation. The mob of Paris have been long in the possession of unrivalled power—they will never freely relinquish it. If the Convention presumes to be free, it will be massacred; and, after a circle of new horrors, will sink (should foreign aid fail) into the despotism of triumvirs or dictators; the change will be from a Bourbon to a butcher. ‘All former Revolutions,’ says Paine (*Rights of Man*), ‘till the American, had been worked within the atmosphere of a court, and never on the great floor of a nation.’ Unfortunately for this miserable copy, she worked on a floor broad enough; her basis was the blood and property of France. The picture has no resemblance in ‘the insipid state of hereditary government;’ she found in ‘scenes of horror, and perfection of iniquity what man is up to.’ It is easy to see what they have lost; as to their gains, they have assignats, cockades, and the musick of *ça ira*: it may be truly said, they have made a wise barter; they have given their gold for paper, their bread for a ribbon, and their blood for a song. Heaven preserve us from the phrenzy of such exchanges, and leave Revolutions for ‘the order of the day,’ for ‘the morning of reason rising upon man in France!’ (p. 36—39).

“Such are the consequences of the French Revolution. Our next inquiry is, from what have these evils arisen? They may be attributed to three prominent features in the new

system of their *soi-disant* philosophers: 1. Personal Representation; 2. The Rights of Man; 3. Equality” (p. 39).

Mr. Y. is of opinion, that the horrors that have passed in France are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the notable representation given to the *tiers état* by Mr. Neckar, directly contrary to every other respectable authority. Hence Mr. Y. takes occasion to explode the dreams about personal representation:

“There is a party in this kingdom who call loudly for a reform in the representation of the people, and would have such representation give a right of election indiscriminately to all mankind. I am myself in the number of those who wish a reform, but not of such a complexion, nor at a moment like this. I wish the middle classes of landed property better represented. I wish a new member for every county, elected by men who possess not less than 1000 a-year in land, and not more than 10000; and an equal number of members deducted from the most objectionable borough. But I would live at Constantinople rather than at Bradfield, if the wild and preposterous proposition of the rights of man were to become effective in this kingdom. In other words, I have property, and I do not chuse to live where the first beggar I meet may, with the sabre in one hand and *Rights of Man* in the other, demand a share of that which a good Government tells me is *my own*. The fact is, the French Constitution was founded *absolutely* on personal representation. By the letter of the law, certain persons were excluded; but, by collateral parts of the same system, the mob was armed, and the authors of the Revolution might not, perhaps, see the event, that electors made at the point of the bayonet would be at the power of the bayonet. Examine not the letter of a visionary code but EXPERIMENT, in the history of Paris, Marseilles, &c. from the first moment of the troubles” (pp. 42, 43.)

“Power in the hands of *the people*, by means of personal representation, has ruined France. And the question in England is, whether the farmers and land proprietors shall preserve their property secure, by one and all considering the system with the horror it merits, or shall, by doubt and hesitation, unite with the enemies of public peace, and hazard all that we possess at present?” (p. 45).

“The rights of man proved as visionary and mischievous as personal representation. Take the French declaration of them, and there is hardly an article to be found to which many would not annex the question, *Is not this good? Can you deny this?* But, concentrating the rays of right into one focus, and giving it in a declaration to the people, as the imprescriptible right of man, the right of resistance against oppression be-

came the power to oppress: the right to liberty claimed every prison on suspicion; the right to fix the price fixed it at the point of the knife. The right to property was the signal of plunder; and the right to life became the power to cut throats. ARE THESE GOOD THINGS? If declarations of right, and government founded on them, are really good, the result must be good also. But these are the good things, on practice, that flow, in a direct line, from the good things of French theory" (p. 50). "As to equality, the last support of the French system, it is too farcical and ridiculous to merit a serious observation; it is worthy only of Monsieur *Egalité*, who has wasted 30,000,000 l. a year in order to stand on record the first fool in Europe, and to give the better part of his countrymen occasion to call that assumption great impudence; for he, that was below all, could be *equal* to none. A genius who sacrificed the first property of any subject in Europe, and the name of Bourbon, to become the subject of debate in an assembly of sailors, day-makers, barbers, and butchers, whether he should not be banished from that country which he had disgraced by his crimes" (p. 55).—"The equality of 1792 was not the equality of 1789. The peasantry paying no taxes, while they force their richer neighbours to pay to the last shilling, is directly in point" (p. 56).—"The idea of referring the Constitution to its original purity is confuted by changes in boroughs before the reign of Elizabeth. "To what period then," asks Mr. Y, "are we to look for that ideal perfection in this part of the Constitution which is not to be found in it at present" (p. 60)?—"There cannot be a more serious or a more awful subject for Parliament to enter upon than that of any alteration in the Constitution" (p. 63). "It is mere theory to suppose the House of Commons purports to be the representatives of the people, if by representation is meant *choice*. Being once chosen by the few, they represent the many. They purport to be nothing more than what they are; and they are nothing more than this—men sitting in a senate, and forming a third branch of the legislature, chosen by certain bodies, who, by the Constitution, have the privilege of electing them. They may be accurately described without using the word, or referring to the idea of Representation. To call them the Representatives of the People is a very inaccurate mode of expression: they ought never to be called by any other name than the House of Commons, to distinguish them from the House of Lords. If they were *really* the representatives of the people, they must in theory be good or better, but they would be something else than what they are; and, consequently, different from that which has rendered us a free and happy nation" (p. 65). "Examine the House of Commons in what light you wish, and it will be found to possess in the

power of the purse so enormous an authority that the other branches of the legislature are absolutely at its mercy" (p. 68). "All demands that come under the theory or practice of personal representation should be resisted on principle, with firmness and a determined resolution never to take that first step to anarchy, confusion, bloodshed, and Jacobinism, which in one word sums up all that is atrocious in political depravity. This ought to be considered as the only line of demarcation clearly defined, that separates moderation of sentiment from insanity of innovation" (p. 74). The principle of our constitution is the representation of property, imperfectly in theory but effectually in practice, by means of apparent defects, but which, perhaps, are disguised merits. The great mass of property, both landed, moneyed, and commercial, finds itself represented; and that the evils of such representation are trivial will appear from the ease, happiness, and security of all the lower classes; hence, possibly, virtual representation takes place where the real seems most remote" (p. 75). "If any attempts at so perilous a season to reform the constitution must be attended with such unquestionable danger, reasoning, as we may justly do, on the experiment of France, it will follow that EVERY INTEREST, landed, moneyed, commercial, laborious, in this kingdom, is bound to resist, with the utmost solicitude such mischievous projects; the execution of which among our neighbours has deluged a great kingdom with universal ruin" (p. 79). The fate of landlords in France is too well known.—Their national debt, amounting to 300,000,000 l. sterling, has been treated not altogether with the delicacy shewn to the public credit of England; for, every sort of bankruptcy but a declared one has been committed; and the interest on funds and mortgages paid has been in assignats. If a man sells stock he receives assignats, and, though assignats are portable, what is their value on the exchange of London or stockhouse at Amsterdam? of 90,000,000 l. sterling of former currency eighteen twentieths have disappeared" (p. 81). The commercial interest of France has been totally laid in the dust. Her colonies, by far the greatest source of her trade, have been totally ruined. Equality and the rights of man have to the sugar of America been as propitious as to wheat of France. Assignats struck with a palsy all the importation of the kingdom; and her exports, after the destruction of St. Domingo, were a handful. The tumults and convulsions in the great towns drove the merchants and master manufacturers, with the remains of their wealth, into other countries, or sunk them in ruin at home (p. 84). The personal interest of the laborious poor has been attacked in an instance the more remarkable as it was the ground of accusation against the old Government: the enrolling countrymen for the militia—



which method has been pursued to call forth VOLUNTEERS" (p. 88). "The state of the roads (under the old government the envy of Europe) is such as would alone, without any other addition, very much impede the transportation of corn, and add to the scarcity in many situations. I am informed by a person who lately travelled across the kingdom, that no repairs whatever have been done for 3 years past; and that he was informed on enquiry in several districts, that the people absolutely refused to contribute either money or labour to mend them. The minister of the Interior, Jan. 6, complains to the Convention that they are in a shocking state of ruin (*dans un état de délabrement épouvantable*). In a state of anarchy, the object of roads may be thought small, but it shews that, in a point where the people themselves are so intimately concerned, government for every purpose of doing good is absolutely at an end, and that it remains for evil only. They abolished tithes and feudal payments; the next step is, the people will not pay the land-tax, and then they will not repair the roads that are for their own use. Such is their state, and there are politicians in England who tell us that all will end well in France; as if it were possible to remedy such evils by new experiments. The absolute and unequivocal restoration of the old government, with terrors in its train, not the beneficence of Louis XVI. seems now to be the only remedy" (p. 91).

Mr. Y. pleads hard for A MILITIA, RANK AND FILE, OF PROPERTY among us, and observes that, "next to the establishment of such a militia, the present spirit of association among the friends of the constitution is an old and genuine effort of feeling truly worthy Britons; an electric stroke of patriotism spread with vital energy through the empire.—Had such associations existed in France, or any thing tending to them, at the early stage of the revolution, all the horrors which flowed from it might have been prevented; but the higher orders of society knew not their own danger. Here the case is directly contrary. We are instructed by their avarice and experience, and, of all effective means to be ready to meet a storm, this of association is, next to a militia of property, the most direct" (p. 101-2).

Mr. Y. says a great deal more than we have room for, in favour of the spirit thus happily called forth in defence of our excellent constitution; and paints, in the very terms of its enemies, their wishes to destroy by reforming it. He judges them by their own mouth; and posterity will scarcely believe that the passages he quotes existed in the writings

of the present day both in England and Ireland.

"In the former revolutions of the modern world, whether in Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland, or England, the people soon settled into a form of government nearly resembling that which they enjoyed before the troubles; they never dreamed of making experiments *on principle*. Even in the case of America the fact holds true in almost every instance; for, there is not now in the world a constitution so near the British as that of the United States. I think, *since the events in France*, that it is inferior, for the plain reason of not providing so well against the danger now so much to be apprehended, *popular power*. The despotism of a monarch was every where the object of rational detestation; it is so no longer; a worse monster has shewn itself in the world, that carries a venom in its fangs more *rabid* than the canine. In all former revolutions thereof the people reasoned in argument, and felt in fact, that whatever might be the event of a struggle it could scarcely place them in a worse situation; and this with exception only to America. Experiment, therefore, justified the notions who felt their own oppression in the attempts they made to effect a revolution. Reverse the medal, and let us ask how this great question stands at present; the principles of equality and the rights of man are assailed, and an *experimentum crucis* tells us that a nation, though under a very bad government, may change for one a thousand times worse. This great and disastrous event will give men, let their rank be what it may, the honest work an equality with the prince, a horror at the idea of revolution; will teach men

— Rather to bear the ills they have

Than those to others which they know not of; and, consequently, has done more against the cause of that real and safe liberty which was gradually pervading the world than any other event in the power of monarchy to effect. A reflexion that ought to make us view a Jacobin with the same detestation as noxious animals, of hideous deformity" (p. 113, 114). Take the worst of the German military governments, and compare the situation of the people in any point whatever and it may be asserted that they are in a happier and better situation than the French under the anarchy given them by the rights of man. To answer that this anarchy may subside and produce a good government is so completely beside the question reasoning on facts, that I am astonished to hear it so often recurred to; the experiment of the new government in France was complete, it was finished decreed, and accepted. It is farcical to suppose that Louis XVI. had more power to sap or destroy it than any other king; if it could not go on with him, it could not go on at all, and therefore was rotten at heart. It had made a thousand provisions against a disarmed king, but had made none against an armed mob. This mob broke into the sanctuary



sanctuary and kicked the constitution out of doors. Massacres followed, till no man felt his head more safe upon his shoulders than the subjects of Achin or Algiers, and as to property it was given to the winds. Where are the subjects of a German despot whose situation matches this? and, as to the hope of seeing something better, the hope of the German is more likely to be realized than that of the Frenchman, who has nothing in prospect but new evils and new revolutions to cause them. A German therefore would be willing to reverence the thoughts of liberty rather than pursue the idea of it through a revolution similar to that of the French. Time, and a happy concurrence, of events may give them such an opportunity as France has worse than lost. They have her example to instruct them" (p. 114-115).

"There appears to me to be a singular propriety in the associations which are at present spreading through the kingdom, petitioning parliament to pass an act to declare all clubs, associations, societies, meetings of men that associate for the purpose of obtaining changes in the Constitution, illegal; and that no meeting can legally correspond, either in their own name or in the names of their secretary or other officers, with any foreign body or government, unless such meeting is sanctioned by charter. The friends of order and good government are now collected; the time is precious, and it ought not to be lost: and, while we are threatened with the horrors of anarchy, it behoves us to have as much activity and energy in our defence as the violators of all human rights have exerted in their attack: for men to tell us, in such a moment as this, and situated as we are, with the enemy of mankind triumphant on one side, and the torch of revolt lighting in Ireland on another side, that they are not Jacobins but moderate men, wishing reform, is as impudent as it would be for a thief to say that he is not an assassin because he only held a candle while another cut my throat" (p. 118, 119).—"That governments cannot be improved, and that legislation should be the only science to stand still, by no means follows; experiment prescribes only great changes; small and gradual advances in times of serenity; such advances as put nothing to hazard must be good. It is easy to lay the finger on grievances in England which every honest and moderate man would wish removed; but it is not, when much is demanded, that little should be given, for the plain reason that the little will not THEN satisfy. I shall not be suspected of thinking little a light grievance; but they are a grievance that would be ill remedied by the loss of the crop that pays them. The enormity of the taxes I pay is known to every man that reads the tracts I publish: heavy as they are, let them remain rather than be changed for a *contribution forever*: the little left me is my own, which

might not be the case under the pure dispensation of Jacobin equality. Evils certainly exist in our system; and they are such as will, I trust, be remedied gradually, by the legislature acting from its own impulse, and not from the influence of clubs and reforming societies. It was an old observation, that a republick could subsist on the trappings of a monarchy. The French have set the seal of experience here as in every other case, and have shewn that citizen Roberespierre and citizen Roland can outdo *Emperor Joseph* and *King George* in extravagance; the most enormous expences that ever any nation was deluged with are the present in France; a single month's DEFICIENCY is 176 millions of livres, or 7,700,000*l.* sterling. This is spending at the rate of 90 millions a year. Paine says, 'it is cruel to think of a million a year to a king;' but it is not a breakfast to an assembly of citizens. There is a great deal in the civil list of England that does not concern *trappings*. The payments for the support of these trappings do not probably amount to 6*d.* a head upon the population of Great Britain. For which 6*d.* every man has the support of a chief constable, that keeps all the other constables in order. Instead of 6*d.* a head paid for tranquillity, the French now pay 3*s.* a head for keeping a gang of cut-throats and an assembly of mad dogs. A splendid imperial court might be supported out of something worse than the trappings of the French republick. If France should ever again possess the precious moment of improving her government, without convulsions, which opportunity she had, and lost; or if any other great country, having an indigent poor, should meet such an opportunity, experiment speaks to them but one language, TAKE THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, not because it is theoretically the best, but because it is practically good; but take special care not to mistake that Constitution, and give the poison of personal representation; for, in such an error, your importation of British liberty would become the establishment of French anarchy" (p. 119-121).

"Perhaps experience will justify us in asserting that that government is best which is best calculated to stand still and do nothing, because the thing wanted in government is not activity but repose; and to do nothing is, nineteen times in twenty, better than readily to do any thing. The vetos of different orders or houses, therefore, must be good, as they are so many impediments to action. No government is so restlessly active as a pure democracy voting in a single assembly. The mob are satisfied no longer than a torrent of events keeps them in breathless expectation. We see, in the case of France, that such bustle is the energy of mischief, the motion of despotism. Their late successes, so unlooked for and surprising, made them speak commonly in the streets of

of Paris of conquering Europe. Should farther success attend their arms, they will infallibly attempt it. The leaders, who owe their importance to the present hurricane of events, would sink too low, in a calm, for such men to allow the storm to subside" (Appendix, pp. 5, 6).

"The abuses and plunder in the sale of the possessions of the emigrants may be easily conceived from the complaint that Sillery makes in the Convention. The furniture of the chateau of Nangys, belonging to the Baron de Breteuil, was worth at least 1,500,000 livres, and has produced scarcely any thing. Six tapestries of the Gobelines, which cost 30,000 livres in money, were sold for 2800 livres in assignats. A clock, that cost 24,000 livres in money, sold for 800 in paper. (Moniteur, Dec. 31, 1792.) Such is the virtuous administration of the *rei publica* among republicans" (App. p. 6).—"The minister Roland, who, in his impudent letter to the King, said, that, as *the voice of Truth is not heard in courts, revolutions became necessary*, now crouching under the uplifted pike, finds, in the dispensation of Jacobin justice, that the voice of Truth is heard as little in conventions as in courts, and curses the folly that called for revolutions" (ibid. p. 7).

"They dethroned the King, and murdered him, by a majority of *five voices*, though their law required three-fourths, at least, for declaring guilt, or for pronouncing death, and the majority obtained by the menaces of the assassin paid by *Egalité*—the consummation of political infamy! The murder of the best prince that ever sat on the throne of France, the only monarch that country ever knew that was a real friend to liberty, or that ever sincerely wished to make his people happy. A great and awful lesson to all the princes of the world!—not a lesson teaching menel a attention to complaints, an ear to the friends of innovation, a protection of arts and literature, and philosophy, not an instruction to enlighten, not a call to teach the ignorant, not a wish to soften power into perfection, or to change the stern dictates of Authority for the mild voice of Humanity and Feeling!—No! this great abomination demands other sentiments, and ought to generate, for the real tendency of the human race, a tighter rein in the jaws of that monster, the worst and most hideous caricature of human depravity, the met physical, philosophical, political, Jacobin republican, established for ever, for holding out to all the sovereigns of the earth, that the only prince who ever voluntarily placed bounds to his own power, and for it on the scaffold, and raised his people while he destroyed himself. He gave ear to those who told him of abuses; he wished to *ease* his people; he sought popularity; he allowed the liberty of the press, and would not restrain even its licentiousness. He cherished the Arts, to produce a David; and nourish-

ed, in the bosom of protected Science, a Condorcet! He would not shed the blood of traitors, conspirators, and rebels. He listened to those who petitioned for a REFORM. We also have those who demand a REFORM; and when the legislature of this kingdom, unwearied by this great example, shall listen to the doctrines that have drenched France with blood, we also may see spectacles too horrid now to think of, did not the late tragedy tell us no iniquity is too black for republican reformation. This damned event, deep written in the characters of hell, has thrown a stupor over mankind; when the princes and legislators of the world recover from it, the observation of Machiavel will not, probably, be forgotten: *Perche con pochissimi essempi farai piu pietoso che quelli li quali per troppa pietà lasciano seguire i disordini onde nascono occisioni o rapine.*—It is not Robespierre and Egalité that have murdered Louis; it was Neckar, with his *double tiers*. It is PERSONAL REPRESENTATION, to which this horrible crime preceded, and which will be followed by to many others, is alone to be attributed" (ibid. p. 9—11).

One quotation more from this animated performance demands the attention of our readers:

"The point of religion, politically considered, is a great and arduous question, which demands talents fully to examine and arrange; greater, perhaps, than any other branch of the legislature. The ablest men of the age seem rather to split on this rock than to escape it. When I read in a tract a complaint of the author, that, because *he objects to particular religious tenets, he has been represented as an enemy of order and of government*, and in the same tract meet with the assertion, that *the Revolution of the 10th of August was a happy and necessary completion of that of the 14th of July*, I see an instance which affords a proof of this. The latter sentiment makes one's blood run cold; for it implies more than it professes. Freezing with its effect, I turned hastily to the end of the work, to see if it was not explained (as the publication took place after the death of the King) in a chapter of additions and corrections; but no such matter. The question comes surely with force: is such a man represented as an enemy of government on account of his *religious tenets*, or on account of his *political opinions*? When such sentiments are abroad, and even gloried in, and found most wonderfully connected, one knows not how, with religious tenets, infinitely different becomes the business, I will not say of toleration, but of the whole system of legislation, so far as it connects with religion. Would you have an Unitarian take a seat on the bench of bishops? Religious reasons have not yet been given why they should not. But would you have a man there who publicly declares that the Revolution

tion of the 10th of August was a HAPPY one? No; most assuredly! How then, in the repeal of tests and subscriptions, are they to be considered as leveled against heterodox doctrines of religion? or as political securities that the power and emoluments of the church shall be lodged with men whose opinions do not tend to the utter destruction of our admirable Constitution IN STATE? And, farther, if there are any particular sects of religion, whose professors are generally tinged with Republicanism and Jacobitism, will any man of common sense suppose, that the non-repeal of tests and restrictions was persisted in merely on religious motives?" (ibid. pp. 14, 15).

Mr. Y. is of opinion, that there is one observation on associating which has not been thought of, but which would perhaps be as useful and effective as any other; and that is, for associators to resolve against dealing with any sort of Jacobine tradesmen. It is a common observation, that sellers form combinations to keep up the price of commodities, but buyers never combine to keep it down. Yet, if we attend to Mr. Y's remark, "Go among sectaries of various denominations, political and religious, and examine if the individuals are not attentive to this point," we shall not think it undeserving the regard of the friends of our Constitution.

181. *Letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France, on the Subject of Religion*  
By Joseph Priestley, LL.D F.R.S. &c.

WHEN St. Anthony, of Padua, preached to the fish, and said to them, 'My dearly beloved fish, although the infinite power and providence of God discovers itself in all the works of his creation, as in the heavens, the sun, moon, and stars, the lower world, in man, and other perfect creatures, nevertheless the goodness of the Divine Majesty shines out in you more eminently than in any other created beings,' the story says, the

fish,\* as though they had been endued with reason, bowed down their heads, with all the marks of a profound humility and devotion, moving their bodies up and down with a kind of fondness, as approving what had been spoken by the blessed father, St. Anthony. The legend adds, that after many hereticks, who were present at the miracle, had been converted by it, the Saint gave his benediction to the fish, and dismissed them. It should have been observed, that the good man did not address himself to the inhabitants of the water till he found the hereticks among his fellow-creatures would no longer regard his preaching\*. In like manner Dr. P, finding all advice, persuasion, remonstrance, and reflection, ineffectual to procure him adherents and followers, or to his strange, eccentric, uncomfortable doctrines, among his own countrymen, turns himself to a nation who, under the names of philosophers and politicians, have disgraced the name of MEN. He might as well have addressed his discourse to the inhabitants of Bedlam and St. Luke's, and perhaps to better purpose to the reputed savages of Africa or the South seas, who appear to believe a God, and do not in works deny him, as the French do. After an introductory letter†, the Doctor spends two letters in proving the existence, attributes, and providence, of God. In the fourth he takes notice of the evidence of the miracles performed in attestation of the Jewish and Christian religion; in respect to which he contrasts the belief of both with "the miracle of so many persons deceiving themselves and others, which could not have been calculated for any other purpose than that of mere delusion, without any rational object whatever" (p. 18). Letter V. contains cautions against superficial reasoning on this subject. The Doctor observes, the evidence for miracles is strengthened by the

\* See Addison's Travels, art. Padua.

† Which sets out thus: "Gentlemen, The representatives of your nation, zealous to distinguish themselves as the patrons of liberty, and the friends of the oppressed and persecuted in every part of the world, have done me the honour of making me a citizen of France; and many of your departments, conceiving too highly of me, and mistaking my talents, did me the farther honour of inviting me to take a seat in your Conventional Assembly. Though conscious of my incapacity to discharge the duties of this appointment, and unwilling to abandon a situation of some usefulness in this country, I declined this honour. I accepted with gratitude that of citizenship, for myself as well as for my son; and, willing to do every thing in my power for that country which has so generously adopted me, I shall run the risk of being less favourably thought of by some of you, by addressing you on a subject which I conceive to be of infinite importance to all mankind, though it appears to be too much overlooked, or grossly misunderstood, by the greatest part of the French nation. You, to whom I particularly address these letters, viz. the philosophical and political, will smile, and some of you, perhaps, will proceed no farther, when I say that this subject is religion."

exertions of the *persecuted* and the *persecutors*, who would do every thing, that their opposite interests could suggest, to prove or disprove them. That the reports of miracles said to be wrought by saints in the dark age will afford a philosopher reasons for believing that, in some preceding age, miracles had been wrought, and their credit well established. That *traditions* are to be distinguished from *bisfery*; and that the books of Moses, and the history of the Evangelists, and Acts of the Apostles, were as truly written and published in the age in which the transactions were as recent as those of Thucydides and Tacitus. "It requires only a due attention to *facts*, such as no person, who has any faith in history, can deny, and to the well-known principles of *human nature*, to perceive this. But few unbelievers in revelation have been disposed to pay this due attention to either; and, in consequence of this, they verily believe things more extraordinary in their nature, and therefore more truly *incredible* than the Jewish or the Christian" (p. 27). Does Dr. P. really imagine that his 50 pages will have more effect on the unthinking frantic Frenchmen of his day than all the able defences of Revelation, written by Christians of their own and other countries, against the *Libertinage* and Scoffs of their hero *Voltaire*, compared with whom, the Doctor allows *Volney* and *Lequinio* to be dwarfs in infidelity? Or is it possible he should be better able to recall and fix their attention on the Scriptures, after he has garbled them of their most essential points and doctrines, and lowered them to his *standard*, by denying their inspiration, or that the doctrines of the *trinity*, *vicarious suffering*, and *eternal torments*, are to be found in them? doctrines which he ranks with those of *transubstantiation*, *usurpation of temporal power*, and *persecution*; and "that," as he terms it, "most unnatural union of civil and ecclesiastical authority in this country, as well as lately with you; from which circumstance alone Religion has been enabled to do much mischief in the world" (p. 39). But, that he may have all due weight by his writings, he takes care to insert a list of them, for careful perusal.

The Vth and last letter is addressed to *politicians*, to tell them that there is "no connexion between *religion* and *civil government*;" religion consisting of peculiar *doctrines* and *practices*, which relate to *men personally*, and not collectively;

considered with respect to which, no union of force can be of any advantage to them; and the greatest object of it is the happiness of men, not as members of society but as individuals, and in a future state, to which the power of civil government does not extend (p. 43).—Christianity was supported by the voluntary contributions of the laity to its ministers; and there was no such thing as *tithes*, or any thing in the form of a *tax* for its support, for more than 1000 years after the Christian æra (p. 45). The Doctor forgets the superiority of the zeal of the first Christians to that of their successors in modern times; and how many of his brethren, if he chooses to call any but *rational* Dissenters his brethren, are starving on scanty incomes, by the decline of the congregations, or by their reluctance or inability to accommodate their doctrines to their itching ears. He forgets too that the very seminary established near the metropolis, that sink of corruption and immorality, is falling, for want of support from voluntary contributions; and that all he said in its favour at the Old Jewry, a few years ago, cannot draw forth supplies from the purses of the party, to keep alive that grand institution, which was to have co-operated with himself in *re-christianizing* the world. Is the Doctor sure he has not assumed a commission which his Divine Master gave to no man since the time of his apostles, not even to his beloved disciple—*to form a new system of Christianity*? His doctrine, like his prophecy, is not to be added to, or taken from (Rev. xxii. 18, 19). Hear also what St. Paul saith: "Though we (the ministers of the gospel) or an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached, let him be accursed" (Gal. i. 8).

In conclusion, the Doctor says, "I do not mean, in these letters, to do any thing more than to suggest a few hints, to lead your thoughts to the subject of *religion*, and its relation to the state, so as to make it appear as worthy as I conceive it to be of your most serious attention. In several of my publications I have considered it much more at large. If you wish to know which of them I would more particularly recommend to your notice, I would take the liberty to mention my *Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion* (with a long &c.) and my *Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham*. Why not add his

two APPEALS, and the Letters of his worthy coadjutor, Mr. Edwards, who has taken up his mantle as he dropt it in his translation from Birmingham to Clapton. "With my earnest wishes for your prosperity, and especially for the speedy and happy settlement of your civil Constitution, trusting that it will be favourable to your best interests, by leading to *virtue* and *happiness* (with respect to which I cannot help considering *religion* as of the most eminent use), and with sincere gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, while in my native country, which I have faithfully endeavoured to serve, I have found neither protection nor redress, I am, your fellow-citizen, J. P. Clapton, Jan. 21, 1793. of the French republick 2."—How much more magnanimous would it be in the Doctor to adopt the sentiment of the great Roman when he renounced his country? *Ingrata Patria ne offa quidem mea habebis*, said Scipio Africanus, when he retired to Linternum, piqued at the ungrateful return of a people under such obligations to him (Val. Max. V. 3). But France is not yet so *foe* a residence as England; nor has America charms superior to the attachments formed in Great Britain; nor has Dr. P. spirit enough either to leave his deluded, persecuting, bigoted enemies, or to leave off twitting them with their ingratitude or his own merits\*. In the case of Scipio, we think, there was true magnanimity, as the ingratitude of his countrymen was equally true, and not assumed. Perhaps the Doctor thinks magnanimity is a Roman and not a Christian virtue; and that he should never be weary of well-doing, for that in due time he shall reap if he sows not.

112. Gibbon's History. Vol. VI. 4to. (Vol. XII. 8vo.) (Concluded from p. 254)

AN Historian, determined to write a certain number of volumes, may introduce almost any thing into them if he allow himself the latitude Mr. Gibbon has taken in the concluding volumes of his History. It is observed by a sensible critic that Mr. G. has written his own condemnation in passing censure upon Chalcondyles, of whom he says that "his proper subject is actually *drowned in a sea of epistols*;" this is very frequently

\* Though, in his note to the printer of the *Morning Chronicle* (see p. 304) he asserts, that "patient suffering is the mark of the truest courage."

the case with Mr. Gibbon's subject; and a stranger to the work, who should accidentally open the history of Tamerlane, with which this part commences, would have little chance of guessing that he had taken up an History of the Roman Empire. It is not till we reach the 53d page that we meet with more than an incidental mention of the main subject. This is certainly exceeding the bounds allowed to digression in a very great degree; and, though the matter may be entertaining and instructive, the introduction of it where it has no business is not on that account excusable. A lecture on optics, tolerably delivered, cannot fail to be amusing and useful; but who would tolerate it in the midst of a course of botany?

fortasse cupressum

Scis simulare; quid lux, si fractis enatat Navibus, ære dato quæpingitur? [expos

P. 85. 8vo. In the account of Britain, extracted from Chalcondyles, it is curious enough to see our ancestors accused of a total disregard of conjugal honour and female chastity, a mistake evidently founded on the innocent practice of saluting on introduction or taking leave. The remark of the Historian on this error is very proper: "Informed as we are of the customs of old England, and assured of the virtue of our mothers, we may smile at the credulity or resent the injustice of the Greek, who must have confounded a modest salute with a criminal embrace. But his credulity and injustice may teach us an important lesson; to distrust the accounts of foreign and remote nations, and to suspend our belief of every tale that deviates from the laws of nature and the character of man." That the extract itself is very judiciously placed in the History is more than we can affirm.

P. 130. We here find a material defect in the clearness of the narrative, from the neglect of the author to repeat the general subject of the passage, after departing from it in two intermediate sentences. He is giving the character of the Greek grammarians who taught in Italy. He then says, "from this character Janus Lascaris will deserve an exception. His eloquence, politeness, and imperial descent, recommended him to the French monarchs; and, in the same cities, he was alternately employed to teach and to negotiate." He then proceeds directly, "Duty and interest prompted THEM to cultivate the Latin language;



language; and the most successful attained the faculty of writing and speaking with fluency and elegance in a foreign idiom." As the last persons spoken of in the plural number were the *French monarchs*, the reader must naturally conclude that duty and interest prompted *them* to cultivate the Latin language; but, when he has made a progress through some sentences following, he discovers that the Historian had leaped back without any notice to his Greek grammarians, and is speaking of *them*. The two sentences relating to Lascaris should be closely bound up in a parenthesis; or, as that would be still very awkward, the third sentence should begin thus, "Duty and interest prompted the Greek grammarians," &c. A writer studious of elegance in style should have perceived and removed this defect.

P. 135. The following account is given of pope Nicholas V. "If he pressed the acceptance of a liberal gift, it was not as the measure of desert, but as *the proof of benevolence*; and when modest merit declined his bounty, 'accept it,' he would say, with a consciousness of his own worth, 'you will not always have a Nicholas among you.'" The latter part of the account, which seems to shew some tincture of arrogance, is apologized for, in some measure, by the sentence thrown in; but it is odd enough that the whole passage comes in as a proof of his *humility of manners*; whereas to give professedly to display the giver's benevolence, *not* to reward the merit of the receiver, seems yet more arrogant than the self-praise that follows. The services rendered by Nicholas to literature are very properly brought forward to notice here; with a remark that "his fame has not been adequate to his merit." The Medici have certainly enjoyed more than their due share of this commendation, to the injury of Nicholas.

P. 151. The Historian, who by this time seems to have forgotten his own unjust reflection against Dr. Johnson, for what he said concerning the Turks, here fully acknowledges the charge, and puts it in words as strong as those he had condemned. "To propagate the true religion was the duty of a faithful Mussulman: the unbelievers were his enemies, and those of the prophet; and, in the hands of the Turks, the scymetar was the only instrument of conversion." It may be observed that the sentence is cast into the *triad* formerly remarked, and so is that which precedes it,

and three which follow in the same paragraph; so inveterate is the sameness of the author's style.

P. 152. A remarkable confession of Mr. G. concerning one of the *same faith* with himself, must here be noticed. He speaks of the abdication of Amurath II. with some censure of his superstition, and then subjoins in a note, "Voltaire admires *le Philosophe Turk*; would he have bestowed the same praise on a Christian prince for retiring to a monastery? *In his way, Voltaire was a bigot, an intolerant bigot.*" This is undoubtedly true, and it is also true that there is universally as much bigotry in *infidelity* as in *faith*; and the late events in France have proved that there is also the persecuting spirit, which Religion has long dismissed, with shame for having ever entertained it. Amurath was the only sovereign who twice preferred devotion and mortification to empire.

P. 175. We approach to the end of this various history; in which, if matter was wanting for the direct subject, the Historian has made ample amends to himself for this defect of choice, by an unbounded liberty of digression. At this place commences the reign of Constantine Puleologus, the last Greek Emperor; which closes at the fatal period of the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. p. 231. The account of the last distress of Constantine is disgraced by an idle and almost unmeaning trait of enmity, against the Historian's old antagonist, Christianity. Constantine solicited the pardon of all he might have injured; on which Mr. G. makes the extraordinary remark. "This *abatement*, which devotion has sometimes extorted from dying princes, is an *improvement* of the gospel doctrine of the forgiveness of injuries: it is more easy to forgive 490 times than once to ask pardon of an inferior." This vain parade of fixing our Saviour's expression, of seventy times seven, by arithmetical calculation, as if any precise number of times was intended, and the sneering intimation that Christians *abuse* themselves unnecessarily, by that which, to a generous mind, must seem a free and liberal atonement for offences, are perfectly unworthy of the page of history.

The three remaining chapters, the 69th, 70th, and 71st. are occupied by a review of the State and Revolutions of Rome, from the twelfth, to the end of the sixteenth century, and by a consideration of the decay and ruins of the city: these certainly form a very copious epilogue



logue to an History already completed, but the interest felt by almost all readers for the fate of Rome, even for its walls and columns excuses the redundancy; and the History of the Roman empire, though long removed from Rome, *seems* to be properly wound up by the spectacle of her remains: the propriety, however, is rather seeming than real. Our task is also completed; and, without attempting an epilogue, we shall conclude merely by regretting that in a work where so much is well executed, there should be so much also to condemn.

\* \* If CANDIDUS, p. 236, thinks the History of Somersetshire comes up even to his idea of a provincial history, he will find himself sadly mistaken. If, however, it serves his purpose, and his little leisure of consulting it as a Dictionary, he will be disappointed there, for no Dictionary can be so full as the several works out of which it is compiled. The particular local accounts of Bath, Bristol, Glastonbury, &c. should all have been supplied and improved in this new general history. Mr. C's *modesty* and *unassuming* character has nothing to do with his Antiquarian talents, which alone are the subject of the objectional critique. *Conciseness* is carried too far in this provincial history, and lessens the information which should be conveyed in it. It is truly a *work which requires long and laborious researches, and has raised greater expectations than it has answered.* The comparison between the History of Somersetshire and other books alluded to does not hold. I cannot help thinking this letter was written by some person behind the curtain.

#### ONE OF MR. URBAN'S LEGION OF REVIEWERS.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Frank's letter. It can make little difference in our opinion of Mrs. Head's book whether it was intended generally for children, or particularly for her own children *arrived at maturity.* We acknowledge the good intentions of the writer and of her friendly advocate; but we must be allowed to doubt the usefulness of publications in such a style and form.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NUREMBERG. *Geographie der Griechen und Römer, &c.* Geography of the Greeks and Romans. Germania, Rhœtia, Noricum, Pannonia. By Conrad

Mannert. Part III. 8vo. 776 pages. 2 maps. 1792.—We are happy to announce to our readers the continuation of this work, in which indefatigable industry and acute penetration are conspicuous. All its information is derived from original sources; and, far from being a dry enumeration of names, it is entertaining as well as instructive. We only regret that Mr. M. deems an account of manners and customs not properly appertaining to geography, whence he is too brief on those subjects.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Errata in the situations of churches, p. 227. In the plate the figures  $21^{\circ} 12'$  in the angle PSL, should have been put at S in the other triangle, opposite  $15^{\circ} 20'$ ; the latitude of Tottenham is 51 deg. 35 min. 59 sec. instead of 51 deg. 32 min. 52 sec.—In the distances from Edmonton church understand *feet*.

P. 219 col. 2, l. 7, for "happy" read "happy."

Ib. l. 16, for "a preferment," read "preferment."

P. 231, for "fixed air," read "fixed fire."

P. 232, for "ascension," read "accension."

Ib. for "forces," read "focus."

P. 233, for "diaphoretic," read "diaphoretic."

Ib. for B. H. read R. H.

P. 267, l. 57, for "marks," read "mocks."

EPINETUS informs I. C. LXII. 1131, that he may effectually destroy snails and slugs if he will cut a few turnips into slices and lay them on the borders of his garden; in the evening he will find the reptiles assembled on his turnips, and they are then at his mercy.

S. P. having his study and wardrobe much infested with *moths*, to the great injury of his books and his clothes, will be much obliged to any of our readers for a simple and efficacious mode of destroying them.

H. S. asks whether Gums will petrify.

J. T. asks whence the custom originated of affixing a chequered board as the distinguishing characteristic of an ale-house. This correspondent's learned Goose is not worth retailing.

We thank ANTIQUARIUS JUNIUS; but his coins are not worth engraving.

CAPSICUM may be assured that we are so little interested in the success of the Theory he mentions that it is to us a matter of the most perfect indifference. His reply to R. H. however, which came too late for this month, shall appear in our next.

We have too much respect for our readers to insert Mr. Toulmin's verses.

"*Omne solum forti patria,*" Edmund Lielow's motto, enquired after in p. 259, col. 2, occurs in Ovid, *Fast.* l. 1. ver. 473.

## A CHINESE ODE.

THE following literary curiosity is a translation from the SHI KING, a great classical work of the Chinese. It is a panegyric on a prince who died 726 years before the birth of Christ; so that the Chinese poet might have been contemporary with Hesiod and Homer, or at least must have written the ode before the Iliad and Odyssey were carried into Greece by Lycurgus.

Behold where yon blue riv'let glides

Along the laughing dale,  
Light reeds bedeck its verdant sides,  
And frolic in the gale.

So shines our prince; in bright array  
The virtues round him wait;  
And sweetly smil'd th' auspicious day,  
That rais'd him o'er our state.

As pliant hands, in shapes refin'd,  
Rich ivory carve and smoothe,  
His laws thus mould each ductile mind  
And every passion soothe.

As gems are taught by patient art  
In sparkling ranks to beam,  
With manners thus he forms the heart,  
And spreads a general gleam.

What soft yet awful dignity,  
What meek yet manly grace,  
What sweetness dances in his age,  
And blossoms in his face!

So shines our prince; a sky-born crowd  
Of virtues round him blaze  
Ne'er shall Oblivion's murky cloud  
Obscure his deathless praise.

## FLORENCE.

WHEN Jove call'd a council fair Flo-  
rence to name; [claim;  
His consort stood foremost in right of her  
To tempt him with dignity, virtue, and  
grace,

She promis'd a Princess of Catalan race:  
Jove could not refuse, but, distress'd by delay,  
Saw destiny triumph o'er merit and away!

Now Venus stept forward, not doubting to  
move

His partial affections by beauty and love;  
Each charm she display'd, but th' inflexible  
sue [tire;

Did her leave her best statue, and quickly re-  
Content o'er gay Venice her empire to hold,  
By custom unbridled, by laws uncontroul'd!

This sentence encourag'd pale Dian to dare.  
But bashfulness check'd, and her spirits des-  
pair; [resides

Now banish'd to Britain, well pleas'd she  
Near London's cool current, and Thames's  
green sides, [displays,

Her crescent o'er Windsor's fam'd turret  
And Modesty listens to Chastity's praise!

Next Pallas protested that, if they'd submit  
To her, they should never be wanting in  
wit;

She talk'd of Petrarcha her favourite son,  
Said Greathead should finish what she had  
begun,

Then nam'd his two friends; but there  
Jove stopt her tongue,  
Or the Goddess had lengthen'd till midnight  
her song.

Young Flora mean while, from her unfading  
bow'rs

Composing a garland, let fall a few flow'rs;  
The bright British nymph who now wears  
them can tell, [they tell:  
For she chos't to reside on the place where  
The roses still serve to adorn her fine hair,  
And Florence was call'd so from Flora the  
fair!

## MR. URBAN.

THE following lines were written by  
Walter Mapes, arch deacon of Oxford,  
temp Henry II. They are a *Droll* on the  
prohibition of Clerical Marriages, and were  
in answer to some foolish rhyming verses  
made in favour of the celibacy of the clergy  
some years before, in the time of Anselm,  
promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1089.

Prisciani regula penitus cassatur  
Sacerdos per Hic et Hæc olim declinatur;  
Sed per Hic solummodo nunc articulatur,  
Cum per nostrum Præfulem Hæc amoveatur.

Ita quidem Presbyter cæpit allegare,  
Peccat criminaliter qui vult separare  
Quod Deus injunxerat, fornicam amare,  
Tales dignam duximus fures appellare.

O quam dolor anxius, quam tormentum grave,  
Nobis est dimittere quoniam suave!  
O Romane Pontifex, statuiti prave,  
Ne in tanto crimine moriaris, cave.

Non est \* innocentius, imo nocens vere,  
Qui quod factu docuit studet abulere,  
Et quod olim juvenis voluit habere,  
Modo vetus Pontifex studet prohibere.

Gignere nos præcepit vetus testamentum  
Ubi novum prohibet nusquam est inventum;  
Præsul, qui contrarium donat documentum,  
Nullum necessarium his dat argumentum.

Dedit enim Dominus maledictionem  
Viro qui non fecerit generationem;  
Ergo tibi consulo per hanc rationem,  
Gignere, ut habeas benedictionem.

Nonne de militibus milites procedunt?  
Et reges a regibus, qui sibi succedunt?  
Per locum a simili omnes jura lædunt  
Clericos qui gignere, crimen esse credunt.

Zacharias habuit prolem et uxorem  
Per virum quem genuit adeptus honorem;  
Baptizavit enim nostrum Salvatorem;  
Pereat qui teneat novum hunc errorem.

Paulus cælos rapitur ad superiores,  
Ubi multos didicit res secretiores

Ad nos tandem rediens, instruensque mores,  
Suas, inquit, habeat quilibet uxores.

Propter hæc & alia dogmata doctorum,  
Reor esse melius, et magis decorum,  
Quisque suam habeat, et non proximorum,  
Ne incurrat odium et iram eorum.

Proximorum scēminas filias et neptes  
Violare nefas est, quare nihil disceptes,  
Vere tuam habeas, et in hac delectes,  
Diem ut sic ultimum tutius expectes.

Ecce jam pro clericis multum allegavi,  
Necnon pro presbyteris plura comprobavi,  
Pater noster nunc pro me quoniam peccavi,  
Dicat quisque presbyter, cum sua suavi.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

In Priscian's rules for grammar, you may  
find,  
A priest by *Hic* or *Hæc* may be declin'd ;  
Our pious Pope now thinks it vastly clever,  
In the priest's case, the *Hæc* from *Hic* to  
sever.

There was a time, when priests could boldly  
thunder, [afunder ;"  
"What God has join'd let no man put  
But now a priest's a rogue, a horrid creature,  
Who dare obey the first great law of nature.  
What misery now, alas ! must we endure,  
Robb'd of that bliss which all our griefs  
could cure.

Ill judging pontiff ! of thy crime repent,  
Lest death o'ertake thee, ere thou canst re-  
lent.

Thou Innocent I avant, thou "Man of Sin,"  
Is this the course in which thou didst begin ?  
How wide your practice from your precept  
prov'd ! [lov'd.

The dotard damns the joys in youth he  
Increase, O man, the Scripture says of old ;  
No different precept doth Christ's law un-  
fold ; [holy,

The Pope, who controverts such language  
Shews most egregious arrogance and folly.

We have God's word for right of procreation,  
A childless man's a term of reprobation ;  
Take my advice, then, if you wish a blessing,  
Increase your kind, caressed and caressing.

Recruits the soldier for his country raises,  
And sure our king, in this, above all praise is :  
These to the laws of God are most injurious,  
Who think they say, clerks' ulus must be  
spurious.

Priest Zachary obtained no small honour  
By his ag'd wife, and him begat upon her,  
His son baptiz'd our Saviour : miscreants  
those

Wh' human error to such truths oppose.

To the third heaven in holy vision caught,  
From thence St. Paul much secret knowledge  
brought ;

On his return what says our holy Paul ?  
That marriage honourable is in all.

From this and such divine inspir'd decrees,  
'Tis clear that, if high heaven you wish to  
please, [and strife  
Each man should take, t' avoid all wrath  
His own dear mate, nor court his neighbour's  
wife.

It needs no argument to prove the sin,  
To violate our neighbour's wife or kin ;  
Keep then your own, in her alone delight,  
And fearless may you seek the realms of  
light.

Here, then, behold have I set up a beacon,  
To light to happiness each priest and deacon :  
Then let each clerk, with his sweetheart,  
for these my sinful strains,  
Bestow a Pater-noster each, to pay me for  
my pains. S. M. S.

SONNET. BY MISS LOCKE.

*Addressed to the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.*

P OUR, pour again, sweet Bard, thy  
wonted strains, [ear :  
Soft let them breathe on Sorrow's listening  
For who like thee so tenderly complains,  
Stealing from Pity's eye the ready tear !

Resume thy lyre, and with a master's hand  
Awake its chords, that now neglected lie ;  
Around each lover of the Muse shall stand,  
Bath'd in delicious floods of harmony.

Nor thou refuse this weak, tho' willing, lay ;  
Nor with contempt the feeble praise regard  
Of her, who, as she wanders on her way,  
Forms a rude chaplet for her favorite  
Bard ;  
Whose melting strains congenial Virtue hears,  
And weeps, and smiles, rejoicing in her  
tears.

SONNET. BY THE SAME.

S NOWDEN, I wish not thou should'st  
stand array'd [morn ;  
In the full blaze of Summer's gaudy  
In gloominess thy grandeur is display'd,  
And congregated cloud thy brow adorn.

Thy genius, thron'd on his aerial seat,  
While fierce conflicting elements engage,  
Hears the loud thunders burst beneath his  
feet,  
And scowls defiance on their feeble rage.

Snowdon, on thee with savage pleasure  
fraught, [I gaz'd ;  
While Fancy rul'd, with wonder have  
Travers'd thy dangers in excursive thought,  
And shrink from terrors I myself had  
rais'd ;

Striving in vain to heights like thine to rise,  
Thou' fix'd on earth, aspiring to the skies.

*On a celebrated Infidel, Incerti Authoris.*

**T**U Judæ similis Dominumque Deumque  
negasti :  
Dissimilis Judas est tibi ; poenituit.  
*In eundem.*

Tu simul et similis Judæ, tu dissimilisque :  
Judæ iterum similis sis, laqueumque petas.  
D. CANTAB.

*Stanzas, inscribed to Captain Sir SAMUEL  
HOOD \*, of the British Navy.*

**O**FT' have the worthies, of thy worthy  
name, [wars,  
The pride of ancient, boast of recent,  
'Mid naval thunders borne on sulph'rous  
flame,  
Sought for the glorious meed of manly scars.  
Just is their praise—they merit well that  
fame,  
Which to the laurel sounds decisive claim,  
And wreathes its foliage round the coral  
car :—  
Nor less thine honours, ever gallant Hood !  
For he, who combats with the embattled  
fleet, [war,  
And dares the billows rushing wild to  
Who rides victorious on th' engulfing  
wave,  
And risks his life, the life of man to save,  
Is more deserving of the wide world's praise,  
Than Rodney, thron'd in conquest's noontide  
blaze.

*On the sailing of ADMIRAL GARDNER.  
(BY DR. CRANE.)*

*Memento cito mors venit, aut victoria laeta.*  
HORAT.

**"R**ETURN victorious, or return no  
" more,"  
*Britannia* said ; when *Gardner* left the shore.  
Pleas'd with the terms (on victory intent),  
The silent *Chief* bow'd low, and smil'd assent.  
J. C. Wells.

*VERSES sung at a Public Charity, and  
adapted to the charming music of PLEYEL'S  
German Hymn.*

**S**WEET'S the strain, when meek-ey'd  
Peace  
Gently sweeps th' harmonious wires :  
Horrid War's hoarse clarions cease—  
Sweet's the strain which Peace inspires.  
Sweet the soothing notes combine,  
When Mercy spares the prostrate foe :  
Forgiveness calls for lays divine—  
Sweet the strains from Mercy flow.  
Sweet compassion's plaintive sound  
Lenient soothes Affliction's pain ;  
Sympathetic feels the wound ;  
Sweetly swells the soft'ning strain.

\* Sir Samuel Hood, commanding on the  
Jamaica station, at the risk of his own life,  
went off in person to the relief of three sail-  
ors who were perishing on a reef. The  
violence of the tempest precluded every ra-  
tional hope of his safe return—and the oldest  
aman refused to accompany him.

But sweetest far the strains improve,  
When Charity to action springs ;  
Uniting Mercy, Peace, and Love ;  
The bliss that takes—the bliss that brings.

O Charity, celestial guest !  
Descend and stamp thy mild decree ;  
Attune the voice—expand the breast,  
For sweet's the strain inspir'd by thee !  
Cosmo.

*VERSES supposed to have been written in the  
Isle of Cyprus, by the Rev. J. BANISTER.*

**S**WEET isle ! ennobled by the heaven-  
taught Muse, [views!  
Whose fancy heighten'd Nature's richest  
Whose fragrance breath'd in every winged  
gale, tale !  
While the fond shepherd told his amorous  
Here Venus and the Graces lov'd to rove,  
And fill'd with choristers each sacred grove,  
Whose tuneful notes, by Nature taught, in-  
spire  
Enliv'ning hope, and kindle soft desire.  
Led by the Muse, each hallow'd shade I  
view, [renew.  
While memory's pow'rs the blissful scenes  
Beneath this aged tree, perhaps the tongue  
Of Homer utter'd his immortal song ;  
Charm'd by the clime, his voice enraptur'd  
rais'd, [heroes prais'd.  
And in sublimest strains his Gods and  
Here sages, in abstrusest science skill'd,  
Might once their visionary systems build ;  
And legislators form the wondrous plan,  
To fix by laws that changeful creature man.  
Here too Britannia's glorious standards wav'd,  
When this expiring country Richard sav'd,  
Victorious led his warlike bands, and broke  
Of Tyranny the hard and galling yoke.  
With toils exhausted, and of contests tir'd,  
To this fair isle the sad remains retir'd  
Of Syria's Christian sons, their vows here  
paid,  
While Lusignan the feeble sceptre sway'd.  
But, ah ! too soon arrives that fatal hour,  
Which subjects Cyprus to despotic pow'r.  
The frantic sons of Mahomet invade  
This fertile land, polluting every shade,  
Where heaven-descended Science shed her  
ray,  
And poets tun'd the joy-inspiring lay ;  
Those pure delights, which genius can im-  
part,  
The warm emotions of the feeling heart,  
The patriotic glow, the generous heat,  
With all that forms us truly good and great,  
Expire, alas ! by tyrant power oppress'd,  
Which sheds a languor o'er the servile  
breast,  
And hides the sad remembrance of their woes  
In gloomy silence, and a dead repose.  
How chang'd the scene ! no more with  
vases crown'd,  
In active dance, the joyful peasants bound ;  
No more, reclin'd beneath the fragrant shade,  
The generous lover courts his favourite  
maid,

And pours, in strains of constancy and truth,  
The dictates pure of uncorrupted youth.  
To these succeed the dark sequester'd cells,  
Where pining beauty, Melancholy, dwells,  
Condemn'd to deck some haughty tyrant's bed,  
Who roves capricious, by his passions led,  
Untaught to feel the lover's soft alarms,  
Or taste of virtue the commanding charms.  
No more the vines their streams nectarious yield,  
[field;  
No plenteous harvests crown the smiling  
Or where, in some sequester'd spot, the swain  
Labours to raise a small supply of grain,  
Ev'n this, his children's food, is snatch'd away,  
The Vizir's, farmer's, or the soldier's prey.  
Yet on this favour'd land the Fount of Light  
Sheds his warm rays, in native splendour bright,  
The ev'ning breeze the ravish'd senses greets,  
And robs the orange of its balmy sweets;  
Nature, with hand profuse, her treasures pours,  
[with flow'rs.  
And decks each hill with herbs, each vale  
But what avail these gifts, bestow'd in vain,  
Where power despotic holds its iron reign,  
And, join'd with superstition's savage gloom,  
Chills the fair flow'r of virtue in its bloom!  
Sad Architecture sits, and mourns the fall  
Of the proud column, and the lofty wall,  
While Citium's fate awakens all her woes,  
No trace remaining where the city rose,  
Tho' her great \* son the haughty spirit caught,  
[thought,  
Which form'd the stoic's virtue-breathing  
Against the ills of life the soul to steel,  
And taught the hardest lesson, not to feel!  
Where'er the Turk extends his cruel sway,  
Expiring reason sheds a fainter ray,  
And spends that force, by bounteous Heav'n design'd  
To bless, to raise, to dignify mankind,  
In mean dissimulation's subtle art,  
In every trick, that malice can impart,  
While desolation spreads her gloomy reign,  
O'er the vast circuit of his drear domain.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND LARK;  
A Fable from the German of GELLERT.

TO Philomela's charming strain  
Listen'd each valley, hill, and plain;  
The leaves upon the lofty trees  
Were sooth'd to silence, with the breeze;  
Attentive all the vocal throng  
In homage to her tuneful song;  
While, purpling in the orient skies,  
Aurora gaily 'gan to rise:—  
Each Goddess to the groves and woods,  
The Naiads of the murmur'ing floods,  
In rapt attention then were bound,  
Till died away each silver sound:—

\* Zeno, born at Citium.

When thus the Lark the Bird address'd,  
Your songs are good, perhaps the best;  
But why so seldom sung, and few?  
There's no one can depend on you;  
And though they're thought to be so fine,  
They're small in number, e'en to mine.  
'Tis true, the fav'rite Bird repl'd'd;  
But this I own my joy and pride;  
And what if but by fits inspir'd,  
Are thine so honour'd, or admir'd?  
I instinct's voice alone obey,  
And but to this attune my lay;  
Or cease the same without complaint,  
For Nature knows no cold restraint.

The Moral.

The Poet here is held in view,  
To Nature's dictates ever true.

W. H. REID.

FROM THE CHINESE.

GAY child of Spring, the garden's queen,  
Yon peach-tree charms the roving sight;  
Its fragrant leaves, how richly green!  
Its blossoms, how divinely bright!  
So softly smiles the blooming bride,  
By love and conscious virtue led  
O'er her new mansion to preside,  
And placid joys around her spread.

FROM THE CHINESE.

SEE where yon crag's imperious height  
The sunny highland crowns,  
And, hideous as the brow of night,  
Above the torrent frowns.

So scouts the chief whose will is law,  
Regardless of our state;  
While millions gaze with painful awe,  
With fear ally'd to hate.

SONNET TO THE AUTHOR OF AN INGENUOUS BUT MELANCHOLY ESSAY ON THE EVILS AND ADVANTAGES OF GENIUS.

(See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 1078.)

AH! say not thou, whose contemplative eye  
Hath mark'd decaying Beauty's every grace,  
Whose soul hath learnt in tearful extacy  
To view the dying charms on Nature's face,  
Say not, the votaries of the pensive Muse  
E'er court *indignant Passion's* hated sway:  
The sense of *Pleasure* they perchance may lose,  
And *Sorrow's* shaft arrest them on their way;  
But, by the woes of life howe'er deprest,  
Can aught of *malice* horror up *that* breast,  
Whose tender thought, if even the weeping grove  
Win the fond tribute of its pitying sigh,  
Must heave the keenest pang of kindred love  
For every child of poor Humanity!

April 3.

JUNIOR.

NOTO.

## ΛΟΓΟΙ ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΙ.

(Concluded from p. 262.)

**T**ECQUE adeo demum, simplex indoctus  
poeta,

Talia qui moesta garrulitate canis,  
Historiam si forte tuum, si forte requirat  
Advena, quem pariter devius error agat,

Narrabit, canum quassans caput, incola ruris—

“ Sæpe illum ceteri vidimus ore gratu

“ Ad montem, solis quæ primum lux tremit  
“ aurea.

“ Et matutino snargere rore putem.

“ Ante aditum sylvæ, quæ dulce loquax fluit  
“ amnis,

“ Quæ corvulus sedem dat, laquearque simul,

“ Sic placide recubans, horas consumpsit  
“ inertes,

“ Despectans rivum transilientis aquæ.

“ At primum, meditans nugæ, et totus in  
“ illis,

“ Risit amabiliter, suavis, amansque joc—

“ Postea demisso vultu incedebat, et æger,

“ Cura sit, incertum, sive inimicus amor.

“ Quid moror? infelix paulatim desit hospes,

“ Et fluvium, et collem, dulce et adire  
nemus.

“ Sol oritur—nec jam carâ requiescit in um-  
“ brâ— [abest.

“ Crastina lux venit, et crastina; at hospes

“ Quarta dies aderat, cum luctifico progressu

“ Vatis ad exequias ibat amica cohors.

“ Huc ades, et tumultum, et (tu qui legis)  
“ aspice carmen

“ Inscriptum tumulo, quæ miser ille jacet.

“ Illic innumeros flores antiqua cratægis

“ Sternit humi, et violæ spargitur almus  
“ odor—

“ Et nidum struere et cantare rubecula gaudet,

“ Imprimis exiguo dum pede molle solunt.

MATERNÆ IN GREMIUM TELLURIS  
SUAVE RECUMBIT

QUEM RENUIT FAMÆ VOX CELEBRARE,  
PUER: [VULTU

AT PLACIDO SPEXIT PATRIS SAPIENTIA  
NASCENTEM, ET DOCVIT LUCUBRE  
MUSA MELOS.

INGENUUS, SIMPLEX, RE PAUPER, AT  
INDOLE DIVES, [GENUS.

FRATERNI PROPRIUM FOVIT AMORE  
DUM MISERIS DEDIT HIC LACHRYMAS,  
ACCEPIT AMICOS— [SUO!

O LAUTA, O ANIMO MUNERA ORATA

SI BENE QUID OESSIT, SI QUID MALE,  
QUÆRERE NOLI:

SPES, METUS, HÆC SACRA NOCTE  
REPULTA TENENT.

ERRARE, HUMANUM EST; DIVINUM, IG-  
NOSCERE. QUARE

DESINE—NOTA PATRI CAETERA,  
NOTA DEO.

## TO A MIRROR.

FROM THE FRENCH.

**P**AINTER and portrait, who, wherever  
I go,

Dost still my animated image bear,  
And on my visage marking joy or woe,  
But asks a voice expression's force to  
share;

With equal peace my humour and my age  
Thou in thy faithful register dost keep;  
Nor e'en their changes can thy truth af-  
swage, [traits sleep!

With thine compared, the liveliest por-  
For with the efforts of repeated pains  
The Painter's copy's scarce a season true  
In its resemblance;—thine superior reigns;  
Thy brighter powers seem for ever new,  
And without effort nature's line can strike  
Ever a likeness, though each hour unlike.

W. H. REID.

## MUSCA.

(The Author not eight years old.)

**Q**UÆ circumvolitans huc illic omnia  
carpis,

Jam sitiens mecum pocula musca bibe.

Si tibi non gratus, ne rejice munus inane,

Quantum vis sorbe; cura recede gravis.

Carpe diem, nimium ne crede sequentibus  
annis;

Vita brevis, rapidè temporis unda fluit.  
Ne te decipias, metam properamus ad unam;

Heu duræ Parcæ stamina nostra trahunt,  
Sexaginta annos concedunt vivere, tempus  
Præteritum hoc unus vel superare potest.

PINDARULUS.

## MONITUM LECTORI.

Quamvis legenda sit Burnettii Historia sui tem-  
poris, & pro vero admittenda.

By Dr. Moss, Dean of Ely, 1764.

**L**EGUNTUR Hebraeæ verso ordine  
literæ,

Cancræque serpunt in contrarium gradus,

Tenella virgo, si quem amavit perditè

(Ea est protervita) fugit tanquam oderit:

Quemque odit Aulicus (ea est urbanitas)

Amore abundans quasi studiosus odit.

Ut Hebraea legi, Cancrus ut gradi vides,

Tenella ut Virgo odit, amatque ut Aulicus,

Hæc lege Lucianus historiam suam

Suam Burnettus ipse veram dixerit.

In Epigramma Græcè tentatum de Pato &  
Arria, (vid. Goss. Mag. Feb. p. 165), in quo  
syllaba longa temere corripitur.

**F**OVIT vox veterum universa λόγους;

Huic nostro placuit λόγους Postea.

Doctum scilicet et caput facetum,

Cui longo est postior brevis dolore!

Ex Coll. Sid. apud Cantab. Id. Mart. 1793.

P. 165. l. 2. r. "grief, or"

l. 3. r. "Taintless" l. 6. r. "sunk"

P. 260. In the Latin verses, l. 4. r. "latior"

l. 12. r. "Excidit" l. 14. r. "leves"

MINUTES



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (*continued from p. 268.*)

**Feb. 7.** CAMBON made a report respecting the organization of the army. He said the troops of the line had proved themselves worthy of liberty; it was now time therefore to remove all distinctions between them and the National Guards, and to treat all the children of their country, fighting under the same banners, exactly in the same manner. It was accordingly his opinion, and that of the committee, that they should be united together, and form one entire and indivisible mass.

He then made the following recapitulation of the troops of the different armies:

One hundred and ninety-six battalions of the line, incorporated with 392 battalions of volunteers, will form a mass of infantry equal to	-	-	Men.
One hundred and ninety six companies of cannoniers attached to 196 demi-brigades of infantry, will make	-	-	462,736
Artillery	-	-	14,720
Light troops	-	-	12,000
Light horse	-	-	33,000
Cavalry of the line	-	-	30,400
Gendarmes à cheval	-	-	31,960
	-	-	7,020
Total	-	-	591,816

The plan of organizing the army anew, at the moment it was about to take the field, was strongly combated by Barrere; but the Assembly ordered the report to be printed.

Bouge, the Marine Minister, informed the Assembly, by letter, that all the galley slaves at Brest, who had been 24 years in chains, had been liberated, agreeably to the orders of the Executive Power; but that, unless the Assembly afforded them some relief, their lives, in consequence of their infirmities and age, would be a burthen to them.

Upon the demand of a general amnesty for all those who have been concerned in commotions and insurrections previous to the death of Louis, excepting those guilty of murder, assassination, and burning, the following decree was passed:

"The Convention extinguishes and abolishes all criminal process commenced against any insurgents who have been committed previous to the 21st of January last; and orders, that those culprits, who are detained upon suspicion, shall be liberated without delay: those persons, who are guilty of assassination and treason, shall not be included in the present amnesty."

Dubois Crancé delivered in his report relative to the organization of the army: he stated that the actual deficit of the infantry, voted for the service of the current year, was 31,122 men; that there were battalions in

which there did not remain 100 men. If to this deficit should be added the number of the cavalry, which is 20,000 men short, and the light infantry and artillery, 100,000 troops of the line, and 20,000 volunteers, must be raised to supply the total deficiency.

He proved the impossibility of doing this by recruiting; and therefore proposed that the volunteers and troops of the line should be incorporated together, which he said would amount to 591,816 effective men.

He afterwards proposed to fill up the corps of engineers, by taking persons at present employed in surveying, on the bridges, and on the highways.

**Feb. 12.** The discussion respecting the organization of the army was resumed.

Dubois presented the first article of his plan, as follows: "From the date of the publication of the present decree, there shall be no further distinction between the corps of infantry, denominated Regiments of the line, and the National Volunteers; but all shall be subject to the same regimen."

After violent debates, in which 60 at least spoke at a time, the decree was adopted.

**Feb. 13.** The Convention resumed the discussion of the plan of the Military Committee, and, impressed with the danger of disorganizing the army in the present moment, decreed,

"That the projected plan to incorporate the volunteers with the troops of the line should take place, but not till circumstances should render it more expedient to effect than at present."

The Convention decreed, among other privileges, that every officer or soldier, at the end of the war, should receive an annual pension for life, proportioned to the respective periods in which he shall have remained in the service of the Republic, according to his rank.

**Feb. 21.** Beurnonville, the Minister at War, said, that as the forces of the enemy would soon be in motion, it would be necessary to pursue vigorous measures for recruiting the armies. He proposed, therefore, that the Convention should authorize the departments to order the 60,000 volunteers, who had quitted the army without permission, to join it again; to charge the commissioners to demand from the National Guards the uniforms and arms which they have in their possession, in order that they may be given to others; to substitute general officers in the vigour of life, for those who are aged and infirm; and to authorize the Minister for the Home Department to deliver to that of War these materials which are rotting in the magazines. The minister added, that the 60,000 volunteers, who had quitted their standards without leave, would reinforce the

army in Belgium and that on the Rhine. Dumourier would then be able to make a vigorous attack on Holland, while Custine might operate an happy diversion; and thus the two points of the North and East be in safety.

These reports were referred to the Committee of General Defence, with orders to give in a report upon them immediately.

The sitting was terminated with reading the articles of the decree of organization of the army.

During the debate which ensued, Marat and Genissieu had a dispute at the Tribune, and from threats they became to blows.

This scandalous scene occasioned great confusion in the Convention. The President declared that the right of speaking belonged to Genissieu, and that Marat was in the wrong: he was therefore called to order, and censured. Some of the members, who wished that he might be punished for his insolence, moved that he might be sent to the Abbey, but the proposal was rejected.

Feb. 28. Fauchet, Bishop of Calvados, was accused of having refused institution to a married priest, of having named a curate in his place, and of having published a pastoral letter against the marriage of priests. It was observed, that Fauchet, who had tasted all the comforts of a conjugal life, without wearing its shackles, was wrong in preventing others from enjoying the same pleasures, under the restrictions of a legitimate contract. It was proposed, that Fauchet should be curtailed of half his salary.—Referred to the Committee of General Safety.

Feb. 24. A member informed the Convention, that great alarm was spread in Paris respecting the want of provisions; and that the people were assembling in a tumultuous manner round the houses of the bakers, who, since eight o'clock in the morning, had not bread to supply them. He requested, therefore, that the Mayor and the Procureur of the Commons should be ordered to give an account of the state of provisions in Paris.

The Convention decreed, that the Committees of Finance, Agriculture, and Commerce, should concert with the Minister for the Home Department, the Mayor of Paris, and the Procureur of the Commons, on the means of supplying the capital with provisions.

A deputation of washerwomen came to complain of the high price of soap. This article costs now 30 sous, which they could formerly purchase for 14. They attribute this excessive dearth to monopolizers.

Feb. 25. A deputation from one of the sections of Paris gave an account of some disorders which had happened the day before in Paris, when several large magazines were pillaged, and the property of a number of citizens was destroyed, under pretence of their being monopolizers. Barrere moved, that the business should be enquired into,

and the perpetrators of these outrages punished. This business took up most of the session. They thought the municipality in fault in the business. The disturbances were quiered at last.

Feb. 28. The Convention ordered the Committee of Legislation to present the plan of a law for suppressing violations of property within three days; and that the order of the day shall be, completing the laws respecting the emigrants and the various objects of finance.

Ruth proposed the immediate sale of all the possessions of the German Princes, situated in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

#### *Decree on the Emigrants.*

I. The emigrants are banished for ever from the French territory; they are civilly dead; their property accrues to the Republic.

II. The effects of the punishment of civil death, pronounced against the emigrants, cannot be opposed to the Republic, and consequently all their reversions shall become the property of the nation.

With regard to successions which have fallen to the emigrants since the time of their emigration, or which may fall to them in future, they shall belong to the Republic for 50 years, commencing at the time when this law was promulgated, and during that period the co-heirs of the said emigrants cannot institute any claim on account of their natural death. To secure the preservation of these successions, the Convention decrees, that no disposition can be made, or any security given, to the prejudice of the National power over the present and future property of the relations of emigrants.

March 1. On the report of the Committees of Agriculture and Commerce, General Safety and War, the Convention passed the two following decrees.

The National Convention, considering that the hostile conduct of the powers combined against the Republic is an infraction of anterior treaties, decrees:

I. All treaties of alliance or commerce, which existed between the ancient French government and the powers with which the Republic is at war, are annulled.

II. Eight days after the publication of the present decree, it shall not be lawful to bring within the territories of the Republic, either by sea or land, velvets or cotton stuffs, woollen cloths known under the name of kerseymeres, hosiery goods of any kind, works of polished steel, metal buttons, pottery made of English tobacco-pipe clay, brought from foreign countries, under pain of confiscation, agreeably to the first article of the fifth title of the law of August 22d, 1791.

III. After the 1st of April next, there cannot be imported into France, nor admitted to the payment of the rights of tariff, an-

wares or merchandise manufactured in foreign countries, unless it be proved that they have been fabricated in countries with which the Republic is not at war.

IV. This proof shall be made by certificates delivered by the consuls of France residing in those countries, or, failing consuls, by public officers: they shall contain a formal attestation that these wares or merchandise have been manufactured in the places where the certificates were delivered.

V. Goods imported contrary to the present decree shall be sold three days after confiscation has been definitely pronounced. One half of the net produce of the articles sold shall belong, and shall be paid immediately after the sale, to the person or persons who shall have denounced the said articles, or assisted in seizing them.

VI. Merchandise found in prizes taken from the enemy, cordage and ships stores, timber for the navy, anchors, arms, and warlike ammunition, shall not be included in the present prohibition.

VII. The articles of merchandize prohibited by the present decree, or by former laws, arising from the wreck of ships on the coasts of France, may be introduced into the territory of the Republic, on paying 20 per cent. of the value for the articles prohibited as above.

VIII. The National Convention, anxious to leave no doubt of the honour and rectitude of the French nation, authorizes all unprohibited merchandize to be shipped on board neutral ships in the ports of the Republic, and orders that the present articles be mentioned in the passports which shall be delivered to them for the purpose of their security from all attacks of French privateers.

IX. The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to issue the necessary proclamations for the execution of the present decree. *(To be continued.)*

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The National Convention has at length taken that form which is the very definition of tyranny. In every government there are three distinct sorts of power, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. When the two former are united in the same person or persons, there is an end of political liberty; because there is an end of political security; as by such an union there is just reason for apprehension, that not only tyrannical laws may be enacted, but that they may be executed in a tyrannical manner. Nor can liberty exist, where the judiciary power is united to the legislative and the executive; because where it is joined to the former, the life of the subject is ever at the mercy of an arbitrary power, the judge being legislator; and where it is united to the latter, as Montesquieu well observes, he may become an oppressor and a despot. It is very evident also, that there can be no true liberty, when

these three powers are joined in the same person, or the same body of men, whether in the prince or the people. They are united in the Sultans of Turkey, and the Princes of Persia, and their respective subjects groan under the dreadful weight of a tyrant's yoke. They are united also in some of the Italian Republics, and there the people have less freedom than under the most absolute monarchy. But in the British constitution these various powers are separated, consequently produce that public happiness which is unknown to any other nation in the world.

The Republicanism of France is now in its last gasp. It was what wise men foresaw;—it was what good men wished. Depraved in their politics as well as in their morals; idle, dissipated, and wavering; proud, imperious, and consequential; destitute of all honour and all justice; cruel and avaricious; without good sense to guide, or stability to fix any one resolution they formed; the National Convention has undone itself, and levelled its new-fangled fabric to the ground. It seems as if that Supreme Being, whom it denied, permitted the crimes of the murderers of Louis XVI. to arrive at the highest pitch of human weakness, that their punishment might be an universal warning to mankind, how dangerous the doctrine is which denies religion, morality, and virtue.

In the following sketch may be seen some of the prominent features of a portrait of France, exhibited to the Convention in the reports transmitted to them from the different provinces.

At Nancy, bread is very often deficient, and the people have only that of the very worst quality.

At Lyons, the price is double: 30,000 workmen, without subsistence, are thereby compelled to exchange the shuttle for the musket, and repair to the frontiers for livelihood. Robberies and assassinations multiply rapidly in that superb city.

At Limoges, grain is suddenly increased from 4 livres 10 sols, which is the common price, to 13 livres. The utensils of the church, which had escaped the rapacity of the nation, are now the spoil of plunderers.

At Dorat, at Montmorillon, at Pertou, the people by force have fixed the price of corn.

At Louviers, in Normandy, 6000 workmen endeavoured to compel the municipality of the district to head them, and force the granaries.

At Passy, near Paris, they have torn up the trees in the neighbouring forests, for firewood.

At Tours, persons in easy circumstances have been compelled to fix the price of bread very high, in order to sell it to the people at a more moderate price.

At Rouen, a tax has been laid upon himself for the same intent, almost equal to the rent.

At Chatillon, the municipality in the exercise of its functions has been insulted, dispersed, and personally ill-treated. The *gendarmes*, who covered their retreat, were pelted with stones, and underwent the most imminent danger. The insurgents uttered seditious exclamations against the constituted authorities, against the taxes, the new laws, and the existing administration.

These scenes are daily renewed through the whole extent of the Republic. The tribunals dare not punish the guilty; and, to complete the climax of misery, Paris is torn in pieces by faction. The Convention resembles a stormy sea, whose foaming billows dash against each other with incessant violence. Continual vacancies are occasioned in the army by desertion, and the soldiers perish by epidemical distempers. The combined armies are again preparing to assemble on the frontiers; and all the comfort which the French enjoy—is *liberty and equality*, and the permission to sing—*The extirpation of kings—War with the castles, and peace with the cottages—and ça ira, ça ira!*

The commandant general of Paris has made a report of the artillery and ammunition actually in Paris. By this report it is said, there are in the arsenal 250 pieces of cannon, 24, 16, and 8 pounders, exclusive of 223 pieces placed at regulated places in the various sections;—12,000 bullets and grape shot; 17 covered waggons complete; 60,000 cartouches. There is at Paris, as well as Écoule and Meux, of which part is on the road, 63,000 lb. of lead in balls; about 200,000 pikes; and 112,000 caltrops, and of cannister shot about 2000 cartridges.

General Dumourier, after being beaten in the Netherlands, and compelled to retire, on the 24th ult. wrote a letter to the National Convention, stating his ill success: "That the allied powers were in too great force to be opposed, and that the Executive Government would do well to sue for peace, as the only means of saving their country from total destruction; he observed, however, that, from his knowledge of the persons against whom he had to act, he knew they would listen to no proposals from the present Constituted Authorities; he therefore recommended, that the Convention should declare the Dauphin King, and then dissolve itself; that this step would shew the earnestness and good faith of their intentions, and probably open the door for negotiation."

This letter being high treason against the Republic, on the 30th ult. the municipality of Paris appeared at the bar of the Convention, and impeached Dumourier as a traitor to his country.

This proposition created great tumult; but at length, on the motion of Camus, four resolutions were unanimously passed, the substance of which was—that four Commissioners, members of the Convention, and General Heurnouville, the War Minister, should

be sent to arrest Dumourier. - It was further resolved, that his trial should be very summary, and his punishment instantly follow.

During the discussion, Marat endeavoured to persuade the Convention not to send Heurnouville, as he would be wanted; but, it was observed, that his absence would be only for a short time, and that the clerks in the office could transact his business. He was accordingly named as a Commissioner, with M. Camus, Quinotte, La March, and Bancal.

Dumourier, having intelligence of what was passing, assembled his chosen troops, which consisted of from 18 to 20,000 men, and asked them if any part of his conduct had merited that he should be branded with the name of traitor? They all cried with one voice, that he had behaved with great courage, and that they must deserved the appellation who called him traitor. Dumourier told them, that, as there was no likelihood of saving their country but by declaring the Dauphin King, he recommended that step as more advisable than continuing the present disunited government. He is said to have then torn the tri-coloured cockade from his hat, and put on the white one, and his soldiers followed his example.

The following is said to be the manner of the arrest of the Commissioners on their reaching Dumourier's head-quarters.

Camus, as spokesman, informed the General of the nature of his commission. Dumourier received them with great civility, and after writing a letter he invited them to go on the Place d'Armes, where he is said to have put them under arrest; reproaching them with their folly in undertaking such a business. He then gave them to the charge of an officer and 30 grenadiers, who took them to Tournay.

Dumourier's note to General Clairfait was, that he had sent these persons to him as a pledge of his own faith, and as hostages for the safety of the Royal Family. This happened on the 1st of April. He added in his letter, that he should himself set off, with the whole of his army, the next morning at day-break, towards Paris, to establish peace in the kingdom.

After the third battle, March 22, between the French and Austrians, near Louvain, the French encamped upon the Iron Mountain, which they strongly fortified. The batteries of cannon were were skilfully disposed: the select bodies of their best troops, and the bravest officers, were called in from every part of the Netherlands; which made their number amount to eighty thousand men. The Austrians advanced against the formidable army with only forty-five thousand men: but then they were men—and tried in many a bloody day. While they advanced along the plain, the French artillery from the sides of the mountain played upon them with destructive effect: the vanguard was miserably

rably slaughtered: and what still added to their loss of men was a new scheme of the bold Dumourier: by his direction the French Engineers rained a tempest of carcasses and bombs upon the Austrians: but all could not avail to check the ardour of these veteran troops; still they moved forward unbroken towards every part of the mountain. The Hussars, who were stationed to the rear, observing with indignation this slaughter of the infantry, spurred their horses forward, scaled the mountain in the mouth of the cannon, and, after suffering a very great destruction of horses and men, they *sabred*, at the foot of the artillery, upwards of two thousand men, and in this number were included the gunners and engineers. It is remarkable that in this action the French had a very strong cavalry: but they fled when the Austrian horse faced about to charge them. The battle was afterwards decided by the infantry: and the French were dislodged from their strong post, and routed. There is nothing which can equal the valour and the fury of the Austrians against this detested people: except perhaps it be the inextinguishable hatred of the Emigrants, of whom a body of five thousand acts in the *Corps de Reserve* under General Clairfait: and when they charge their bitter enemies, no words can delineate the horror of the shock, and the slaughter which is made: they fight *ad internecionem*; for they neither give nor receive quarter.

In the towns where the French wounded are conveyed, humanity is hurt at the sad spectacle—they are so dreadfully cut, and so horribly mangled by the sabre of the Hussars.

*Coblence, April 1.* A detachment from the French army, of about 2000 men, has been defeated by Prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian Majesty's headquarters. In this action above 900 men and 45 officers (of whom four were field-officers) were taken prisoners; the Prussians also took five pieces of cannon and two pair of colours.

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st ultimo, his Prussian Majesty established his head quarters at Guntersblum: his advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and, on the other, at Worms. The Prince Royal (who commands the reserve) is at Ingolheim, between which and the head quarters a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupy chiefly the villages between Oppenheim and Alzey, fronting towards France. On their right is the corps of the Austrians, which Prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of General Kalkreuther. The bridge of pontons is removed from Bessarach to Bingen.

*Antwerp, April 8.* Intelligence has been received here, that General Dumourier has quitted his army and retired to Mons, where he now is. He was accompanied by about 1000 horse, and from 1 to 2000 infantry. After his departure, the French army is said to have broken to pieces: many went home, and others throw themselves into the neighbouring garrisons of Lille, Valenciennes, Condé, Maubenge, &c. The strong and important post of Maulde being left nearly open, a detachment of the Prince de Cobourg's army took possession of it yesterday, and formed the blockade of Condé. The armistice has been declared to be at an end.

The King of Spain has at length formally declared war against France. The manifesto to that effect bears date the 23d ult. It appears to be nearly copied from the declarations made by the other powers on the same subject. It speaks with due abhorrence of the assassination of the French Monarch, and of the anarchy and impiety which pervades that kingdom. In the conclusion it is stated, that the French on the 7th ult. had declared war against Spain, which they had been actually waging since the 26th of February, as was evident from the date of letters of marque found aboard the privateers.—His Catholic Majesty declares, therefore, that he has given orders to detain, repulse, and attack, the enemy by sea and land, &c.

The Swedish Synod, assembled at Upsal, insist,—1, On the suppression of *Exorcism* in Baptism; 2, On the new Book of Canticles being withdrawn; 3, On the junction of an Ecclesiastical Commission to the office of Secretary of State for the Clergy.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, March 22.* A most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed near Ballymore, in the county of Sligo, attended with such shocking circumstances as are seldom equalled by human depravity: a travelling man and woman were hospitably received in the evening by a man of the name of Derrig, who, with his sister, were the only tenants of an humble roof: in the dead hour of the night, the stranger awoke his unsuspecting host, presented a cocked pistol to his head, and demanded his money. Derrig assured him he had none, and persisting in his declaration, the horrid villain discharged the pistol, the contents of which entered between the eyes, and instantly deprived him of life; he then examined the house for money, and, on his going away, observed to his companion, that it was imprudent to leave the woman alive: he accordingly returned, and seized the half-dead trembling victim by the hair, kept her down on the floor, by forcibly pressing his foot on her head, when with a spade-shaft he repeatedly struck her on the neck, with an intention of breaking it, but by her writhings under the mercileless strokes, some of the blows glanced down her



jaws, which being broken through and covered with blood made him think her dead. She however had strength and utterance to relate the horrid deed to her neighbours next morning. In consequence of which, we are told, that the Ballymore weavers, to their immortal honour, set off instantly on all sides in pursuit of these infernal murderers; and that the gentleman who has charge of the factory there gave each a sum of money to support them on the road, with the most earnest request not to return until they overtook them.

*Dublin, March 24.* One of the most singular robberies, which perhaps has been known in this city, took place some time ago in or about his Majesty's stores. Two large cases of plate had been imported by his Grace of Tuam, containing near 4000 ounces (the cases were bound with iron, and padlocked); having been entered, they were lodged in the stores until this week, when they were conveyed by porters, accompanied by one of his Grace's domestics, to his house in Merrion-street, when, lo! on being opened, they were found to contain only a few knives and forks! The value of the plate supposed to be contained was 1500 l."

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh.* The basin at the Pettycur Harbour, near Kinghorne, designed and carried on under the direction of Captain Roderd, Royal Engineer, is completed, and is found fully to answer the purpose for which it was constructed, as the sluices are so directed, that they cannot fail to remove the vast quantity of sand that has, from time to time, accumulated, and which has been the cause of the ferry-boats being so long detained from going out of the harbour.

#### PORT NEWS.

*Portsmouth, March 25.* Admiral Gardner's fleet sailed last night with a leading wind down the Channel. The following men of war compose the fleet:

Queen, 98 guns; Hector 74; Orion 74; Duke, 98. Hannibal, 78. Monarch, 74; Culloden, 74; and the following frigates, Harriot and Iphigenia, 32 guns each; and the Rattlesnake of 15 guns. This fleet goes out with singular advantage in point of signals and manœuvring. It is not encumbered with any merchantmen: but it is left to act freely as circumstances may require.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Leicester, April 4.* The fall of snow on Monday and Tuesday last was greater than we ever remember in so short a space of time—in many parts of this country it lay upwards of two feet deep, and in several places on Charnwood Forest the depth was nearly three feet. Several hundred sheep were for many hours buried in the snow,

and probably would have perished but for the timely thaw which succeeded.

Mr. Pointer, of *Essex*, has just recovered 70 acres of land from the sea, at the ascertained expence of 344l. 2s. His mode of consolidating his sea wall was to roll it daily, for eight or nine months, with a roller, nine and twenty hundred weight, of draw, by four horses.

*Hereford, April 10.* A very extraordinary convulsed motion and sinking of a large spot of ground at Capley Wood, in the parish of Townhope, near Hereford, has lately taken place. It was first remarked on Thursday the 4th instant, by a man and a boy employed in hedging, who were alarmed by a noise which seemed to proceed from the wood, and immediately afterwards perceived some large stones in motion at a smaller distance from them; a part of the wood and wood-ground was at the same time in apparent agitation, and slipped from its bed towards the low ground by the side of the river Wye. They were still more alarmed by the sudden motion of the ground whereon they stood, which opened in different places, and threw up small ridges of earth at short distances; and they had only time to make their escape, before the hedge, at which they were at work, was nearly buried, the trees in or near it were thrust down; and the road at the bottom of the wood was completely choked up, with earth, trees, and stones, to the height of 12 feet. The ground within the circuit of this motion has been ascertained to exceed four acres in extent; and several very large apertures have been left, which have since continued to widen daily. What is very remarkable, an yew-tree was removed to the distance of forty yards, and now remains upright, without having suffered any apparent injury. See p. 295.

A few days ago a woman, who assumed the habit of a man, and travelled about the country as a pedlar, took a lodging at a house in one of the outlets near Worcester, and being much indisposed at the time, she went to bed, where she was treated by her hostess with every civility for about a fortnight; at the end of which time, growing worse, and having a presentiment that her dissolution was very near at hand, she made a discovery of her sex to her landlady, telling her at the same time that, having been very active in the riots in London in the year 1750, the fear of being taken and hanged, had operated so powerfully on her mind, as to induce a change of dress; under which disguise she travelled the country ever since, in the character mentioned above. She would never tell her surname, but her christian name was Fanny.—The poor creature died in a day or two afterwards.

*Leam, April 12.* The following melancholy and distressing catastrophe happened at



at Newhaven, near this town. As 13 men, artificers and labourers, employed on the new piers at that place, were crossing the river, the rapid and resistless current over-set their boat, when six of them were drowned. The other seven were by various means, and with great difficulty, saved, but not till some of them were nearly at their last gasp, particularly Richard Simons, who when brought to shore lay to all appearance dead: he was, however, recovered, but lies very ill. John Fox saved himself and two others by swimming; the rest were taken up by boats.

*Portsmouth, April 14.* The French prisoners, who, in number 850, are confined in Forton prison, made an attempt to escape. One of the centinels perceived something like scraping under the ground where he stood, when giving the alarm, the house where they are confined at night was searched, and two planks in the lower room were found loose, from which they had made a passage 27 feet long, towards the palisade. It is supposed, that their intent was to have killed the agent, the keeper, and the officer on guard, then to have got possession of the first vessel they could, and have sailed for France.

*Sheffield, April 1.* This neighbourhood experienced a more heavy fall of snow than was ever known in that country so late in the season. The roads were in Derbyshire impassable. The Manchester coach, containing seven passengers, was obliged to stop on the road all night, about five miles from Middleton. The coachman providentially returned back with his horses to Middleton, which if he had not done, it is supposed he and the horses must inevitably have perished. A butcher driving cattle on the same road, and a person of Hallam, who were returning from Bagewell fair, we are informed, lost their lives the same night. Several cattle have suffered; and many other misfortunes, we fear, have been experienced in different parts of the country from so unexpected a storm.

*Wolverhampton.* A barbarous murder was committed on the body of Mr. Yates, master of the Barley Mow public-house in Piper's Row. This unfortunate man, by trade a carpenter and joiner, had arose early in the morning, for the purpose of finishing some of his professional labours. At the usual hour of breakfast his unsuspecting helpmate went to summon him, but receiving no answer, went backwards to the drink shop, where she found her astounded husband lifeless, and his head almost severed from his body. Every inquiry having been made, no one was known to have been that morning in company with or assisting him in the shop; they at length traced footsteps, by which they concluded that some person must have entered by the rear of the premises, and come

over a wall. A search having now taken place, about ten o'clock the same morning, the keeper of the house of correction, and his assistant, apprehended in a public-house in Wolverhampton the Corporal of a recruiting party belonging to the 31st regiment of young Buffs, upon the strong presumptive proofs of having in his possession the watch of the deceased, and the sight of some blood upon his cloaths. The wretched culprit, who but the moment before had been indulging himself even in singing several songs, now struck with returning reason and conscious guilt, made a voluntary confession of the dreadful deed. On the Saturday preceding, it appears that the deceased, who had frequently employed the prisoner at his leisure hours (being formerly of that business), had required his assistance; they had worked together about half an hour on terms of the greatest friendship, when, by a momentary impulse, (he says,) unprovoked and unpremeditated, he struck the deceased on the side of the head with a hammer, and afterwards cut his throat from ear to ear. The Coroner's inquest sat yesterday, before John Jesson, Gent. when after a long and strict investigation of all the circumstances, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

*Ann.* The gentlemen of this county, among other very proper modes of encouraging good servants, give the following premiums:

1. To three men and two women-servants in husbandry, who have lived with good character the greatest number of years, not less than five, and still continue to live with the same master or mistress, or shall produce satisfactory certificates, two guineas each, 12l. 10s.

2. To four labourers in husbandry, who have worked for the same master or mistress the greatest number of years, not less than five, and still continue in the service, and shall produce satisfactory certificates, two guineas each, 5l. 8s.

Living and working at the same farm, under different masters and mistresses, whether as a servant or a labourer, to be considered the same service.

3. To four labourers and two widows of labourers in husbandry, by whom the greatest number, not less than six, of their own legitimate children have been brought up, to at least six years of age, in habits of honest industry, either without any, or the smallest assistance, from their respective parents, two guineas each, 12l. 12s.

*Plymouth.* A very singular circumstance lately occurred in this town. A lad aged about 14 years, entirely dumb, was insulted by another lad of nearly the same age; in consequence of which they came to blows, and fought a considerable time; at last the dumb boy received a violent blow on the lat

side

side of the neck, which stunned him, and he lay on the ground some minutes; but on recovering, he gave a dreadful scream, rose up on his legs, and began to converse with his opponent, and others who were spectators, to their no small astonishment and surprise. It is said that his father and mother died when he was very young, after which he was bound apprentice by the parish, and ran away from his master; since when he has been in Plymouth and the neighbourhood for two years past, subsisting merely on charity: he is now on board a vessel called the *Laurentius*, lying in Catwater.

*Winchester.* In consequence of a scholar of Winchester College having trespassed beyond the limits prescribed by the warden, the whole community were refused to dine with their friends the following Sunday. This was *ansé vaci* resented upon the part of the scholars, and measures were adopted to separate the warden, fellows, and masters, who had appointed the next day for the expulsion of the ten senior students.—The gates were locked and guarded, the towers fortified with stones to repel an attack from the enemy without, and a regular watch observed throughout the night. On Thursday morning the high sheriff, mayor, grand jury, and constables, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, assembled to address the king, treated for peace in the name of the warden. The Buckingham militia were also mustered to terrify the besieged; but all in vain. At length a general amnesty was agreed upon by the masters, and accepted by the scholars: the offensive edict was recalled, and peace restored. A fresh misunderstanding has, however, broken out; and the young gentlemen, in consequence of an oath taken during the first dispute, have nearly all withdrawn themselves from the College. With respect to the commoners, this secession is considered as merely of the nature of a vacation; but to many of those on the foundation the consequences are truly serious; by the statutes they must inevitably be expelled; and their parents and friends have thus to provide for them new establishments in life.

*Warwick, April 6.* Christopher Jeffries and William Harrison, the latter 12 years of age, were committed to this gaol, charged with a most inhuman murder, committed on the body of William Sellard, a boy of only ten years old; they were committed for trial at the present assizes for Warwickshire; but it appearing that Worm Leighton, the place where the offence was committed, lies in the county of Northampton, they will be removed by Habeas Corpus to take their trials at the ensuing summer assizes for that county. The Coroner's Inquest sat four days for the full investigation of this crime, the cruelties of which are thus related—That these boys having the care of a boat upon the Oxford Canal left to their

charge, they had exercised numberless and excessive cruelties upon the deceased; that, after unmercifully beating and otherwise ill-treating him, he was lashed to the rudder, and then thrown into the canal, and dragged along to a considerable distance; and, stripping off his shirt at another time, they had thrown it upon the top of a thorn, and forced him in that state to climb up after it; and that from divers abuses, shocking to relate, the wounds having at length mortified, they dragged him out of the boat to a bank contiguous, where he expired.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

In a letter received by Lord Grenville from Lord St. Helen's, dated Madrid, the latter end of last month, the very melancholy intelligence is detailed of a disaster, which had befallen Lieut. Hergest of the Navy, and Mr. Gooch the Astronomer; both of whom, it was stated, had been cruelly sacrificed by the inhabitants of one of the Sandwich islands. Lieutenant Hergest left England nearly two years since, in the command of the *Dædalus*, a naval store ship, destined first to the English settlement at New South Wales, and thence to the South Seas, with a supply of provisions for Capt. Vancouver, of the *Discovery* sloop, who is engaged in further exploring that part of the globe. This intelligence reached Spain by a Spanish vessel, which fell in with the *Dædalus*, after the event had occurred. The gentlemen in question were on shore in a tent, which had been pitched for astronomical purposes, when the barbarous natives surprised them. Mr. Gooch was the son of very respectable parents at Brokenish, in Norfolk. He was educated at the academy of Mr. Tilney, at Harleston, where he early distinguished himself by his unremitting assiduity to mathematical studies. He had only taken his first degree in that University, when the Astronomer Royal applied to Dr. Vince to recommend a proper person to attend Capt. Vancouver on his voyage, for the purpose of making discoveries, when the Doctor readily fixed on young Gooch, as best qualified for so important a situation. A salary of 400l. per ann. was annexed to the appointment.

*March 25.* This day the Minister contracted with Messrs. Thellussons and their friends, for a Loan of Six Millions, 3 per Cent. Consols. at 72 per Cent. in consequence of which, the Commissioners of Public Accounts are to continue buying the annual million allowed for liquidating the public debt, instead of lending Government a million and a half, as was at first proposed.

*March 28.* Martin, (the Mail robber) condemned at Exeter Assizes, was executed on Haldown, near the spot where the robbery was committed. He had been well educated, and had visited most European countries. At the end of the year 1791 he

was at Paris, and continued there till the end of August 1792. He said, he was very active in the bloody affair of the 10th of August, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, when the Swiss Guards were slaughtered, and Louis the Sixteenth and his family fled to the National Assembly for shelter. He said he did not enter into this bloody contest as a volunteer, but happening to be in that part of the city of Paris, he was hurried on by the mob to take part in that sanguinary business. Not speaking good French, he said, he was suspected to be a Swiss, and on that account finding his life often in danger, he left Paris, and embarking for England at Havre-de-Grace, arrived at Weymouth in September last, and then came to Exeter. He said, that, being in great distress in October, he committed the Mail robbery.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Government has concluded on the measure of sending a bishop to Canada, and has conferred that dignity on the Rev. Jacob Mountain (domestic chaplain to the bishop of Lincoln, a prebendary of the Cathedral, &c. and late minister of St. Andrew's, Norwich), with an appointment of 2000l. per annum; and it is also said that Mr. Mountain takes with him his brother, the Rev. Joshua Mountain, as his domestic chaplain.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent to Rowland Jones, of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, citizen of London, late of Ludgate-street, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, woollen-draper; for his engines or machines for stamping and shipping of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, silk, velvets, velveteens, velverets, and thicksets, adapted for gentlemen and ladies dresses.

*Monday, April 8.* A dreadful circumstance occurred in Hyde Park. A young man, very well dressed, and of comely appearance, after walking for some time near the carriage way, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged the contents into his head. The muzzle had been placed against the back part, just over the neck, and three balls penetrated from thence upwards. As he fell, some persons ran towards him, and a lady stopped her carriage, in which he was taken alive but speechless, to St. George's Hospital. The unhappy victim had resided lately in Pall-Mall, and in some sort of commercial concern there had lost his property. He was about 30 years of age.

*Tuesday 9.*

Came on the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, when Godfrey Thornton, Esq. was chosen Governor, and Daniel Giles, Esq. Deputy Governor.

*Wednesday 10.*

The following 24 gentlemen were chosen Directors:

S. Beachcroft, Esq. Joseph Nutt, Esq.  
T. Boddington, Esq. Edward Payne, Esq.

S. Bosanquet, Esq. John Pearse, Esq.  
Peter Cazalet, Esq. George Peters, Esq.  
Bucknill Coney, Esq. John Puget, Esq.  
Edward Darel, Esq. Thomas Raikes, Esq.  
Thomas Dea, Esq. James Reed, Esq.  
Dreston Long, Esq. Edward Smeon, Esq.  
Will. Manning, Esq. Peter H. Trelleton, Esq.  
Job Marlew, Esq. Samuel Thornton, Esq.  
William Mellish, Esq. Mark Weylan, Esq.  
Richard Neave, Esq. John Whitmore, Esq.

*Thursday 11.*

A Court of Directors was held at the India House, when, after the new Directors had been sworn in, William Devaynes and Thomas Cheap, Esqs. were unanimously appointed Chairman and Deputy Chairman. The Court adjourned at three o'clock to Wednesday next.

*East India Directors for the Year 1793.*

Will. Bensley, Esq. Charles Mills, Esq.  
Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Thomas Parry, Esq.  
Jm. Smith Huges Esq. Thomas Pattie, Esq.  
Thomas Cheap, Esq. Abram Roberts, Esq.  
Lionel Darrell, Esq. John Roberts, Esq.  
Wm. Devaynes, Esq. David Scott, Esq.  
Hon. W. Elphinstone Nat. Smith, Esq.  
Walter Ewer, Esq. George Tatem, Esq.  
Thos. Fitzburgh, Esq. Robert Thornton, Esq.  
Simon Fraser, Esq. John Townson, Esq.  
John Hunter, Esq. John Travers, Esq.  
Sir S. Lushington, Bart. Steph. Williams, Esq.

*Friday 12.*

This being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries of London met at the apartments of the Society in Somerset-place, to elect the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen of the Old Council were re-chosen of the New Council:

The Earl of Leicester, Thomas Astle, Esq. Rev. John Brand, Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury. John Topham, Esq. Joseph Windham, Esq. Rev. Thomas William Wrigite.

The following Gentlemen were likewise chosen of the New Council:

John Willett Ayde, Esq. Earl of Buckinghamshire, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Philip Metcalfe, Esq. Dr. Henry Revel Reynolds, Richard Stonehewer, Esq. Charles Townley, Esq. Charles Townshend, Esq. Thomas Walker, Esq.

*Tuesday 30.*

By letters from the Hague, dated the 24th, there are accounts from Paris so late as the 19th instant. A decree of confiscation of the property of M. Egalité had been passed, without prejudice, however, to the claims to the claims of his creditors. Marat was still in the Abbaye.

Dumourier has certainly left the armies.—Mentz had not yet surrendered.

The Subsidiary Treaty between England and the Netherlands was ratified on the 8th.

Vol. LXII. p. 286, col. 2. On the sarcophagus of a monument erected in the North transept of the nave of the cathedral church of Rochester, 1792, is this inscription:

“Near this place lie the remains of  
JOHN PARR, Esq.

Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Chatham. He passed between fifty and sixty years of his life in his Majesty's service, and discharged his several engagements in it, both at home and abroad, with the greatest assiduity, integrity, and honour.

He died the 21st of March, 1792,  
aged 76 years.

Mrs. Mary Parr has caused this monument to be erected, as a tribute of affection to the memory of a much-respected brother.”

P. 1154. A monument has been erected in the Protestant burying-ground at Boulogne to the memory of the late Philip Thicknesse, Esq. The inscription is in English, and is very affectionately written by his widow.

Vol. LXIII. p. 188. The late Col. John Walkenshaw Crawford, of Crawfordland, made a settlement of his whole fortune, in 1771, upon Sir Hugh Crawford, bart. of Jordan-hill, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, with whom he had always lived on terms of the most intimate friendship; and, without the smallest cause or reason for any diminution thereof, which had for so many years subsisted between the Colonel and Sir Hugh's family, the Colonel, six days prior to his decease, revoked the former deed in favour of Thomas Courts, Esq. banker. This latter settlement, being an illegal death-bed deed, it being the Scotch law that no person can convey away landed property unless such conveyance be made sixty days before death, or the proprietor go to Kirk or market, neither of which requisites the Colonel complied with, the parties have now recourse to counsel to settle the affair for them.

P. 285. The first patent of Earl of Mansfield (as stated in our last) extended to Lady Stormont and her male issue. The second patent included Lord Viscount Stormont in the succession. The first patent created the late Earl, Earl Mansfield of Nottingham; the second, to which Lord Stormont has succeeded, Earl Mansfield of Middlesex. Thus the present Lady Mansfield is a Countess in her own right. At her death, the title of Earl Mansfield of Nottingham descends to her eldest son, who will, in case of such an event, sit in the House of Peers under the same title, and take precedence of his father. The above instance, though remarkable, is not singular; many similar instances might be quoted.—The late Earl's will is dated April 17, 1782, and is written, with his own hand, upon little more than half a sheet of paper. The legacies in it are of 6000*l.* to each of his nieces, Anne and Margery, and of 10,000*l.* to his niece Elizabeth. The two former ladies are also to

have 300*l.* a-year each, during their lives, and the survivor is to enjoy the whole. Each of the children of Sir David Lindsay have legacies of 1000*l.*; and his Lordship's niece, Mrs. Murray, has 500*l.* for a ring. The Duchess-dowager of Portland was intreated to permit his portrait, by Venetia, to hang in her room, “in memory of one to whom she had always shewn her confidence and friendship.” Lady Mary Milbank and Lady Charlotte Wentworth have 200*l.* each; and Lord Kinnoul, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Worcester, 100*l.* each, as a token of their being remembered with the warmest affection. His Lordship then leaves to his faithful servant, Mr. John Way, 1000*l.*; and all the remainder of his real and personal estate was willed to Lady Mansfield, for her life, afterwards to Lord Stormont, “who,” his Lordship says, will best know what limitations should be made, concerning the future disposal of it in his own family.” These are the contents of a will, written with a disdain of the lawyer's art, as to forms and words. The bulk of the Earl's property, all liable to his own distribution, is disposed of in ten lines; and the terms used, with respect to the legacies, are more those of endearment and kindness than of legal formality. It begins piously and affectingly, with the feelings of a Christian, and the simplicity of a scholar: “When it shall please Almighty God to call me to that state to which, of all I now enjoy, I can carry only the satisfaction of my own conscience, and a full reliance upon his mercy, through Jesus Christ, I desire that my body may be interred as privately as may be; and, out of respect for the place of my early education, I should wish it to be in Westminster-abbey.” After leaving his property to the late Lady Mansfield, for life, there was an affectionate provision, that, “lest she should feel any restraint as to those commodities which are consumed by use, as furniture, &c.” the absolute property of all such things shall be hers. Nineteen codicils, some of one or two lines each, are added to the will (the last of them dated Oct. 21, 1791). By two of these, 4000*l.* more are left to each of his nieces Anne and Margery. A third gives to each of them an additional 200*l.* a-year for life, with the benefit of survivorship; and a fourth, after expressing his Lordship's recollection that, in the first year after his death, they might otherwise be obliged to borrow money, leaves them a thousand pounds, to be paid immediately. To Dido, a black female, he confirms her freedom, and gives an annuity of 100*l.* for life, with 50*l.* in money. Mr. Justice Buller is requested to accept, of his executor, 2000*l.* “to be laid out in some small memorial.” Rings are directed to be sent to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges. Three codicils, relative to Mr. Jn. Way, after expressing the highest esteem for

his character, and gratitude for his services, give him 2000*l.* more, and an annuity of 500*l.* for life. It is added, "I wish him to continue to act for Lord Stormont as he has done for me; but this I leave to his honour, of which I have no doubt, and do not absolutely make it a condition." A gold medal of the Royal Family, given to him by Dr. Lee, and a porringer, left by Lord Foley, are given to Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Murray, his niece, who had 500*l.* according to the will, "to buy a ring," has another 500*l.* in a codicil; and it is added, "I do not literally mean that she should buy a ring." The legacy to his niece Elizabeth is revoked, she having received a portion in lieu of it. Anne and Margery have the absolute property of his plate. All his servants have annuities, or legacies of very liberal sums. The late Lady Mansfield was mentioned in the will as an executor with Lord Stormont. Of the nineteen codicils, three or four are not signed by his Lordship, but by some friend in his presence; one of which had been signed only "Anne Murray," and had this addition made to it some months afterwards: "To prevent doubts, my Lord Mansfield has put his mark to this codicil, and has since bid me to sign his name, which I do now in his presence—Mansfield." Another is written entirely by Lord Stormont, and states, that Lord Mansfield was unable to write. The last hand-writing of the venerable Earl is of the date of February, 1789. He left 200,000*l.* in navy-bills, and 95,000*l.* in the five per cents. What was the total amount of his fortune does not appear from his will; the remainder, after legacies deducted, being bequeathed in general terms to the present Earl.—Mr. Bailey, who some years ago left 1500*l.* for a monument to the late Earl (by whose superior professional abilities Mr. B. had become possessed of a considerable disputed property), left also a certain sum as a premium for the person who made the best inscription for it. Whoever writes the epitaph for it should most peculiarly insist upon his Lordship's having been the founder and author of the present system of commercial law in this kingdom. Our old law was framed when we had no commerce; the venerable sage suited, as well as he could, the rules of it to our improved state of commerce; and, when they could not apply, he, from the experience of merchants whom he consulted, and from his own sagacity, framed others.

The following Epitaph, by Mr. DAVID REES, has appeared in the public prints:

"Sacred to the immortal memory of  
WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of Mansfield,  
late Lord Chief Justice of England;  
who, during a course of 30 years, and upwards,  
not only discharged the duties of that high office  
with unexampled assiduity,  
and unquestionable reputation,  
but, happily uniting

the wisdom of Socrates,  
the eloquence of Cicero,  
the harmony of Virgil,  
and the wit and pleasantries of Horace,  
with the beauties of his own unbounded genius,  
became, and was confessedly,  
the brightest ornament of human nature  
that any age or country has hitherto  
been able to boast of.

The venerable Peer,  
having passed the age of fourscore,  
and finding his corporeal powers too feeble  
much longer to display his  
wonderful talents

with their wonted energy,  
withdrew himself from the Bench;  
and, willing to appear with those talents  
undiminished at the throne of his  
Divine Creator,

by whom he had been so peculiarly and  
abundantly endued,  
shook off the clog of mortality  
in his 89th year:

And, as an eagle, wing'd his airy flight,  
Through Death's pale shade and all-sur-  
rounding night,  
Upto the happy realms of everlasting light;  
Where, welcom'd by the social Powers Divine,  
Freely with them he drinks celestial wine;  
While here Philosophy remains to mourn  
Her favourite fled, fled never to return,  
Until his God shall, at the judgment-day,  
With his bright soul re-animate his clay,  
And both with him to dwell, from hence  
to heaven convey."

P. 287. The much-lamented fate of the gallant Western is recorded in the following inscription, which has been suggested as proper to be placed on his monument:

"To the lamented memory of  
JOHN WESTERN, Esq.  
Lieutenant of his Britannic Majesty's frigate  
Syren,

and as a testimony of the gallant services  
performed by him,

this monument is erected by order of  
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Lieutenant Western,  
after distinguishing himself by his conduct  
and intrepidity, with which he assisted  
the Garrison of Williamstadt

(at that time besieged by the French),  
fell early in the career of glory,  
having been unfortunately killed by the enemy,  
off the Noordvich,

on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1793,

in the 22d year of his age,

in the service of his Country,

and in defence of Holland.

His remains were deposited near this place,  
attended by

His Royal Highness the Duke of York,  
by the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy,  
the companions of his meritorious exertions,  
and by the Brigade of his Britannic Majesty's  
Foot Guards in garrison at Dover.



## BIRTHS.

*March* **T**HE Lady of Theophilus Cock, esq. of Melting, Essex, a son.

*Lately*, the Lady of W. White, esq. of Timberland, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

Lady of Lord Le Despencer, a daughter.

*April 1.* At Darfold, in Cheshire, the Lady of Henry-Augustus Leicester, esq.

At Yester-house, Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, a son.

12. At his house in Queen-square, the Lady of Wm. Fraser, esq. a daughter.

14. At his house in Russel-place, the Lady of Charles Bishop, esq. a son.

At his house in Essex-street, the Lady of Henry Deakry, esq. a son.

18. At her house in Queen Anne-street, Westminster, Lady Mary Fludyer, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

*March* **G** Maskelyn, esq. of the Post-office, 27. to Miss Light, of Southampton.

28. At Plymouth, Mr. Linklater, to Miss Fanny Kroger, daughter of Francis K. esq. his Danish Majesty's consul at Exeter.

29. Mr. Thomas Read, of High-str. Holborn, to Miss Jane Moffatt, of Lewisham.

30. Henry Lane Templer, esq. of Lindridge, Devon, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Sir F. L. R. M.P. for Plymouth.

Thomas Vernon Dolphin, esq. of Eysford, co. Gloucester, to Miss Bragge, younger sister of John B. esq. of Sodborough, Devon.

31. At Burlington-house, by the Bishop of Peterborough, Charles Greville, esq. to Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of the Duke of Portland. This match, however rare in the fashionable circles, is literally one of affection. The fortune of the former is small; but the liberality of his Grace reconciled all differences. He has made an addition of 20,000*l.* to the 10,000*l.* which is the settled portion of a duke's daughter.

*Lately*, in Dublin, Edw. King, esq. M. P. for the borough of Carrick, in that kingdom, to the Hon. Mrs. Maddox.

Capt. Stuart, of the 68th reg. to Miss Forrester, sister of the present M.P. for Wenlock.

Mr. Peach, hatter, of Loughborough, to Miss Hyde, sister of J. J. H. esq. of Quorn.

At Bodmin, in Cornwall, Mr. James Liddell, printer and bookseller there, to Miss Martin, milliner, of Lower St. Columb.

Mr. Wombwell, druggist, of Worktop, to Miss G. Moss, of Pately-bridge, Ripon.

At Leeds, Geo. Green, esq. of Bramley, to Miss Frances Irvison, of Harleston, Norf.

John Uppleby, esq. of Wooton, to Miss Lechetter, of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

Rev. James Webster, rector of Meper-shal, co. Bedford, and late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Gillard, only daughter of Tho. G. esq. of Yard, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Porteus, nephew to the Bishop of London, to Miss Butcher, of Cambridge.

*See also* Mr. Serjeant Bond, to Miss Cooke, of Cambridge.

2. (and not before, as mentioned p. 281) by special licence, Right Hon. Henry Dundas, secretary of state for the home department, to Lady Jane Hope, sister of Lord Hopetoun. The ceremony was performed at his Lordship's house in Cavendish-square, and Mr. Pitt acted as father.

Adam Gordon, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Biddulph, of Ledbury.

John Darby, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Cholwich.

3. John Hyde, esq. of Wartham, Suffolk, to Miss Bathoe, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

Mr. Harvey, of Carey-street, London, to Miss Thorne, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

4. John Peyton, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Gamell, of Ealing, Middlx.

James King, esq. of Banbury, to Miss King, of Beccles.

At Hull, Mr. Jn. Brustall, jun. to Miss Hall.

Mr. Tho. Johnson, of the Green, St. Ives, to Miss Clarke, of Wigan, near that place.

Mr. Tho. Law, of Peterborough, to Miss Burwell, of Spalding.

Mr. James Fozzard, riding-master, in Park-lane, to Miss Sophia Leckie, only daughter of the late Dan. L. esq. of Brompton-row.

5. At Edinburgh, Henry Scrymgeour, esq. to Miss Maitland, daughter of the late Hon. Capt. Fred. M. of Rankeilour.

6. Hon. Col. St. John, to Miss Craven, sister of Lord C.

Rev. Charles Stead Hope, to Miss Mellor, both of Derby.

Geo. Dawson, esq. jun. of Mount St. John, co. York, to Miss Reeves, of the Minster-yard, in York.

8. By special licence, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park, co. Nottingham, to Miss Margaret Porter, youngest daughter of the late John P. esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey.

Mr. Young, of Caistor, draper and grocer, to Miss Sarah Clapham, of Lincoln.

9. Arthur Onslow, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Eyre, only daughter of Francis E. esq. of Warkworth-castle, co. Northampton.

Mr. Rob. Eden, to Miss Smart, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Linchouse.

At Dartington, near Totness, Devon, Mr. Rich. Preston, attorney, to Miss Summers, of Vineyard cott, in Dartington aforesaid.

10. John Gay Wilkinson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Anne Jones, of Worcester.

Mr. Glenn, to Miss Johnson, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Thomas Tucker, attorney, to Miss Cookesley, both of Ashburton, Devon.

11. Rev. Philip Williams, prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, &c. to Miss Fagg, daughter of the late Sir Wm. F. bart. of Mystole, Kent.

Rich. Prescott, esq. of Bow church-yard, to Miss Agutter, daughter of Paul A. esq. of Aldermanbury.

John Jacob Hertel, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Melling, of Dowgate-hill.



Henry Webb, esq. of the Duke of Newcastle's office in the Exchequer, to Miss Beaumont, of New Palace-yard.

16. Mr. Leake, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jane Ellis, of Islington.

The Earl of Ancram, to Lady Henrietta Hobart. This lady was lately Viscountess Belmore of Ireland.

At Lynchet minster, in Dorsetshire, Rev. Mr. Hanham, eldest son of Rev. Sir Jas. H. hart. of Dean's-court, in that county, to Miss Pike, daughter of the late Lieut. P. of the royal navy, and of Poole.

Rev. Geo. Beet, of Harpole, to Miss Walker, of Everdon, co. Northampton.

18. John Macnall, esq. clerk to his Majesty's signet at Edinburgh, to Miss Anne Stewart, of London street, eldest daughter of Duncan S. esq. of Ardsheal.

Palmer Hurst, esq. of Walton upon Thames, Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth Grange, of Hammer-smith-terrace.

Mr. Wm. Fox, of Gloucester, attorney, to Miss Eleanor Griffin, of New Bond-street.

21. By special licence, at the house of the Marquis of Buckingham, Sir Wm. Young, bart. M.P. to Miss Barbara Talbot, daughter of the late Col. T. and a near relative of the Marchioness.

22. At Bath, Rev. Richard Woodward, eldest son of the Bishop of Cloyne, to Miss E. Bahoe, second daughter of John B. esq. of the Crescent.

Sir Wm. Wake, bart. of Courteen-hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Gambier, youngest daughter of the late Adm. G.

23. Mr. Edmund Gouldsmith, of Castle-street, Falcon square, to Miss Anne Stafford, daughter of Rev. Dr. S. of Chiswell-street. Also, Mr. Tho. Lawrence, of Rutland-place, Black-friers, to Miss Hannah Stafford.

Mr. Beecraft, of Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, to Miss Bruce, eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. B. of Englisham, Wilts.

26. Mr. Thomas Swinnerton, of Brother-ton-hall, co. Stafford, to Miss Mary Milbourne, daughter of Lady Martha M.

#### DEATHS.

1792. **A**T Madras, Andrew Morris, Aug. 10. esq. commissary-general, &c. to the army under the Marquis Cornwallis, for the two last campaigns in India.

Sept. 22. At Dacca, Francis Law, esq. a man in whom many virtues were to be found. Humane and charitable to a degree, his life was not employed in any sordid purpose.

Rich in the treasures of a feeling mind,  
He knew no good but that of all mankind.  
No selfish aim inspir'd his great design,  
But friendship pure, and charity divine;  
While to the wrangling sons of noisy Strife,  
He gave th' example of a blameless life.

Oct. . . . On board the Duke of Buccleugh East Indiaman, on his passage to China, for the recovery of his health, Thomas Timbrill, esq. a writer on the Bombay establishment,

and second son of the late Captain T. in the East India Company's service.

1793. Jan. 18. In the island of Nevis, John Richardson Herbert, esq. president of his Majesty's council in that island.

Feb. 16. Mr. John Wood, stable-keeper in Park-lane. He has left a son and daughter.

25. Mr. Henry Grove Amory, the youngest of Dr. Thomas Amory's sons. He was born September 3, 1753. His grammar-learning he received under Mr. Thicknesse, on the foundation at St. Paul's, where he passed through the school with applause; but, as he could not, consistently, receive the benefit of the founder's further bounty, he did not offer himself a candidate for an exhibition to the University. Under Dr. Roes, at the academy at Hoxton, he pursued his studies for the ministry for some years, much to his own benefit, and to the satisfaction of the curators of the seminary: but at length he entertained some doubts about taking on himself the office of a minister, and, to the great regret of his venerable father, he quitted the academy. For the last 20 years he engaged in business in two very respectable houses in the city; during which time he continued to cultivate his mind by great application to polite learning and the sciences. To his friends and intimates he was a welcome guest; and they were much enlarged within the last ten years, as he made himself known by engaging in literary society. To every conversation he brought a mind strong in itself, stored with learning and science well digested. From a knowledge of his ready elocution and logical precision he was induced, by a learned friend, to enter himself of the Inner Temple, and he began to turn over the law-books with attention, and regularly attended the hall; but, alas! his ill health prevented the pursuit. The fits of epilepsy, which brought him to the grave, followed with less intermission, and much impaired his constitution. All this he bore with a manly fortitude, and seldom appeared languid among his intimate acquaintance. A few days illness overcame him. Shattered by a succession of his fits, a fever seized him, and carried him off, to the deep regret of his afflicted mother, by whom he was most tenderly beloved, and whose love he returned with the most affectionate duty. As a man, a companion, and a friend, he was justly esteemed by a very numerous acquaintance, who very sincerely lament their loss. A very few words from Pope define his moral character; he was truly "*pious, probus, et innocens.*"

March . . . At Bath, Rev. Robert-Henry Dingley, B.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, rector of North Shobury, and of Beaumont cum Mose, both co. Essex, and son of the late Rob. D. esq. merchant of London.

5. At Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in his 67th year, of a paralytic stroke, which carried

carried him off in a few hours, the Rev. Tho. Watson, who had been 38 years pastor of the Dissenting congregation in that town. He was a native of Kettering, in Northamptonshire, at or near which place he received his grammatical education. In 1744, he was put under the tuition of the excellent Dr. Doddridge, and it may truly be said, that he was one of the worthiest of his pupils. After he quitted the academy, he was settled for some time at Colesford, in Somersetshire. His knowledge was extensive; and he had a particular fondness and taste for polite literature, especially for poetry. In his sentiments he was liberal, and that liberality was united with the most perfect candour towards those who differed from him. In the discharge of his pastoral duty he was constant, faithful, and affectionate; and his discourses were eminently pathetic. His whole conduct as a minister of the gospel was such as to procure him the universal respect and regard of his congregation, and to render the loss of him deeply regretted. The esteem he was held in was not confined to his own society, or to persons of his own religious profession. In his private character he was amiable in the highest degree. None could exceed him in the tenderness of his affections as a husband and a father. The matrimonial relation had long been dissolved; but he has been survived by three children, who are powerfully impressed with a sense of his excellencies, and emulous of imitating his virtues. Benevolence was the characteristic of his soul, and appeared in every circumstance of his life. All who knew him will testify to his simple and honest character, to his pious, feeling, and upright mind. In his friendships he was sincere and ardent; and one friend he had, with whom he was invariably and most affectionately connected during a period of forty-nine years. That friend (Dr. Kippis) pays this unfeigned testimony of his esteem and love to his memory, with a humble hope, that their mutual friendship, though now interrupted by death, will not finally be broken, but revive in a better world.

10. Mr. John Cumberland, of Bury St. Edmund, co. Suffolk, in his 68th year; from the effects of an apoplectic fit, which he had a few days before his death. As a gentleman, he possessed those solid talents, literary knowledge, and amiable manners, which justly commanded respect. Although superior to most; yet his communications were familiar, unassuming, judicious, and interesting, and discovered a mind neither fettered by party or by prejudice. He was in principle a Dissenter, and, from examination and nature reflection, both an admirer of, and an able advocate for, evangelical sentiments, which he ornamented by an exemplary conduct, exercises of true piety, a liberality becoming the Christian temper, and a conviction of the deference due to revealed au-

thority. His acquaintance with history, and his observations of political subjects, qualified him to form a true estimate of the general excellence of the British constitution and government, to which he was zealously attached; his vast investments in the public securities, and his known reluctance to popular situations, gave a consequence to his endeavours to promote the repeal of the Test Act, and could only proceed from a deliberate confidence, that the constitution needed no political exclusions, which seemed incompatible with general justice or urbanity. In his friendships he was sincere; his benevolence was universal; and, if he erred in his acts of charity, it was in seeking to conceal them from observation.

11. At Hawsted, co. Suffolk, in her 22d year, Miss Lucy Metcalfe, youngest daughter of Christopher M. esq. This amiable young lady was snatched from the world, in the bloom of health and beauty, by an attack which put an end to her life in three days. Her last will, which was made when she was but 19 years old, and in which, with the greatest composure, sensibility, and resignation, she gives directions concerning her funeral, and disposes of her fortune, bequeathing to all her near relations and friends various legacies, as testimonials of her affection, and to the poor of the parish of Hawsted 50l. (½ the residue of her fortune to be disposed of in charity to the unfortunate of any place that may come within the knowledge of her executors"), is such a composition of piety, gratitude, love, friendship, generosity, and benevolence, as is rarely to be met with, and most strongly endears her memory to all her surviving and deeply-afflicted family and friends.

12. At Chatham, aged 68, John Nelson, esq. builder, of that dockyard.

At Woodstock, aged 77, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. Taylor; and, on the 14th, aged 80, Mr. Harris. They had been married 55 years.

At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Blakeley, formerly a saddler in Fenchurch-street, London, where he had resided 64 years. The last five years of his life he passed at Leicester. He was related to Mr. Coltman, draper.

At Alderney, in his 76th year, John Le Mesurier, esq. upwards of 40 years governor of that island.

13. Mr. Wm. Thrale, of Chiswick, brewer.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, universally lamented, Isabella, wife of Samuel Welles, esq. senior alderman of that borough. In her death the surviving relations have sustained an irreparable loss; and the indigent poor are deprived of a friend whose liberal hands were ever extended to administer to their necessities.

14. After a long and painful illness, at Dynevor castle, co. Carmarthen, Cecil Rice Cardonnel, Baroness Dynevor in her own right. She was the only daughter of the late William

William

Earl Talbot, and grand-daughter of the Chancellor Talbot; was born married, in 1756, the late Right George Rice, treasurer of his Majesty's, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the 1st lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and of the militia, of Carmarthenshire, in 1779. By him she had three daughters, one of each died. The barony of Dynevor, with estates in the counties of Carmarthen, Brecon, and Gloucester, descend to the late, the Hon. George Talbot Rice, the 1st P. for the county of Carmarthen. Thomas Melhuish, vicar of Withered in the commission of the peace for Brecon.

Aswood, in Flintshire, the Lady of Hill Waring, esq. and daughter and the late Sir George Wynne, bart. age. She was very highly respected and knew her, and who truly regarded

iv. William Moore Tomkyns, M.A. King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Newell, Herts; B.A. 1772; M.A.

apartments in the Temple, Rev. John Pemberton, of Frumpington, bridge, one of the sons of — P. Frumpington, late of Peter-house, 1772, where he proceeded B.A. 1774, 1777. He went to the East Indies as to one of the settlements, but returned on account of his health. He was late of King's Langley, Herts; and was highly esteemed for the urbanity of his manners.

In consequence of a wound he received on his head, in Park-street, Dublin, from some person who stopped him, and fired at him, he could deliver his purse, Counsellor. Two of the offenders are taken.

Margaret Watson, wife of Charles Watson, sister of the Earl of Northesk, and one of the Countess of Hopetoun.

John Thompson, esq. of Stamford, many years collector of the excise duties, which he had recently resigned on account of his infirmities.

Mont Didier, in Picardy, M. Carra, of the beautiful Pythian Apollo, and imitative works from the great original. He was of the family of the late M. Carra, who was secretary to the Duke of Guimene, and who had exercised in some very interesting events of his story.

John Hull, aged 88, Mrs. Nichols.

John Lingborough, aged 70, Mrs. Andrew.

John Swinton-Bushel, Mr. Ford, attorney.

John Wight, esq. advocate, formerly solicitor-general for Scotland.

John Wharrie, brandy-merch. of Hull.

John his house in Winchester, Thomas

Knollis Earl of Banbury, Viscount Wallingford, Baron Knollis of Greys. His Lordship's titles thus originated:—in the first year of King James the First, his ancestor William (son to Sir Francis Knollis, K. G. and treasurer to Queen Elizabeth) was created Baron Knollis; the 14th of the same month, he was advanced to the title of Viscount Wallingford; and in the first of Charles I. was created Earl of Banbury. By the death of this nobleman, his titles and estates devolve on his only son, William Viscount Wallingford, a lieutenant in the 3d regiment of foot-guards.—The Earls of Banbury have always stood in the predicament of having a patent for the title, but of being without the writ, which would enable them to sit in parliament, or to be considered as peers. Thus, in commissions of the peace, and in other formal proceedings, they have been called earls, yet were liable to be sued, in the ordinary forms, as commoners. The late Earl was a most respectable magistrate and country gentleman; but his estates were too small to permit a town residence, or to give him the usual state of a nobleman.

This contested title comprehends more curious historical and legal anecdotes (a correspondent observes) than any perhaps in our peerage. Soon after the Restoration, Mr. Knollis petitioned the House of Lords, stating that he was the son of Nicholas Earl of Banbury, whose precedency had been so much debated in a former reign; and praying for his writ *ex debito iustitiæ*. The House of Lords, taking these allegations into their consideration, decided that he had no claim to the title, and ordered his name to be erased from the roll of the peers, upon the ground of illegitimacy. In 1695 this person was indicted in the King's Bench, for the murder of one Lawson, by the style of Charles Knollis, Esq.; but he demurred to their jurisdiction, stating the said facts, and pleading a prisoner in the indictment. Upon which the Court decided that they could not try him, as the House of Lords had decided the case of a title of honour without a reference from the Crown, which was a necessary requisite to their jurisdiction in those cases. The great and learned Sir John Holt, the chief justice, involved himself, on this occasion, in the memorable controversy with the House of Lords: but he justified himself amply, by saying that he had acted, in deciding against their claims, according to the laws of the land.—“William Knollis Earl of Banbury and Viscount Wallingford, in 1626, had no issue by his first wife. By his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, according to certificate signed by her, had no issue; but she, after his death, produced, as his, two sons, Edward and Nicholas. Edward was killed in a duel at Calais; and Nicholas assumed the title, but never had summons to parliament. He had issue Charles, whose claims to the peerage were never admitted.” *Almon's Ex-Vertue*

At his house in Dean-street, Soho, aged 72, Mr. James Blyth, auctioneer.

19. At his apartments in Exeter, after only two days illness, — Lyne, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. L. of Mevagissey, in Cornwall. He had been for some short time in Exeter, raising an independent company for the service of Government, and had just completed it when he was seized with an illness which put an end to the enjoyment of his patriotic exertions and to his life at the same time.

20. Aged 67, Mrs. Stephens, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

At Broadcliff, Devon, Mrs. Eliz. Acland, wife of the Rev. Jn. A. vicar of that parish.

Very suddenly, in her 37th year, Mrs. Anne Jeffrey, wife of Mr. Wm. J. of Salisbury, and daughter of the late Mr. John Rickman, of Lewes, in Sussex. She was, by profession, a Quaker, but possessed a mind exalted far above sectarian littlenesses, and all low, partial, ~~for~~ views. Affable in her manners, and engaging in her address, she diffused, even among the gay, principles and opinions fitted for the gravest. To the poor she was a liberal and discriminating benefactor; to the rich, an example truly worthy of imitation.

21. At his house in Soho-square, of a paralytic stroke, Robert Pasley, esq. late an eminent merchant at Lisbon.

Edward Hutchins, esq. of Staple-inn. His death was occasioned by the overturning of a carriage in which he was returning from Islington, whereby he had three ribs broke, and his scull dreadfully fractured.

22. Mr. Phillips, attorney, in partnership with Mr. Shaw, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At her house in Little Queen-street, aged 93, Mrs. Harris.

At his brother's seat at Bishop-down-grove, Tunbridge-wells, Lieut.-col. Wm. Yorke, late major in the 69th reg.

At Norwich, aged 73, Rich. Rust, gent. He served the office of sheriff of that city in the year 1775.

At her house in Dover-str. Mrs. Dickens, relict of the Rev. Dr. D. archdeacon and prebendary of Durham.

Aged 63, by his horse suddenly falling down in Cheshunt-street, Herts, Mr. Curry, of Hoddesdon. He was taken up sensible, and able to speak, but survived the accident only two hours, and was buried at Branfield, near Hertford, with his wife.

23. B. H. Stanyford, esq. of Woodford.

At his house at Kennington, Mr. Edward Hollingshead, many years an eminent factor at Chamberlain's wharf, Southwark.

At Whitehaven, in his 44th year, Arnoldus Jones Skeiton, esq. brother-in-law to the Marquis Cornwallis.

24. At her house at Topsham, Devon, Mrs. Paul, mother of the late Mr. P. attorney, of Exeter.

Mrs. Catherine Barvell, of Lym, who has bequeathed 300l. in trust, the interest of

which is annually to be expended in coal to such indigent women as do not receive parish relief. Mrs. Leake, sister to the above lady, left 400l. to apprentice poor children in the same town.

At Cardiff, John Richards, esq.

25. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady C. Herbert, wife of Lord H. and daughter of the late well-known Topham Beauclerk, esq. and Lady Diana, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. Her marriage with Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, took place in 1789; and her early death is imputed to the shock which her constitution received in her first pregnancy. She was eminently endowed with elegant accomplishments, and, by the most amiable feelings, was much endeared to her friends.

At her house in Manchester, Lady Ashton, relict of Sir Ralph A. bart. of Middleton, in Lancashire, and mother of Lady Grey de Wilton, and of Lady Suffield.

26. At Plymouth, in the 71d year of his age, after having been many years subject to severe and repeated attacks of the gout, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, John Mudge, M.D. F.R.S.; who, for his skill in the science of mechanicks, was no less eminent than that of medicine, of which his improvement in the formation of reflecting telescopes, his excellent medical treatises, long and extensive practice, bear ample testimony; but to his private virtues, his social talents, the quickness and penetration of his judgement, the warmth of his friendship, and the goodness of his heart, those who had the happiness of knowing him best, best can speak; and long will they have reason to lament his death. Mr. Mudge was brother to Mr. Thomas M. the celebrated watch-maker, and son of the Rev. Zachariah M. whose distinguished genius and extensive learning procured him the friendship of Dr. Johnson.—In this excellent man were combined the best qualities of the head and the heart. His admirable genius, which signalized him not only in the various departments of his own profession, but in many other walks both of art and science, was tempered with the most engaging benevolence and condescension; and his medical practice was combined with so unaffected a sympathy with the miseries he was called to relieve, that his patients felt he was their friend as well as physician. In domestic scenes his affectionate attentions endeared him to his family; at the same time that the vigour and brilliancy of his conversation rendered him a very instructive and delightful companion. His cup of life was but too largely dashed with the bitterness of pain and sorrow; yet, through the natural cheerfulness of his temper, and the affecting sense he entertained of the truths and duties of religion, he had the happy talent of alleviating his own burdens and those of his sympathizing friends, by extracting and enjoying what-

ever portion of good he found mingled with the evils of life. This "sunshine of the breast" never forsook him, and would, no doubt, have shed a lustre on his last moments, had he been called to the task of patience and resignation by a lingering and laborious change. But he was spared this trial by a sudden and easy passage from this life to that better state which is perfectly congenial to the piety and the philanthropy that distinguished him.

At Alton, Hants, Mrs. Letitia wife of Mr. Jeremiah Waring, of that place: a woman who, in the discharge of her Christian, filial, conjugal, parental, and social duties, was an example worthy of imitation. To all who knew her, the amplification of her virtues is unnecessary. She possessed the finer feelings of humanity in a superlative degree, displaying philosophy without pride, and religion without turbulence. Her remains were interred, on the 29th, in the Quakers' burial-ground at Alton.

After a long illness, Mrs. Sarah Clifton, wife of James C. esq. surgeon of the Chatham division of marines.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Miss Dorrien, daughter of the late Libert D. esq. having survived her sister, Miss Catherine D., about two months.

At Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, after a few days illness, Knightley Smith, esq. second son of Holled S. esq. of Normanton.

27. At Reading, Berks, Mr. William Cocks, of Fleet-street.

At Derby, Mr. Pitman, surgeon.

28. Mr. John Banner, plumber, of St. Martin's-lane, Chancery-cross.

In his 68th year, Robert Duke, esq. of Lake, near Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. Lilly, vicar of Glenfield, co. Leicester. Mrs. L. died on the 10th of February last (see p. 132).

At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, aged 66, Edward Holwell, esq. late of Exeter, and grandson of Dr. Offspring Blackall, bishop of Exeter.

Universally lamented, Mr. John Besly, of Tiverton, merchant.

29. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, John Godsalve Cross, esq.

At Hampstead, Oliver Wm. Baron, esq. of the Inner Temple.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. Wm. Jackson, formerly an eminent solicitor in Great Winchester street, London.

Aged 76, Mrs. Maria-Sophia Hillebrant, mother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Herne, of Pater-noster-row.

At Plymouth, much regretted, H. Bewes, esq. many years captain the South Devon militia; a gentleman of extensive property, and whose conduct through life entitled him to universal esteem.

At Chudleigh, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. B. of that place. She was

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a very worthy woman, and is much lamented by all her friends and acquaintance.

At Falmouth, Mr. John Thomas, late quay-master there, and greatly respected.

At Donington, co. Lincoln, Mr. Jeremiah Whitehead, many years master of the charity-school there.

Found dead in her bed, Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. B. starch-manufacturer in York, who also died only about a week before.

Mr. Isaac Ayton, corn-merchant, of Norwich. Stepping into his keel, which laid by the quay-side at Yarmouth, in order to return home, he unfortunately slipped off the plank and was drowned; and, from the rapidity of the tide, all search for him has hitherto proved fruitless. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss.

At Burton, Mrs. Taylor, relict of John T. esq. of Hartshorn, co. Derby, who served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1745.

• Rev. Daniel Copland, vicar of Yoxford, co. Suffolk.

At Edinburgh, John Grant, esq. of Kilgraston, late chief justice of Jamaica.

30. In Hatton-garden, after a short illness, and in her 87th year, Mrs. Hingston, mother of Mr. Milson H. formerly a bookseller in the Strand, and now of the Ordnance-office.

31. Edward Towry, esq. late in the East Company's service.

At Barnstaple, Devon, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Sydenham.

At his house in Bow-street, Covent-garden, Sir Sampson Wright, knt. the distinguished magistrate of the Public-office in that street. He had been ill for some months, with a spasmodic complaint, which was very severe at intervals. The disorder terminated in a rapid dropsy, which no medical assistance could resist. He began life humbly, so that his station the more fully proved his good conduct. He was first apprenticed to a grocer, afterwards was the clerk of Sir Jn. Fielding, at a register-office kept by the latter near Leicester-fields. With Sir John he came to the office in Bow-street, where his rise was entirely the result of his own integrity and ability. The office, which has become vacant by his death, is worth about a thousand a year. On the morning of the 4th of April, his remains were interred in a vault in the South-east corner of St. Paul's church-yard, Covent-garden. His body was carried in a hearse, attended by one mourning-coach only, in which were his son, Mr. Addington, Mr. Howard, surgeon, and Mr. Goudenough, who were the intimate friends of the deceased. The patrols attended him to the grave, and, by their concern, manifested the loss of so valuable a master; for, as he planned, so, according to their merits, he protected them. The greatest compliment we can pay to his memory is, that the money he expended in rendering their services effectual has left his lady and son a support too scanty, in consideration



deration of what he might have done had he been less zealous in his good wishes towards the community. He is said to have died worth 15,000*l.*

*Lately*, at Stockholm, in his 72d year, Count Horn, president of the Swedish college of war.

Two days previous to the ship leaving Canton, Capt. Gregory Moffat Lewin, late commander of the Bridgewater E. Indiaman.

In New Hampshire, in America, aged 68, Mr. Job Maurice; who had written very ingeniously on the distresses of the first adventurers in the American regions, when the Spaniards literally ate the natives, and Frenchmen devoured one another; when Englishmen, who had been there, were afterwards shewn in London as skeletons!

At Jersey, in his 54th year, Philip Mercer, esq. Lieutenant in a company of invalids, and fort-major of that garrison, which last place he has only held three years. He was the son of Mr. M. minister to George the 1<sup>st</sup>. his mother was of the household of the duke of Grafton, in which situation she was much respected. Capt. M. entered into the army early in life, about the year 1675. When he was captain-lieutenant in the Welsh fusiliers, he married Ann, and daughter of — Bennet, Esq. a lieutenant in the army; and then the town-adjutant of Berwick upon Tweed, by whom, who survives him he has left 4 children.

At Corke, Dr. Leslie, formerly a surgeon, but lately an eminent banker; who had amassed a fortune of near 100,000*l.*

Sir Hugh Clarke, of Bellebow, co. Cavan, in Ireland, M. D.

At Limerick, the Lady of Sir Henry Hartstonge, bart. sister to Lord Pery and the Bishop of Limerick.

Samuel Langton, esq. of Sauffhorpe, co. Lincoln. He was the youngest son of Geo. L. esq. of Langton, in the same county (who was offered the title of a baronet in the reign of Charles II.), and uncle to Bennet L. esq. LL D. of that place, the friend of Johnson. He was descended from one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, the Langtons having been seated at Langton in Lincolnshire during a period of near 800 years; the founder of the family came in with the Saxons.

At Redbourn, co. Lincoln, after a short illness, aged 81, Mrs. Marshall, late of Tenton.

At his house in the Borough of Southwark, in his 70th year, Mr. John Paris.

Mr. Jonathan Sewell, of Fouldykes, near Carlisle, concerning whom much has been said in the news-papers. He was run away with by one Anne Boustead, who died during her imprisonment in Newgate for the offence. Three of her associates (one of whom was also pillored) were likewise confined in Newgate for the same. Mr. Sewell, against whom this wicked conspiracy was formed, was of such weak intellect as to

make any attempt against his property doubly criminal. Notwithstanding the heavy expence of several law suits, he has bequeathed a very handsome fortune to his lawful heir, Mr. Thomas Bell, son of Richard B. of Hawhouses, near Carlisle. Thus have the base designs of an abandoned crew been frustrated, who, with an equal contempt of the laws of God and man, sought to enrich themselves by means the most vile and atrocious.

Edward Brewer, of Stoke Gabriel, near Totness, Devon, who appears, by the parish-register of Sampford Courtenay, in the same county, to have been baptised there on the 22d of November, 1691, but, by his own account of his real age, it is more than probable that he was some years above that of a century. He lately walked to a gentleman's house about a mile distant from his own, where he made a hearty dinner, and drank a cheerful glass, and afterwards entertained the company with several songs and antient stories.

In London, Mr. Joseph Osborne, mercer, of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Vivian, of Cornwood, near Ivy-bridge, author of a treatise on the Revelations, in which he fully proved the downfall of the unfortunate and much-lamented Louis XVI. from scriptural authorities.

At Ripple, in Kent, aged 60, Rev. Mr. Kerrick, rector of that place.

At Heydon, Norfolk, aged 63, Wm. Wiggott Bulwer, esq. who some years since served the office of high sheriff of that county.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Goodwin, of Nazingbury, Essex.

At Southmolton, Devon, in an advanced age, Faithful Fortescue, esq.

At Fullwood, near Sutton in Ashfield, co. Nottingham, Zachariah Downing, gent. much respected by the whole neighbourhood.

Mr. Lewis Seward, a considerable picture-dealer in Pall-mall.

*April 1.* At his house in Upper Harley-street, Walter Strickland, esq. of Lexham, co. Norfolk, late lieutenant-colonel in the 1<sup>st</sup> reg. of guards.

At Bath, universally lamented, Mrs. Wilmat, wife of H. W. esq. of Farborough-place, Hants.

At Falmouth, in his way to Lisbon, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, and in his 19th year, John Willett Stanley, esq. son of John S. esq. M. P. for Hastings.

2. At Invernahyle, Allan Stewart, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the late North Carolina highlanders.

In Sackville-street, aged 68, Mrs. Higden, the oldest inhabitant of that street.

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, in her 91<sup>st</sup> year, Mrs. Frances Young, sister of A. Y. esq. of that place.

At his seat at Chicheley, Bucks, universally lamented by all who knew him, Charles Chester, esq. second son of the late Sir Wal-



Te Bagot, barr. of Blithfield, could next brother to the present. Upon the death of the late Sir tot Chester, barr. in 1766, by his beed to his estates, and took the ms of Chester, as directed by the In 1768 he married Catharine, iter of the Hon. Baron Legge, of William late Earl of Dart- whom he has left issue six sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his Charles, fellow of All Souls col- d.

en, Major Green, nephew to the in G. b the p of Lincoln.

s Lordship's house in Downing- an illness of four days, the Right il Lady Sheffield. She was the Lewis Way, esq. and sister to Vay, esq. governor of the South any; and was married to his in 1735. There are no children rriage; but his Lordship, by his e, has two daughters, who, in ale-office, are the heirs of his title. ing very just character of her ppeared in the *Courier de Londres*: é, les ames vertueuses, les mal- rtout, & les indigens, viennent une perte aussi affreuse qu'am- ady Sheffield vient d'être enlevée ours par une mort prématurée. pectable des femmes, des épouses, des amies. Des mœurs au- pures. Un esprit aussi modeste

Un cœur également noble & ne commiseration dont la dévot- it la prodigalité; voilà ce que jourd'hui tous ceux qui ont connu eld. Depuis les déastres qui ont nous tant de victimes du délire lle a rivale avec le généreux eld, son époux à qui prendrait le s pour adoucir le sort de tant d'im- Préres, l'âge, hommes, femmes, & de toutes les opinions, pourvu nt honnêtes & malheureux, ont ayle dans la maison, des se- la libéralité, des consolations dans ce temple vertueux.—Il est à

ie Lady Sheffield nait été la vic- on zèle & de sa bonté. Depuis ms, elle souffroit d'un point de quittaient rarement. Elle n'en con- rmons ses courses bienfaisantes. e adoit porter elle-même des se- Françaises, dont elle vouloit mé- licatelle, en même temps qu'elle a leurs besoins. Tantôt elle leur les médecins, dont elle ne songeait vir pour elle-même. De concert iqui, elle avoit chargé des amis ac- nvrir tous les malheureux en- es; elle les faisoit placer dans un nt son frère étoit président; elle s vénéreux à ceux qui en man- usin, elle venoit de faire préparer

une salle pour ceux même que des maladies contagieuses éloignaient de tous les lieux de secours. Le Vendredi Saint, elle a été passer près de deux heures dans cet hôpital; elle en a passé deux autres à l'église par un froid glacial. Le Samedi matin, une pleurésie s'est déclarée. Le Mardi, des symptômes de mort se sont manifestés, & le lendemain matin, elle avoit cessé de vivre. Sa famille est dans le désespoir, ses amis dans la dévotion. Tous les malheureux, qu'elle a connus, la regret- tent, & il n'est pas un émigré François qui ne d'ive à sa cendre des bénédictions & des larmes." (*A translation is in next.*)

At his lodgings in Ilhington, Mr. James Wrighten, many years prompter to Drury- lane and Mr. Colman's theatres. He was originally bred a copper-plate printer; but his passion for theatrical performances early induced him to quit that profession, and in- duced his propensity thereto by engaging and performing with some respectable provincial companies, in one of which he became ac- quainted with Miss Matthews, afterwards a pupil of Mr. Griffiths, whom he married, and who long maintained a distinguished rank, as a vocal performer, at the theatres-royal and Vauxhall, till she basely eloped, a few years ago, from him and her three daughters. Mrs. W. is now performing, with much celebrity, in the theatres of North America.—In consideration of his profes- sional merit and abilities, the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre and Mr. Colman have, with their usual liberality, engaged to give a night at each of their theatre, for the benefit of his orphan children; the former on the 26th instant, and the latter as soon after his theatre opens as convenient.

4. At his house in Wellcose-square, after a long and painful illness, Rev. Dr. den. Mayo.

At Plymouth, Gen. Rigby, lieutenant-co- lonel of the 25th regiment of foot. His re- mains were interred at Stoke church, in that town, in the afternoon of the 9th, with mili- tary honours. Parties, with arms reversed, of the 11th and 25th regiments of foot, and South Devon regiment of militia, in all about 300, with the officers in mourning, under the command of Lieut.-col. Glover, of the 11th regiment, formed the firing-corps. The body was borne by serjeants of the 25th, and the pall supported by field-officers of the 11th, 25th, marine corps, and South Devon regiment; four bands of musick playing the Dead March in Saul, with their drums and instruments muffled with crape, had a very solemn and grand effect. Gen. Hotham, his aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant-governor Camp- bell, were chief mourners. Indeed, it is but justice to say, that Gen. R's remains were followed to the grave with sincere regret by all ranks of people. The General had been, in the most literal sense of the word, a sol- dier's friend, and died as he had lived, be- loved, respected, and lamented by all classes of people. The troops fired three volleys af- ter

ter the service was performed, and then returned to their respective quarters.

At Fladbury, co. Worcester, the Rev. N. Fotheringham, D. D. archdeacon of Coventry, rector of Fladbury, and chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 77, Joseph Duncomb, esq.

5. At Epsom, in a very advanced age, Mr. Dale Ingram, surgeon to Christ's hospital. He published an "Essay on the Cause and Seat of the Gout. Reading, 1743." 8vo. "Practical Cases and Observations in Surgery, 1771." 8vo; "An historical Account of the several Plagues that have appeared since 1346-1754 (VLIV. 581)" 8vo. "The Anatomy of the Human Body abridged, translated from the French of Verdier, 1756." 8vo. "The Blow: or, an Inquiry into the Cause of the late Mr. Clarke's death, 1769." 8vo (XX-XIX. 2. 6.) We believe Mr. I. first began his professional career as a surgeon and man midwife, at Barnet, and thence gradually arose by merit, to a degree of eminence and capital.

Aged 69, Mrs. Hudson, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

6. In his 8-th year, Rev Nunn Pretyman, of Cotton, Suffolk.

In her 25th year, Miss Wake, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. of Knoyle, in Wilts. This amiable and beautiful young lady was on the eve of marriage, but a putrid fever put a period to her life in a very few days.

At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Duncan Robertson, esq. town-major of Hull

At Thorpe Arnold, co. Leicester, William Steven, gent. one of the high constables for the hundred of Framland, in that county.

Mr. Wootton, in partnership with Mr. Dredge, mercer, on Ludgate-hill.

At his house in Banfill-row, at an advanced age, Sir James Etchale, knt and alderman of the ward of Cripple-gate, to which he was elected in 1767, on the resignation of Sir John Cartwright. He served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord mayor in 1778.

7. At Thorpe Ma'lover, co. Northampton, the Rev. John Hill, LL. B. 1742, LL. D. 1768 of Clare-hall in the university of Cambridge, rector of the parish of Thorpe Ma'lover, and also of Kelmars, in the same county, and one of the prebendaries of the church of Wolverhampton, in the parsonage of the deanry of Windfor, to which he was preferred many years past, by Dean Booth. He survived only a week, and in a state of total deprivation of faculties, after being seized, when apparently in good health, by a stroke of the palsy, on Easter day, at the solemn moment of presenting to a communicant at the altar the cup, which dropt from his hand; the attentiveness of his congregation, who had observed some alarming symptoms, was just able to prevent him from actually falling at the instant. He will be

personally much regretted, and his death be both a public and private loss, whilst his character will be held in high estimation by a numerous and respectable connexion, by an extensive circle of friends and neighbours, as well as by his parishioners, who have long witnessed his warmth of family affection, his general benevolence, and his soundness of religious principle, verified by the strictest, yet tenderest attention to every domestic, social, and pastoral duty. He long, and to the last, acted as a magistrate for the county of Northampton; and for a considerable interval sat as chairman of the sessions. His zeal, added to much knowledge, his mildness, uprightness, and disinterestedness in that capacity will, by all who attended to his conduct in it, be willingly and justly acknowledged. He married one of the co-heiresses of the late Thomas Medlycott, esq. of Cottingham, co. Northampton, sister to the lady of George Hill, esq. of Powell, co. Northampton, his eldest brother, and ancient serjeant at law to his Majesty. He is succeeded in his rectory, by Mr. John Young, younger son of A. Y. of Orlingbury, esq. on the presentation of Col Maunfell.

After a long and painful illness, which she bore with almost unexampled fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Eliz Haydon, wife of Mr. Nathaniel H. serjeant-maker, of Crediton.

In London, Mr. Joseph Stevenson, one of the capital burgesses of Stamford, co. Linc.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, in his 19th year, Mr. Basil Kennett B. ylev, youngest son of the late John B. esq. of Stukely, co. Huntingdon, and great grandson of Dr. Kennett, formerly bishop of Peterborough.

8. At his house in Abingdon-buildings, Westminster, in his 75th year, Nathaniel Barwell, esq. joint clerk of the committee of privileges, and of the select committees for trying contested elections, in the House of Commons, and one of the paymasters of the exchequer bills.

At Stratford, Mr. John Austin, cornfactor, of Thames-street.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Lincoln.

At his house in the Newark, Leicester, in his 65th year, Edward Davie, esq. He was apparently as well as usual a few minutes previous to his death, when he complained of being ill, and expired before any assistance could be procured.

9. Mr Webb, of Clements-inn, formerly belonging to the Crown office.

In Somerset-place, Mrs. Henrietta Baker, widow of Rev Dr. Francis B. and one of the daughters of Henry Pye, esq. late of Faringdon-house, Berks.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, many years rector of Carleton, co. Cambridge, and of St. Peter's, Ipswich.

10. At his apartments in St. James's palace, W. Gardner, esq. his Majesty's serjeant porter.

At his house in William-street, Blackfriars, Mr. John Baynes, coal-merchant.

In Gerrard-street, Anthony Merry, esq. of Lindfield, Suffex.

At his house near Cuckfield, Francis Serghison, esq. in the commission of the peace for the Eastern division of Suffex.

At Portsmouth, after a few days illness, Lieut. Oldfield, of the marines.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 62, Mrs. Binley, widow of Mr. B. late of Wigstone Parva, and mother of Capt. B.

At Manchester, Wm. Rigby, esq. an eminent merchant. While at dinner with his family, he suddenly reclined his head, and expired in a few minutes.

At an advanced age, Capt. Dawson, formerly in the army.

Aged 27, Mr. W. Underwood, of Lancaster. He ate his supper very heartily the evening before, and went to bed apparently in good health.

11. Mrs. Mary-Elizabeth Crawford, wife of Geo. C. esq. of King's Langley, Bucks.

Aged 81, Mrs. Bentley, of Clay-Briggs, near Wragby, co. Lincoln.

At Fakenham, Norfolk, in his 34th year, John Pleasance, M. D.

12. Mr. John Bew, bookseller, in Paternoster-row.

Mr. Bower, an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Doncaster.

13. At his house in Canterbury-place, Lambeth, Charles Hemington, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Welsh Fusileers.

At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Robert Wentworth, esq. one of the senior aldermen and a justice of the peace for that city.

At Gloucester, aged 63, Mrs. Baynes, relict of Arthur B. esq. and daughter of the late Maynard Guerin, esq.

14. At Brompton, Mr. Whieldon, many years a law-bookseller in Fleet-street.

In Salisbury-street, George Cumine, esq. late captain in the 53d regiment.

At Lincoln, in obscure lodgings, the Rev. T. Jeffreys, who, for sever. years past, had travelled through most parts of the kingdom, to collect subscriptions towards a book he proposed to publish. He called himself a clergyman, and produced a list of many dignified and respectable characters as subscribers to his undertaking, who, it may be presumed, were induced to contribute their subscriptions rather with a view to relieve his indigence than with an expectation that he could ever produce a book on the plan he had laid down for himself. In his proposals he called himself a member of the Cymmrodion and Gwyneddigion Societies of Antient Britons in London, and of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; said he was born near Wrexham, in Denbighshire; and that a farther account of himself, his travels, and literary designs, might be found in Gent. Mag. 1790 and 1791. He had resided in Lincoln, under great affliction of illness and

poverty, for the last four months, and was buried at the expence of a benevolent character, who supposed he was thereby paying a tribute to the remains of a man of learning and genius. The particulars of Mr. J's life, to which he referred, are to be found in our vol. LX. pp. 681, 910, 1030; LXI. p. 141; and were occasioned by a premature report of his death. From his own pen we have some account of himself and of his studies, which shall appear in our next.

15. At her house on Blackheath, Mrs. Hyde. Mr. John Pigott Jones, in partnership with Mr. Hull, attorney, in Chancery-lane.

At his apartments in New inn, Mr. Foster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might, with proper management, have profited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life, even to the hour of death. In the afternoon of the 2d his remains were brought for interment, agreeably to his own request, to St. Paul's church yard. The funeral was characteristically a *walking* one, from New-inn, through Fleet-street, and up Ludgate-hill. The followers were twenty on foot, in black gowns, and after them came three mourning coaches—the attendants were all men of respectability. The ceremony was conducted with much decency; and a very great concourse of people attended. He was buried nearly under the only tree in the church-yard. His age, as inscribed upon his coffin, was fifty-nine.

16. Aged 57, Robert Micklem, esq. mayor of Reading; who may truly be said to have been one of the few men described in the Poet's expression, "God's noblest work." An amiable civility and good-nature marked his conduct through life, he lived in the respect and confidence of many acquaintances and friends who knew his value. His liberal and indefatigable friendship could not have better proofs than the various trusts he undertook and discharged, equally to his own honour and the interests of those for whom he acted. Never did the dying parent, the distressed widow, or the orphan child, want a friend while he could afford either assistance or advice. As a tradesman he has left an acknowledged character, and an encouraging example of honour, integrity, and punctuality, to a rising generation. The just disposal of his ample fortune, thus worthily and honourably acquired, was the sole production of his own clear head and honest heart.

Aged 32, Francis Yarde, esq. of King's Teington, Devon.

17. At his house on Blackheath, the Rev. Wm. Williams, many years master of the public grammar-school there; the gift of which is in the Leatherellers' Company.

18. At

18. At his house at Tooting, Surrey, Mr. Geo. Spottiswood, attorney, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

19. At Islington, Mr. Robert Armirage, stationer, in Bishopgate-street.

20. At his house in the Broad street, Ludlow, co. Salop, Thomas Baugh, esq. in his 67th year. He rank'd as major in the army; and had served in America during a great part of the war before the last. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity, and his memory will be long cherished with affectionate regard, by the circle of friends with whom he was most intimately connected.

21. In Mincing-lane, Mr. John Coffart, partner in the house of Thelston and Co.

22. At Knightsbridge, Lord William-Robert Manners, youngest brother of the Duke of Rutland.

23. Samuel Hoffman, esq. of Shadwell, late a West India planter.

At Worcester, in the prime of life, Rev. Harry Lloyd, rector of St. Clement, in that city.

24. At Battle-bridge, St. Pancras, after a lingering illness, Mr. Tho. Gibbons, attorney.

Mr. Joseph Howe, law-stationer, in Chancery-lane. His death was occasioned by the wounds he received when he was robbed of his watch and purse in Symond's-inn passage, on the 17th instant.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**H**IS Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, appointed captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, *vice* Lord Mulgrave, app. colonel of the 21st reg.

Lieutenant-general his Royal Highness the Duke of York, appointed a General.

Right Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldham, Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. Matthew Barton, esq. admirals of the Blue, appointed admirals of the White.—Mariot Arbuthnot, esq. Robert Roddam, esq. Wm. Lloyd, esq. Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. John Evans, esq. Mark Milbank, esq. vice-admirals of the Red, to be admirals of the Blue.—Nicholas Vincent, esq. Sir Edward Vernon, knt. Richard Edwards, esq. Thomas Graves, esq. Robert Digby, esq. Benjamin Marlow, esq. Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. vice admirals of the White, to be admirals of the Red.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, vice-admirals of the Blue, to be admirals of the Red.—Sir Rich. Hughes, bart. John Elliot, esq. Wm. Hotham, esq. Joseph Peyton, esq. vice-admirals of the Blue, to be vice-admirals of the White.—John Carter Allen, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. Sir John Laforey,

bart. John Dalrymple, esq. rear-admirals of the Red, to be vice admirals of the White — Herbert Sawyer, esq. Sir Richard King, bart. Jonathan Faulkner, esq. rear admirals of the Red, to be vice-admirals of the Blue — Philip A'Heck, esq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, esq. Rich. Braithwaite, esq. Phillips Cosby, esq. rear-admirals of the White, to be vice-admirals of the Blue.—Tho. Fitzherbert, esq. Sam. Cornith, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolfeley, esq. Samuel Cranston Goodall, esq. Hon. Keith Stewart, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Rich. Onslow, esq. Rob. Kingsmill, esq. Sir George Collier, knt. Geo. Bowyer, esq. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Rowland Cotton, esq. Benj. Caldwell, esq. Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, to be rear-admirals of the White.—Wm. Allen, esq. John Macbride, esq. Geo. Vandeput, esq. Charles Beckner, esq. John Gell, esq. Wm. Dickson, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. to be rear-admirals of the Blue.

George Murray, esq. Robert Linzee, esq. and Sir James Wallace, knt. appointed colonels in his Majesty's marine forces, *vice* Onslow, Bowyer, and Cornwallis, appointed flag officers.

Sir James Eyre, knt. appointed lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Lord Loughborough, now lord chancellor.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, knt. attorney-general, appointed serjeant at law, and chief baron of the Court of Exchequer, *vice* Eyre.

Sir John Scott, knt. solicitor-general, appointed attorney general.

John Mitford, esq. appointed solicitor-general.

Giles Rooke, esq. serjeant at law, appointed one of his Majesty's serjeants at law.

Robert Graham, esq. of the Inner Temple, Sylvester Douglas, esq. Thomas Plumer, esq. and William Garrow, esq. all three of Lincoln's-inn, appointed three of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law.—Wm. Grant, esq. and John Anstruther, esq. both of Lincoln's-inn, have liberty to practise within the bar, next after Mr. Graham and Mr. Plumer.

Rev. John Luxmoore, M. A. appointed canon, or prebendary of the metropolitan church of Canterbury, *vice* Barford, dec.

John Duke of Athol, appointed governor in chief and captain general in and over the island, castle, pole, and lordship of Man, *vice* Major general Edward Smith. His Grace is also appointed lieutenant of and in the said island.

Edward Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston-Lisle, appointed sheriff of Bucks, *vice* Thomas Goodlake, esq. of Barton Regis, dec.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from April 2 to April 23, 1793.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 832 } 1673	Males 1012 }
Females 840 }	Females 925 }
Whereof have died under two years old 551	
Peck Loaf 25 7d.	

Between	2 and 5	173	50 and 60	188
	5 and 10	76	60 and 70	182
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	105
	20 and 30	117	80 and 90	42
	30 and 40	159	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	24		

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending April 20, 1793.

First District, LONDON, 6s. 6d. being 8d more than our last report, p. 191.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Middlesex	6	5	Salop	6			
Surrey	6	3	Hereford	5			
Hertford	6	0	Worcester	5			
Bedford	6	0	Warwick	6			
Huntingdon	5	9	Wilts	6			
Northampton	5	11	Berks	6			
Rutland	6	4	Oxford	6	0		
Leicester	6	9	Bucks	6	2		
Nottingham	7	0	Brecon	7	0		
Derby	7	4	Montgomery	7	2		
Stafford	6	2	Radnor	6	3		

## TITIME COUNTIES.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Flint	6	3					
Denbigh	6	9					
Anglesea	5	3					
Carmarvon	6	3					
Merioneth	7	4					
Cardigan	7	1					
Pembroke	5	2					
Carmarth.	6	3					
Glamorgan	7	3					
Gloucester	6	2					
Somerset	6	7					
Monmouth	6	6					
Devon	6	9					
Cornwall	6	9					
Dorset	7	1					
Hants	6	5					

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 6s. 3d. Per quarter, 2l. 10s. 2d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, 1l. 16s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	
1	—	2	10	0	4	—	2	5	5	7	—	2	9	2	10	1
2	—	2	5	6	5	—	2	4	10	8	—	2	11	5	11	—
3	—	2	6	0	6	—	2	11	0	9	—	2	10	0	12	—

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

19. The Gamester—No Song No Supper.
20. Alexander's Feast—Miscellaneous Act.
21. The Haunted Tower—Dance is in Him.
22. Redemption.
23. Coriolanus—The Divorce.
24. Anna—The Deaf Lover.
25. Venice Preserv'd—The Cheats of Scapin.
26. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
27. The Country Girl—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
- March 1. Redemption. [Unmistak'd.]
2. The Count of Narbonne—The Virgin.
3. As You Like It—The Prisoner.
4. The Merchant of Venice—Humorist.
5. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso, Part I.—Acis and Galatea, Act I.—Grand Selection.
6. She Would and She Would Not—Olympia and Daraxa.
7. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso, Part I.—Acis and Galatea, Act I.—Grand Selection.
8. Henry the Eighth—Olympia and Daraxa.
9. The Pirates—The Prisoner, or 2, 3, 8.
10. The Jealous Wife—Olympia and Daraxa.
11. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
12. The Confederacy—Olympia and Daraxa.
13. The Messiah, Part I.—Resurrection, Act I.—Grand Selection.
14. Douglas—The Apprentice.
15. The Rival Sisters—The Prisoner.
16. Ditto—The Prize.
17. The Messiah, Part I.—Resurrection, Act I.—Grand Selection.
18. The Belle's Stratagem—The Prize.
19. Judas Macchabeus, Part II.—Samson, Part III.—Messiah, Part III.
20. The Rival Sisters—The Prize.
- April 1. The Siege of Belgrade—The Sultan.
2. The Rival Sisters—The Prize.
3. False Colours—The Prisoner.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

18. Columbus—Harlequin's Museum.
19. Every One has his Fault—Ditto.
20. The Messiah.
21. Every One, &c.—Harlequin's Museum.
22. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso—Grand Miscellaneous Act of Sacred Musick.
23. Every One, &c.—Harlequin's Museum.
24. Ditto—The Midnight Wanderers.
25. Ditto—Ditto.
26. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
27. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
28. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
- March 1. The Messiah.
2. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
3. The Morning Bride—Oscar and Malvina.
4. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
5. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
6. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
7. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
8. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
9. Every One, &c.—Midnight Wanderers.
10. Ditto—The Governor, or, The Cheats of Scapin.
11. Columbus—The Midnight Wanderers.
12. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
13. Every One has his Fault—The Governor.
14. The Messiah.
15. Every One has his Fault—The Governor.
16. Wild Oats—Margaret of Anjou—The Fishman in London.
17. Every One has his Fault—The Governor.
18. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
19. Every One has his Fault—The Governor.
20. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
21. The Road to Ruin—The Relief of William the First, or, The Return from Victory—Hartford Bridge.
- April 1. The Governor—Hartford Bridge—Ditto—Harlequin's Museum.
2. Columbus—Ditto—Ditto.

EACH

## 1793-

No.	Bank Stock	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	Ditto 1726	per Ct. Consol.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751	New Navy. 84 dif.	Excheq. Bills. 15. dif.	English Lot. Tick	Irish Lot. Tick	3 per Ct. Serip.
27	1734	—	67 a 76	—	—	1087	—	—	205	—	15. pr.	83	—	—	—	84 dif.	15	—	—	784
28	174	—	67 a 77	—	—	108	—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	784
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	1714	—	75 a 76	—	—	1077	—	—	2074	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	774
31	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1714	—	76 a 77	—	—	1078	—	—	208	—	15. difc.	—	—	—	—	94	14	—	—	78
4	171	—	67 a 77	—	—	1077	—	—	207	—	15. pr.	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	774
5	1694	—	67 a 75	—	—	1078	—	—	2064	—	15. difc.	—	—	—	—	9	12	—	—	774
6	1714	—	58 a 77	—	—	107	—	—	206	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	78
7	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1764	—	79 a 81	—	—	1114	—	—	2124	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	804
9	180	—	94 a 81	—	—	1114	—	—	2124	—	5	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	824
10	198	—	94 a 77	—	—	1104	—	—	2054	—	3	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	804
11	176	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	205	—	8	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	794
12	175	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	794
13	1754	—	81 a 77	—	—	109	—	—	212	—	5	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	79
14	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1764	—	78 a 79	—	—	1094	—	—	2134	—	4	—	—	—	—	74	12	—	—	80
16	1754	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	2134	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	804
17	1754	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	216	—	1	85	—	—	—	84	7	—	—	804
18	1764	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	2174	—	1	—	—	784	—	84	—	—	—	804
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1764	—	78 a 79	—	—	1094	—	—	218	—	2	—	—	—	—	84	6	—	—	804
21	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	1764	—	79 a 78	—	—	1094	—	—	2154	—	1	—	—	—	—	84	7	—	—	804
23	75	—	78 a 77	—	—	1094	—	—	2144	—	2	—	—	—	—	84	6	—	—	794
24	171	—	78 a 77	—	—	1088	—	—	213	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	794
25	164	—	77 a 76	—	—	1074	—	—	2124	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	784
26	1684	—	77 a 76	—	—	1074	—	—	2124	—	3	—	—	—	—	84	7	—	—	784

**N. B.** In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given : in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

**THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard**





## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1793.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Weather  
May 1793.

Optician, 2, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in April, 1793.
1	NE moderate	29,60	43	snow without intermission till 4 P. M.
2	N moderate	66	41	white clouds, rain at night
3	W calm	66	41	overcast, a little rain, clears up P. M. and pleasant
4	W calm	89	44	foggy, sun about noon, fog comes on again
5	W calm	93	47	blue sky, sun, very pleasant day
6	SE calm	93	46	white clouds, fine day
7	E calm	30, 8	48	blue sky, clear, and pleasant
8	E brisk	17	48	clear blue sky, a drying wind
9	E brisk	20	47	blue sky, fine day
10	N moderate	20	46	blue sky, gloomy P. M.
11	N moderate	29, 94	48	dark sky, gloomy day
12	NNW moderate	94	45	white clouds, sun
13	S calm	64	48	gloomy, clears up
14	NE calm	78	49	white clouds, sharp frosty air
15	SW moderate	65	40	rain all day, snow at night
16	W moderate	60	44	ice, black clouds
17	S calm	29, 84	45	dark sky, rain and snow P. M.
18	E calm	9	43	rain most part of the day
19	N moderate	66	44	showers of sleet, clears up
20	SSE calm	30, 5	45	gray, fair day
21	S moderate	29, 86	48	black clouds, gloomy day
22	E moderate	94	49	white veil, parching wind
23	SE brisk	69	50	white veil, fair day
24	S calm	64	53	gentle rain most part of the day
25	SW calm	70	51	overcast, slight showers
26	E calm	58	51	black clouds, soft springing day, showers at night
27	E moderate	40	51	white clouds, slight showers
28	E calm	65	51	white clouds, mild bland day
29	E brisk	60	58	obscure, showers
30	S moderate	46	51	overcast, gloomy day, rain at night

4. Violets in bloom, mazareon in bloom, a pleasant bland air.—5. Bees active and foraging, return loaded.—6. Peaches in bloom.—7. Hop-buds appear, frosts, and generally ice every morning, whilst the wind is from the N. or E.—10. Daffodil in bloom, May-duke cherry on a South Wall in bloom, Spring feeding pursued with ardour by the farmers.—21. Larch foliated.—22. Orlean plumb in bloom, gooseberries fruit.—23. Cuckoo sings.—24. Woodpecker heard.—27. Horse-chestnut, mountain-ash, &c. foliated.—28. Tansy scents the air with its fragrance, to a considerable distance.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 4-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 7-10ths.

From

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1793.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, Ochterlyre, April 1.  
 IN the course of a jaunt  
 to England three years  
 ago, in quest of health  
 and intellectual food, a  
 friend and I visited  
 Bamburg Castle; and  
 though we had no in-  
 troduction, Dr Sharp received us with  
 his usual courtesy and goodness. I  
 was so much delighted with this second  
 man of Ross, and his labour of love,  
 that, some time after my return home,  
 I expressed my feelings in an inscription  
 for that very interesting Castle. It is  
 perhaps too long, but where the cir-  
 cumstances are equally appropriate, it is  
 difficult to abridge. *Measured* prose is  
 commonly applied to epitaphs; yet why  
 should not the just and good be told in  
 the language of tenderness and truth  
 what their contemporaries think of  
 them? The Doctor's letter to me on  
 that subject breathes a dignified simpli-  
 city which does honour at once to his  
 head and heart. There is not a word  
 in it that a friend would wish to sup-  
 press, or any thing of which malevo-  
 lence could have laid hold, even in his  
 own time. I am advised by very good  
 judges to publish the inscription, for the  
 sake of his letter. I therefore send you the  
 inscription a little varied from its origi-  
 nal form, with a copy of the letter.  
 If these be thought worthy of publica-  
 tion, they can no where appear with  
 more propriety than in the Gentleman's  
 Magazine.

May I also request that you would  
 add the inclosed *icon*, a portrait, of the  
 father of my fellow-traveller, it being

mentioned in Dr. Sharp's letter? I sent  
 it him six years before his death, which  
 was as edifying as his life. Any body  
 who has seen (as I often have) the love  
 and affection with which his people re-  
 garded this excellent man, in public  
 and in private, would have thought  
 Goldsmith had him in view when he  
 drew his picture of a country clergy-  
 man. The father translated the New  
 Testament into Galic; and the son has  
 the charge of publishing the rest of the  
 Bible in that language. If this trifle  
 meet with your approbation, it will af-  
 ford me pleasure. And two men more  
 amiable and useful in very different lines  
 than he and Dr. Sharp are seldom to  
 be found in the same age and island.

You will pardon the length of this  
 communication, to which I am prompted  
 by my desire to pay such tribute as I  
 can to departed worth.

Yours, &c, JO. RAMSAY.

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Sharp to John  
 Ramsay, Esq. of Ochterlyre, by Stir-  
 ling, North Britain.*

"Sir,

"YOU have so overpowered me by  
 the handsome things you have been  
 pleased to write, so far above any deserts  
 of my own, that I am at a loss what  
 answer to give, or how to thank you as  
 I ought. And as you have so kindly  
 interested yourself in what has been  
 done here, perhaps a little history of the  
 gradual improvements will not be dis-  
 agreeable to you.

"It was owing to the *peculiar situa-  
 tion* of this castle, and accidental cir-  
 cumstances, more than to any other  
 cause,

From whatever quarter the wind has blown this month, except on a few occasions, the  
 air has been sharp and chilly. Vegetation has made little progress. There is no grass;  
 and the seeds committed to the earth have lain under ground longer than their usual period.  
 The soil seems not yet to have regained its usual force and spring, an over saturation of  
 water, and want of a sharp frost, may have been the cause. The gooseberry bushes seem  
 thinly hung with young fruit. A swallow said to have been seen on the 18th, but not con-  
 firmed.

Warton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

cause, that so many charities have been thought of, and instituted here. In 1757, a part of the old tower being ready to fall, my father, in the last year of his life, got it supported, *merely* because it had been a sea-mark for ages, and consequently, as such, beneficial to the publick.

"I succeeded him in the trust. The children of the poor wanted education; therefore schools were necessary; and where so proper as under the eye of the trustees?

"The rights of the latter were suffering, for want of manor-courts being held; to remedy which, a court room was fitted up, and other accommodations made for that purpose, where courts are held regularly twice a year.

"There was no house belonging to the minister of the parish; the trustees therefore (the living being in their gift) consented to be at an equal expence with my brother, who was then the incumbent, in fitting up rooms for that purpose.

"On my brother's death, I succeeded to the living; and, as he had left me his library, I sold it to the trustees, in order to its being made a public library; and applied the money, in part of a larger sum, to be laid out by me in land, by a deed enrolled in Chancery, as a fund for the perpetual repairs of the great tower.

"The poor on this maritime coast were frequently much distressed for want of corn, owing to the convenience the farmers had of exportation. This grievance was alleviated by the erecting of granaries, and receiving a part of our rents in corn.

"Once a vessel was wrecked behind the castle, and the crew saved; but the unfortunate master, after having escaped the perils of the sea, died of a drop in the village. That the like might never happen again, all shipwrecked sailors (who come) are received here, and supplied with every necessary.

"This was the beginning of our little infirmary, which soon suggested the idea of a general dispensary for the poor; which is particularly useful in this part of the country, as there is no other charity of the kind between Edinburgh and Newcastle.

"The vicinity of the Fern islands, and the want of regular soundings without them, pointed out the convenience of regular firing in a fog; and an old gun found in the sand was ap-

plied to that purpose, which has answered our most sincere expectation.

"The accidental discovery of the antient well pointed out the convenience of baths, and the infirmary required a variety of them.

"The number of wrecks, on this particular coast, of vessels that had run for Holy Island harbour in a storm, and had failed of getting into it, and the melancholy sights from the castle of persons wrecked on the islands, and starving with hunger and cold, together with the savage plundering of such goods, &c. as were driven on shore, induced the lords of the manor to try to give every assistance to vessels in distress, and premiums for saving of lives.

"But how are warlike preparations consistent with charitable purposes? This requires some explanation. The crews of vessels in time of war chased by a privateer are glad to keep as near the shore as they can, and rather run upon it than be taken. Here we have some uncommon local advantages. The deepness of the channel between the shore and the islands, which is sufficient for the largest ships, and the narrowness of that part of it opposite to us, and the elevated situation of the castle, which an enemy's ship cannot well pass but within gun-shot, demonstrate the utility of a battery, of which we have already had some experience, and in case of a war shall perhaps have more.

"By residing a good deal here, I had an opportunity of raising the rents of the estates considerably, though still with moderation, so as not to distress the tenants; this raised a farther income for charitable purposes. But as I can do nothing of myself in the trust, without the concurrence of my brethren, if any praise be due, they are entitled to their share of it; for they readily agreed to every proper plan of charity that was proposed to them.

"But as for those improvements which did not strictly come under the denomination of charity, but yet were necessary for carrying on the repairs of the castle, and making it habitable, commodious, and more extensively useful, I have hitherto defrayed the expence of these, out of the clear yearly profits of the living of Bamburgh, together with some assistance from my relations and friends.

"One charity naturally brings on another; and, perhaps, there are few situations in the kingdom, where so many

and different charities were practicable, and had so peculiar a propriety, as in this place, and where every incidental circumstance was made subservient to the general plan. The wrecks (that is, such as were not, or could not be claimed) supplied us with a considerable quantity of timber, iron, ropes, &c. and every thing that came ashore was applied to the purpose of the building, in the manner it would answer best. But now, by means of the light-houses (in which we have no concern) and our own institutions for the safety of navigation, our coast is safer than it ever was before, and very few accidents happen.

"I cannot conclude without repeating my grateful thanks for your very elegant and classical inscription for this place &c. (which shall be carefully preserved), and also for your well-drawn picture of what a minister of the Gospel ought to be.

"I am, with compliments to your fellow-traveller, who, I hope, will inherit his father's virtues, Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN SHARP."

# BAMBURGH CASTLE, MDCCXC.

Hanc arcem, O Viator!

Antiquitus unum & regni propugnaculum,

Æro felice resecit semirutum

JOANNES SHARP, . I. P.

Cui hospitalitas avaritiam clementior;

Cujus labores, ut et otia lusiones,

Generis humani amoris in recedent.

En notriculum octogenario delegat,

Quia Domino priori \* per annos quinquaginta

Incaustum fuerat fidelis;

Eique nullus opitulatur Æthiops,

Ob libertatem (mirabile dictu)

E societate prope molitur ejectus

Pii fidei commissi plus administrator!

In annonæ penuria,

Frumentum vili pretio indistans suppeditat.

Quo cibum animæ salubrem melius largi-

retur,

Scholas instituit et cura paterna fovet.

Qua bonitate, quibusque solatus,

E mari naufrago elapsus excipere solet?

Si vero tormenta bellica

Præ paces amantissimi feritis mereris;

Ita ambitionis cunctis minuitur parantur,

Sed naves vela præda ventis descendere,

Vel nebula oblectus viam comiter monstrare,

O! si pare, ergaque homines benevolentia,

In terris universe regnent!

Tunc arces olim munissimæ,

Templa charitatis quoque florent,

Intercepro talibus operibus

Pulcherrima speretur merces;

Veniet enim dies suprema,

Quoties mundi sudere majestate mitissime,  
Ob ipsius a iorem misericordes

Sic alligatur;

"Vos beatorum coelæ manet regnum!"

Sent in December 1782, to the Rev. Mr. JAMES STUART, Minister of Killin, Perthshire, who died 30th Jan. 1783.

Vivit, diuque vivat,

Licet octogenarius,

JACOBUS STUART,

Apud Killin V. D. M.

Vir utilissimæ popularitatis!

Abhorrens enim a factione strepitumque,

Amoris opera indefessa

Suns sive nimis e devinct.

Sive igitur in via loquatur,

Sive e pulpito sacra exponit oracula,

Audientium corda intus ardent.

Peccato acerbus, peccatori lenis!

In illo conveniunt

Doctrina pudor, suadela,

Sanctissimi mores, suavisque hilaritas.

Domo medica sed peramœna,

Concordiæ cum mansione,

Vicinos, viatores, egenos,

Ex animo excipere,

Est ei pro luxuria.

Ultima canentis tuba,

(Canet etenim, mortuique resurgent)

Pro pastore pio ac fidei,

Quantuli minuti chiroscopi,

Vel Cælestes, olim orbis terrarum Domini?

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

YOUR most excellent obituary scarcely ever fails to announce to us the particulars of the lives of those whose services have endeared them to us. It cannot but consider your mode of recording these circumstances as extremely beneficial to the cause of virtue: for it must act as a continual monitor to mankind, to consider that an all-wise Providence has to order our lives, that, usually speaking, when a man's conduct is just he prospers; and not unfrequently his descendants also reap advantages due to the merit of their worthy progenitor.

I am led into these reflections from the circumstance of the late Mr. Arden, of Kew. His life was too valuable to be consigned to the short annals usually appropriated to the memory of insignificant men. I hope therefore, you will permit me to request you to insert in your valuable Miscellany a few anecdotes relating to his person and, in consequence, so succed for a character.

Mr. Arden was born in the year 1731, in a small village near Hamilton, in Scotland. Having been early initiated into the science of horticulture, he came, in the year 1754, to the Southern parts of the kingdom, well qualified to sup-

port

port a respectable station in his profession. Accordingly, in the year following, he attracted the notice of Mr. Philip Miller, the celebrated author of "The Gardener's Dictionary," at that time the superintendant of the first botanical employment in the kingdom, viz. the physic garden at Chelsea. The botanical instruction which he received during his continuance with Mr. Miller was of most signal service to him, and, in a manner, led to all his future fortunes: for, the great skill and readiness which he shewed in this branch of his profession caused him to be pointed out to the late Princess Dowager of Wales, and to his present Majesty, as a person the most proper to form and arrange a botanic garden at Kew. He was honoured with this appointment in the year 1759. Here was an opening made for the exertion of his singular talents. Plants were brought together from every quarter of the globe; and in their culture he shewed such excellent judgement, that it may truly be said, that Nature was rivalled by his art. In the space of thirty-four years he collected and cultivated nearly 6,000 plants; the greatest number ever arranged in any one garden in the world. His ability and assiduity in executing all this were best known to those who can remember the ignorant times, the confined borders, the clumsy stoves, which were in use when he made his rude beginnings, and can compare them with the enlightened cultivation, the spacious parterres, and the convenient edifices (chiefly his own improvements), with which the palace at Kew is now adorned. By the aid of his Majesty's munificence, Mr. Aiton in this respect has been instrumental in advancing the national honour.

In the year 1764, Mr. Aiton began to be honoured with the very valuable and active friendship of Sir Joseph Banks; a friendship which never experienced any interruption, or any slackness.

But Mr. Aiton's excellence was not known to his private friends only; his Majesty was as sensible of it as his warmest admirers could wish. Upon the advancement of Mr. Haverfield in 1783, Mr. Aiton was appointed to the more lucrative superintendence of the pleasure and kitchen garden at Kew; at the same time he was allowed to retain his former post.

How deservedly his Majesty's favours were conferred upon him, appeared in the year 1789, when he published his

*Hortus Kewensis*. The richness of the catalogue, the memoirs of the introduction of the several plants into the English gardens, and the scientific execution of every part of it, caused the whole impression, large as it was, to be sold off within two years. A second edition has long been called for.

Although a man of constant activity and remarkable temperance, Mr. Aiton was affected with that incurable complaint, a schirrhous liver. That so temperate a man should labour under such a disorder is a phenomenon in the sphere of medicine. It put a period to his existence, notwithstanding the most powerful exertions of medical assistance. He died in his 62d year, on Feb. 1st, 1793, (see p. 187) leaving behind him a wife, and three daughters.

Mr. Aiton had to number amongst his friends some of the most dignified of both sexes in these kingdoms; among others, the late Earl of Bute, once prime-minister; yet no one ever saw in him the insolence of office, nor the least trait of a mind lifted up to vanity. He had the assistance of some of the first scholars in the kingdom at his command; yet there was nothing in him that was assuming. It was his pride and pleasure to speak of the cordial friendship and assistance which he was continually receiving from Sir Joseph Banks, and, through his means, from his learned coadjutors, the late Dr. Solander and Mr. Dryander; neither did he ever wish to conceal how highly he was indebted to these gentlemen for their aid in completing his celebrated work, the *Hortus Kewensis*. The evenness and mildness of his temper, founded in real piety, were almost beyond example: hence he became admirable in every social office; a steady friend, a most affectionate husband, a kind father, and, to the meanest of his servants and attendants, uniformly gentle and humane.

He was buried in a vault, in the church-yard at Kew, amidst a large concourse of most respectable neighbours. His pall was supported by Sir Joseph Banks, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Dryander, Dr. Pitcairn, Mr. Dundas of Richmond, and Mr. Zoffani.

The merits of good men are not forgotten in the grave. Soon after Mr. Aiton's decease, his Majesty, with his usual attention and benignity to his faithful servants, thought proper to shew one farther proof of his regard, by

honouring



ing a worthy son with all his fa-  
ppointments. KEWENSIS.

URBAN, *Winchester, May 26.*  
E following is the copy of an in-  
scription which the French clergy,  
ident at the King's house, in this  
ave caused to be made, in testi-  
of their gratitude to the British  
Our present military commander,  
st noble Marquis of Buckingham,  
liberality to these conscious exiles  
many occasions, been conspicu-  
ding they were on the point of  
g it on a pannel in their chapel,  
in inability to employ more dura-  
terials, took upon himself the ex-  
of causing it to be engraved on a  
ul table of white marble, which he  
urds made them a present of, and  
to be placed on the aforesaid pan-  
Yours, &c. J. M.

Favente Deo Opt. Max.  
Diù sospes et incolumis,  
in suorum decus ac delicias,  
errorum admirationem & perfugium,  
vivat  
Georgius III.  
Reg. Britan. &c. rex piissimus:  
eterno pacis beneficio gaudeat,  
pietatis, scientiæ, & opum laude  
efflorescat  
nobilissima gens Britannica,  
quæ,  
liticarum immemor querelarum,  
Clerum Gallicanum  
numeris calamitatibus oppressum,  
patriis sedibus expulsam,  
terris & alto jactatam,  
almæ parentis instar,  
itali gremio excepit benignissimè,  
fovit tenerrimè.  
protegit studiosissimè,  
aria cunctorum regni ordinum sub-  
scriptione  
aluit generosissimè.  
Sit etiam longum felix  
æstantissimus senator Britannicus  
Joannes Wilmot,  
publicæ munificentie  
unâ cum selectissimis  
et integerrimis viris,  
dispensator prudentissimus.  
Hæc ardentibus votis  
a Supremo rerum moderatore  
efflagitat Clerus Gallicanus  
per universas  
Britan. imperii plagas dispersus.  
æc imprimis, anhelanti pectore,  
ad aras supplex provoluta,  
impetrare studet indefinenter  
ejusdem Cleri pars non exigua,  
regalibus istis in ætibus,  
insigni munere collecta,

quæ  
hoc leve gratissimi pignus animi,  
ad perpetuam rei memoriam  
exaratum voluit.  
Anno Repar. Salutis, MDCXCIII.  
atque XXXIII regni Georgii III.  
Altius hæc animis quam marmore sculpta  
manebunt.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*  
NOT being in possession of Mr. Hae-  
sted's "Survey of Kent," or any  
other book to afford me the information  
required, -I beg the favour of any of  
your correspondents to give me some  
account of the ancestors and descendants  
of Richard Waring, gent. some years  
since of Preston, near Shoreham, in  
Kent. He married a sister of Dr. Wall,  
rector of that place, and author of "In-  
fant Baptism," by whom he had a nu-  
merous progeny. One of the sisters of  
Richard Waring was first married to  
Sir John Twisleton, and afterwards to  
Sir John Platt, and was, I believe, in-  
terred in Dartford church, in Kent.  
Any information relative to this antient  
family will be very thankfully received,  
and acknowledged, by a great admirer  
of your useful Miscellany, and  
A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Beverley, Feb. 1.*  
IN the church of Tilton on the Hill,  
in Leicestershire, of which my father  
was vicar several years, is the tomb (by  
tradition) of Sir Everard Digby, who  
was executed for the gunpowder-trea-  
son plot. It is a plain stone, without  
any inscription, as far as I recollect, as  
it is now many years since I saw it. My  
father rented the antient house of Skef-  
fington, a mile from Tilton, in the  
drawing-room windows of which were  
painted the arms of the family of Skef-  
fington, viz. a sheaf in a tun. I know  
not whether the Treatise of Bodies, by  
the famous Sir Kenelm Digby, the son  
of the abovementioned Sir Everard, is  
now a book easily to be met with; but  
there is something so striking in the  
conclusion of it, that many, perhaps,  
who have not seen it, may thank me  
for having pointed it out to notice.  
Yours, &c. W. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*  
TO the names of Broome and Fen-  
ton, whose share and merit in  
Pope's Translation of Homer have  
been candidly and ingeniously discussed  
in your Magazine for July last, ano-  
ther

ther claimant may be added on the credit of his own assertion, which appeared about four years after Pope's death.

"When Pope was charg'd by Venus to describe

Belinda, deck'd by all the Sylphine tribe,  
The blust'ring winds held in their struggling  
breath,

And ev'ry storm lay silent, hush'd in death.  
Now rage ye winds, your tears ye tempests  
shed,

Belinda rests secure, and Pope is dead!

Peace to his honour'd shade—with lawre's  
crowned

Enthron'd he sate; the Bards stood list'ning  
When (meanest of the train) entranc'd I  
hung

To catch the nectar'd accents from his  
tongue;

Smiling he call'd me thro' the envying choir,  
And bade me striketheloud *Mæonian* lyre;

Trembling I touch'd the strings; he own'd  
the lays;

Firmly declin'd the envy and the praise."

These lines form part of a poetical Epistle to Lady Charlotte Fermor, and are to be found in a 4to volume of *Miscellanies* by *Henry Layng*, printed in 1748—Whether he was the Gentleman of Cambridge, said, by Dr. Johnson, 'to have lent his assistance, and to have soon grown weary of the work,' I offer no conjecture; but have cited the passage for the future comment of your learned correspondent, J. Robertson, whose notice it appears to have escaped.

P. S. May 4. If the above remarkable passage had been printed in your last Magazine, *Indagator*, p. 292, would have been shewn, that the fact of Mr. Layng's having assisted Pope in translating Homer does not rest upon the assertion of any other person, but on his own express declaration, wherein he seems anxious to claim his share of a literary honour, which at some former period he had declined acknowledging; perhaps before the work had acquired its popularity. That in 1746 Mr. L. was the best poet in England is surely somewhat disputable, and must have been the judgement of a partial friend, as Thomson was at that time living in the just enjoyment of a national fame.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

I OBSERVED, on a perusal of a specimen of the *History of Oxfordshire*, by the late Rev. Mr. Warton, that he quotes a parochial perambulation of that county by Anthony Wood; which he

notices to be curious, and yet unpublished. Of this MS. I should be glad to learn some particulars, and whether it is in a state fit for the press. The Works we already have of that excellent Antiquary have afforded me such pleasure in the perusal, that I cannot help expressing a wish that the MS. above alluded to was added to the number of his printed works.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

March 15.

I AM astonished at the ignorance of your correspondent, p. 100. I hope Mr Gough will find better employment for his time than throwing it away in answering his puerile queries. By his making a parade of the names of Hudson, Stokes, and Sowerby (which last gentleman he has honoured with the title of Doctor), it should seem that he had seen their Works; but, if he had perused them with the smallest attention, he would have saved himself the trouble of scribbling, and not have exposed himself. *Ne fater ultra crepidam* may be justly applied to this gentleman. Let him attend to the disorders of his pigs, and he may, perhaps, be useful.

"Keep him, ye gods, from paper, pen,  
and ink,

That he may cease to write, and learn to  
Yours, &c.

[think."  
R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

March 20.

THE gentlemen of Queen's College, Oxford, could supply satisfactory accounts of several of the persons enquired after, vol. LXII. p. 1073. *Ample Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Henry Winder* (not *Windsor*) are prefixed to his *History of Knowledge*, Lond. 1756, 4to. by Dr. George Benton.

"The omission in *Granger's History*," p. 1110, retailed from p. 999, was most assuredly intended by that accurate and inquisitive writer, for the reasons assigned by *Vindex*, in p. 313. As to *Vertue's* "scrupulous veracity," insisted on in p. 619, it cannot be impeached: but where are the "vouchers for the authenticity" of several of the portraits admitted into the *Oxford Almanacks*? Many of them are certainly "fictitious;" and it is therefore to be hoped, that the Editors of Mr. Granger's Work will take no "notice of the suggestion of your correspondent," and will not presume to "supply," from the source here pointed out, what cannot be reasonably considered as a "defect."

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

"See



*A View of Moniten Church.: Devindin.*

"See yonder hallow'd fane; the pious work  
Of name once fam'd, now dubious or forgot,  
And buried 'midst the wreck of things which  
were." R. BLAIR.

MR. URBAN, *Honiton. April 14.*  
**I** NCLOSED I send a drawing (*pl. I.*)  
of St. Michael's church, Honiton,  
together with the inscription you so re-  
spectfully requested. As I have, in p.  
114, delineated the internal part of this  
fabrick, to that I beg leave to refer the  
reader.

The yew-tree which is at the East end  
of the church is the only monument of  
Mr. William Baker, attorney at law,  
and his wife, who planted it from his  
garden, a few years previous to his  
death, at the feet of his wife: it is about  
thirty years standing. The spiral yews,  
which adorn the walk, were planted  
about seventy years since by Mr. Ser-  
jeant Sheppard, some time member for  
Honiton, from his garden, now be-  
longing to Mr. Edward Carter, attorney  
at law. His monument, described as  
above referred, was principally compo-  
sed of a marble slab, which used to de-  
corate his hall, as being thought more  
durable than any then to be procured.

I subjoin a list of members for Honi-  
ton, more correct than any yet printed:

1640, Wm. Pole and Walter Yonge,  
esquires. 1660, Sir John Yonge and  
Samuel Searle. 1661, Courtenay Pole  
and Peter Prideaux, esqrs. 1678, Sir  
Walter Yonge and Sir Thomas Putt,  
barts. 1681, Ditto. 1685, Edmund  
Waldron and Sir Thomas Putt. 1688,  
Edmund Waldron and Richard Courte-  
nay. 1690, 1695, 1698. 1701, 1702,  
1705, 1708, Sir William Drake and Sir  
Walter Yonge. 1710, Sir Wm. Drake;  
and a double return of Sir Walter  
Yonge and James Sheppard, esq. de-  
cided in favour of Sir W. Y. 1713,  
William Drake and James Sheppard,  
esq. 1714, Sir William Yonge and Sir  
William Pole. 1722. 1727, Ditto.  
1734, Sir William Yonge and William  
Courtenay. 1741, Sir W. Y. and Henry  
Reginald Courtenay. 1747, Sir W. Y.  
and John Heath Duke. 1754, Sir Geo.  
Yonge and H. R. Courtenay. 1761,  
John Duke and H. R. Courtenay.  
1763, Sir Geo. Yonge and John Duke.  
1768, Sir G. Y. and Alderman Crosby.  
1774, Sir G. Y. and Laurence Cox.  
1780, Sir G. Y. and Alexander Mac-  
leod. 1781, Sir G. Y. and Jacob Wil-  
kinson, esq. 1784, Sir G. Y. and Sir  
George Collier. 1790, Sir G. Yonge,  
GENT. MAG. *May, 1793.*

and George Templer, esq.

The following inscription, on a flat  
stone before the communion rails in  
Honiton church, was written by the  
Rev. Richard Lewis, M. A. who died  
November 27. 1775. He was rector of  
Fiddeton, in Somersetshire; vicar of  
Buckerel, in Devon; master of the  
grammar-school in Honiton; chaplain  
to Lord Belenden; and in the com-  
mission of the peace for Devonshire. He  
possessed from Nature strong parts,  
which he cultivated with the sciences.  
He died esteemed and regretted:

Hic jacent exuviae mortales revdi admodum  
viri

ÆZRA CLEVELAND, S.T.B. collegii Exon<sup>s</sup>  
apud Oxonienses quondam socii; et deinde;  
ita volente perhonorabili viro D<sup>no</sup> Gulielmo  
Courtenay de Powderham baronetto,  
hujus ecclesie quadragesima per annos  
rectoris.

Per id omne tempus studiis gnaviter incubuit,  
animoque omnigenâ fere scientiâ repleto,  
tum ethica officia, tum legis prophetarumque  
præcepta  
necnon Christianæ fidei articulos, peculiari  
quâdam

perspicuitate concionibus enucleavit.  
Vitam prorsus innocuum duxit, et plurimus  
beneficit.

Moribus inerat severita, sermoni gravitas,  
ut deuit ministrum Dei.  
Idem vero cum tempus polceret, comes mire  
festivus

multo permaduit sale.  
Ecclesie Anglicanæ ritum et doctrinæ fuit  
egregiæ tenax;

et, uno contentus sacerdotio,  
alterum non ambivit, oblatum etiam recusavit.  
Completis tandem octoginta annis,  
senio potius quam morbo confectus,  
quasi obdormivit beatæ resurrectionis spe  
septimo die Augusti anno Domini 1740.

This stone was placed in compliance  
with the will of Mr Cleveland's only  
daughter, who married Jonathan Ward,  
a merchant of Exeter. From the bad-  
nets of the stone, this inscription is now  
totally obliterated. Mr. Cleveland, in  
his Genealogical History of the *Courte-  
nay* Family, mentions the tower-window  
of this church having the arms of Bp.  
Courtenay (who was its patron about  
1480), impaled with those of his mo-  
ther, who was daughter to Lord Hun-  
gertord. This was written in 1735;  
but I cannot find it now; so that, if it  
was painted on glass, it is broken.

I will beg leave to correct an error of  
the press, p. 115, col. 2, at the lower  
part, mentioning St. Margaret's chapel.  
It says, with a *lesser house*, and the  
note

*note* also has it the same; whereas it should be a *leper* house, or an hospital for the cure of leprous persons, adjoining.  
JOHN FELTHAM.

Mr. URBAN,

April 27.

**O**FTEN as I have been censured for speaking out too plainly, it must be allowed that my strictures, in p. 998 of your last volume, on the manner in which visitatorial authority is now exercised over colleges, were sufficiently guarded; but your correspondents open the March Magazine by a clear statement of such facts, relative to the kindred of Chicheley, as may tend to rouse that antient Primate from the shades. Weak, said I, must be the man, who, instead of bequeathing his property to those who are nearest to him by blood, aspires to the title of a founder. To place any hope in gratitude from eleemosynary priests, or the judicature of mighty prelates, is trusting bruised reeds; on which if a man leans, they will pierce him. But a superficial research set me right: Chicheley, I found, had much of the serpent's craft, without a grain of the dove's simplicity; he cared not for his relations; the encomiums on him, which occur in Godwin and Archbishop Parker, are calculated only to be written by monks, and perused by the most illiterate bigots of the dark ages. But Granger has ably delineated his portrait in a single outline, by merely remarking, that "he artfully diverted Henry the Fifth from dissolving the abbeys, by persuading him to a war with France; which, he thought, would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit." Let historians fix, if they can, on the period of time at which such prelates have been wanting, to foment the acrimony of nation against nation, and light up the altar of Bellona with the torch of Religion. Voltaire, I think, mentions Massillon singly, in most honourable terms, as having never palliated or excited the thirst of monarchs and of statesmen for human blood: there are yet, I trust, some Massillons, though but few. To speak of solemn rites among the Pagan priesthoods of antiquity might sound nugatory; to drag forth our contemporaries for instances were invidious. Let us, therefore, examine what Isaiah says of the Jews (not specifying whether they observed the seasons of January or April): "ye fast for debate and strife, to make your

voice to be heard on high, and to smite with the fist of wickedness." Whence we collect, that, at those awful seasons, some Levite high in rank, but much higher in self-opinion, "cloathing himself with cursing like as with a raiment," came forward to excite public discord, and, in his private capacity, solemnly to renounce all brotherhood with the man whose mind is too enlightened to harbour his narrow and malignant prejudices. Shew me the Ecclesiastick whose doctrines uniformly tend to promote peace through the world, and to him I shall gladly yield profoundest homage: enough for me to be satisfied that he is a Christian and a Protestant; but deeming it frivolous curiosity to enquire whether he belong to the herd of Athanasius, Calvin, or Socinus; whether he be a wealthy Bishop, or an indigent Presbyterian minister.

It is now time to conclude the list of Oxford Almanacks. The notes in my possession were shewn long ago to your Editor, as much at his service, or that of any other who would have taken the trouble of extracting them. I did it because they cost me something, because they were asked for, and nobody else would glean such husks. Every stream gathers something from the soil through which it flows. Diversifying names and dates, by scattering here and there a few of my own sentiments, is no greater a privilege than Poor Robin and all my predecessors have exercised. The first thing I met with in a thick volume of Almanacks, printed about an hundred years ago, was, "Jan. 30. King Charles murdered before his palace by his own subjects, a set of religious cut-throats." The next, which came from a different shop, exhibited in fairer characters the anniversary of the "battle of Naseby, fatal to the then Tories and High-churchmen."

1748. Alban hall. Robert de St. Alban, the founder, was, it seems, an Oxford citizen in the reign of K. John: but though, according to the doctrine of our modern Vespasian, *lucri bonus est odor ex re quâlibet*, and money from an abject mechanick is never distasteful, it was not allowed him to stand elbowing prelates; he is, therefore, stuck in the back-ground with an unfurled plan in his hand, looking wondrous forlorn and disconsolate; while Henry the Eighth bestows a charter on Dr. Owen, his physician, another of our non-descripts.

Dr. Fitzjames, several years warden



of Merton college, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London. Wood says, "he died in a good old age in 1522, after good deeds had trod on his heels even to Heaven's gates." Fr. Gough, Bishop of Limerick, Ireland, in 1626, died 1634. Sir Walter Buckler, B.D. in 1534, though not in priest's orders; sent by Henry VIII. to Paris on state affairs; knighted by Edward VI.; privy-counsellor to Elizabeth. He married Lady Tame, widow to the lord of the manor of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, where he died and was buried. Dr. Robert Huyck, physician to Queen Elizabeth, was Fellow of Merton college; took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge; and was incorporated at Oxford in 1566. Sir Arthur Atey, orator of the university, and several years principal of this hall; secretary to Robert, Earl of Leicester; and, after his death, connected with Lord Essex, and on that account obliged to abscond in 1600: but, at the beginning of James's reign, May 11, 1603, Atey was knighted at the Charter-house. He died about 1604, and was buried at Harrow on the Hill.

The celebrated speaker, W. Lenthall, is introduced leaning on his mace. A diffuse account of him is given in the *Athenæ*. He was born at Henley on Thames in 1591; was commoner of this hall, and then student at Lincoln's-inn; member for Woodstock, and Speaker in the Long Parliament, whence he obtained several beneficial places. In 1648, he gave his casting vote in favour of a treaty with Charles the First in the Isle of Wight. In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the House, and squeezed from him 15,000l. In 1654, he was elected for the county of Oxford, and continued Speaker to that and the Rump parliament. In 1660, he failed in his canvas for the university of Oxford, and afterwards led a very retired life at his house at Burford, in that county, associating principally with scholars, and the neighbouring clergy. He died in 1662, and was buried, according to his own desire, without any funeral pomp. His mansion is yet occupied by a respectable family of his descendants; and many of your correspondents could, no doubt, inform you whether they have any authentic portrait of this, the most distinguished among their ancestry. It ought to have been mentioned, but was overlooked, that a note, ending Mr. Gran-  
gor's list of portraits *not engraved*, men-

tions two of Bishop Warner being preserved in Magdalen college. Some account was given of that prelate in p. 1000 of your last volume. It becomes easy for gentlemen to form some idea whether engravings are authentic or factitious, by comparing them with original paintings so near at hand.

1749. Magdalen-hall. Mr. Gran-ger has *hence alone* taken his portraits of Pemble and Dr. Plott. The Rev. Dr. Henry Wilkinson appears holding a sketch of the library, which was built at his expence. He was born at Adwick, Yorkshire, 1616; continued principal of this hall from 1642 to 1662, when he was dispossessed for refusing the oath of conformity. Wood says, "he was so public-spirited that he minded the common good more than his own concerns; a rare thing in a Presbyterian (he might have added, or in any other sect); and, after suffering much by fines and imprisonments, he died very devoutly at Great Connard, Suffolk, in 1690."

Josiah Pullen, M. A. vice-principal and tutor, who stands next him, is cursorily mentioned in the *Athenæ* as having been domestic chaplain to Bishop Sanderson. His tree at the top of Headington hill, which terminates the public walk, is better known.

Of the three following benefactors scarce any thing occurs beyond names and dates; Rev. Dr. T. Whyte, 1621; John Mecke, M. A. 1665; Henry Brunfell, LL.D. 1660, first a physician, then prebend of Ely, and rector of Chaworth, Nottinghamshire.

Dr. John Longland, confessor to Henry VIII. bishop of Lincoln from 1520 to 1547, when he died aged 74. Dr. Jos. Henshaw, born in Suffex about 1603, entered at this hall, was chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham at the time of his being stabbed by Felton. During the civil wars he suffered much in the royal cause. He was made Bishop of Peterborough 1673, and died in 1678. Wood says, he left behind him the character of being a learned man, and a good preacher, but extremely proud and inhospitable.

Sir Robert Hyde, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II. Wood just mentions; and North, in his Life of lord keeper Guilford, calls him a Western man.

1750. New-inn hall. John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford 1344, founded this hall in 1349, and died intestate in 1360.

His brother, Thomas Trilleck, Bishop of Rochester from 1363 to 1372, stands facing him. There is no farther account of them in Godwin.

Arthur Bulkeley, LL.D. Bishop of Bangor from 1541 to 1542. A man, whom he calls *gravissimus*, assured Godwin, that this prelate, not content with selling the bells of his cathedral, went to the sea-coast to see them shipped off. At his return he was stricken blind, and ever after remained so. But Anstis's MS, cited by Dr. Richardson, in contradiction to this holy legend, says, he was a worthy man, and could see clearly till the day of his death. He is a grisly-looking figure with a long beard, and stands near a pedestal whose front tablet presents Justice with her sword and scales. On the pedestal leans Dr. Rowland Merrick, principal of this hall in 1534, and from 1559 to 1565 bishop of Bangor.

Next him is Richard Davyes, who fled in Queen Mary's time, but was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1559, in the room of Go'dwell, displaced by Elizabeth. In 1561 he was translated to St. David's. This groupe is closed by John Budden, regius professor of civil law. He was principal of this hall from 1609 to 1618. He died 1620, and was celebrated in an eloquent speech by Richard Gardiner, the deputy-orator.

In the left compartment we have Hugh Jones, bishop of Landaff from 1566 to 1574, the first Welshman who had been bishop there for about three hundred years. His portrait is followed by that of his successor, William Blethin, another Welshman, bishop from 1576 to 1590.

William Stone, LL.B. principal in 1663, founder of the hospital in St. Clement's, leans on a pedestal with a Charity in its front. He and Budden are distinguished at first sight by having their heads uncovered, as is meet in the presence of so many prelates.

At the moment I am closing this list, it gives me pleasure to find that the University are preparing for the splendid public reception of their new chancellor, who is certainly intitled to our respect, on account of his having long been, and still continuing to be (even in these times of apostacy), the main pillar of the Whig Club. Degrees on those occasions are scattered abroad as thick as silver among an election mob, should my labours be rewarded with the rank of doctor in musick, it will

equal my most sanguine hopes. The Corellis or Handels of the present hour may as reasonably be expected to give me "the right-hand of fellowship" as the Wannes and Scotts to own as one of their brethren Mr. James Beattie, who was made LL.D. for writing an essay, which he called "The Immutability of Moral Truth," while the publick sarcastically titled it "Vinegar mixed with Water gruel." Mr. Beattie, indeed, went farther than I feel disposed to do, by having his full-length portrait stuck up, flaunting in scarlet robes, during the whole season of a Pitt-mall exhibition, for the company to ask, "What unknown personage from Doctors Commons have we here?" In my mind it would have been cheaper, and certainly as much to the purpose, to have employed Michael Rooker, the Hucklequin, who at that time engraved these annual views of the colleges, to have represented him either as the Man in the Moon, or as that figure encircled by the twelve signs of the zodiack, vulgarly called the Man in the Almanack, who has so repeatedly decorated the pages of our students in the occult sciences. L. L.

P. S. May 1. The letter in p. 299, expressly acquitting me of the specific charge which had been alleged, but attempting to renew it in general terms, however concise, is by far too vague and irrelevant to admit any answer.

In regard to what is said, in p. 334, of Hackney College, it is now peculiarly incumbent on the trustees of every institution, not basking in the sunshine of ministerial favour, to cut their coat according to their cloth. If the vicinity of London is found too expensive, an academy is not less likely to prosper by being removed into a cheaper situation. Amid these days of bankruptcy and universal distress, all have not the same means of recruiting their deficient incomes as the Oxonians found during the American war, while they were under the protection of Lord North; for, no sooner had the Legislature stripped them of their usurped monopoly in almanacks than an additional stamp-duty was imposed, in order to raise 500l. a year for the Clarendon press. Though they stooped to follow Geneva in printing the Olivet edition of Cicero, and to other publications, such as only the inferior class of booksellers engage in, the delegates might otherwise have found themselves in a state of poverty. We now, indeed, pay an additional



*Fig.*

*Fig. 2*

two-pence for every almanack we purchase; but have obtained the liberty of confronting their soothsayers with our own astrological predictions. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Feb. 3.*

I SEND you an exact drawing (*plate II. fig. 1*) of a piece of stained glass in my possession. I am at a loss to know what is meant to be represented. Perhaps (if you think it worth engraving) some of your intelligent readers may explain it. Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April 18.*

IN your former volumes I remember having read several enquiries and discussions regarding the family of the celebrated regicide BRADSHAW: the following is the account of a contemporary, R. Symonds, in his church notes (*int. Harl. MSS.*)

“Bradshaw the most impudent lawyer that judged the King to dye was son of a *Collar maker* in Chester, and died Nov. 1659.”

I add from the same book some anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell.

“One of the Dutch Ambassadors coming to *Nell*, *Nell* cried in his speech to him; and when he ‘poke again, the Dutchman *howled* out loud — *Nell* looked over his shoulder, and said, “this fellow outdoes me.”

“Giles, Secretary to the Earl of Warwick, having supplied the place of Thorloe, Secretary to the Councill of State, consisting of the army officers, did read the Charter openly in the Chancery; all the while Cromwell held up his right hand to swear, it shook extremely, and notoriously; for that is the new way of swearing, and not kissing the book.

“Feb. 27, 1657. When he had beat up the parliament, one night in bed he could not sleep, and rose, and of a sudden struck his bed chamber-man, and called him “a presbyterian rascal.” He went out to his fellow-servants; and when they came in, they found *Nell* crying and howling.

“*Nell* sent one *Major Clayton* of the army into Ireland with great pretences of love to him, and for his preferment: and told him, that in the bowels of the Lord Jesus he had a tender affection for him, and took him by the shoulder, and wept over him, giving him letters to his son Harry in Ireland, telling him these letters would do his business\*. *Clayton* goes, and having at Chester a mind to open his letters, found that there was *express*

\* This horrid duplicity seems a little like that, with which some memoir-writer (I think Sir A. Weldon) says, James I. parted with his favourite *Somerset* at Royston.

order to hang him. Then he skulked up and down living private and obscure.”

There is an Ode in the Collection of *Devonshire and Cornish Poems*, by Mr. Polwhele, on a picture gallery, in which, I think, there is frequent allusion to his ancestors the *Glanvilles* and *Godolphins*. The following epitaph, copied by the above mentioned Symonds from *Tavistock Church*, co. Devon, seems to explain the connexion.

“Against the South wall of the chancel is a fair and stately monument with a statue, &c.

“Honoratæ sacrum memoriæ JOHANNIS GLANVILLE, unius quondam justiciariorum de communi banco, qui merito factus judex summo cum labore administravit justiciam, justiciâ conservavit pacem, pace expectavit mortem, morte invenit requiem,

27 Die Julii 1600.

Statutum erat hoc monumentum, A. D. 1615, impensis D<sup>æ</sup> Aliciæ Godolphin viduæ, prius uxoris ejusdem Joh<sup>is</sup> Glanvil, renuntæ vero Francisco Godolphyn, militi, jam etiam defuncti, quæ peperit eidem Johanni viro suo 7 liberos, viz.

1. Maria defuncta, nupta Edwardo Estcourt Arm. postea militi.
2. Franciscus, qui duxit in uxorem Elizabeth. fil. Will. Grymes, Arm.
3. Dionysia, nupta THOMÆ POLWHELE.
4. Johannes, qui duxit in uxorem Winifredum, fil. Will. Burcher, Arm.
5. Alicia defuncta, innupta.
6. Johanna, nupta Samsoni Hele, Arm.
7. Thomas.

Arms; 1. B. three saltiers O. a mullet for difference. *Glanvil*.

2. The same *impaling* B. a chevron between three martlets.

3. A Saltier engrailed Erm. *impaling* Glanvil.

The Barony of *Abergavenny*, enquired after in your last *Index Indicatorius*, is a sort of *Barony by tenure*, entailed ages ago on heirs male, with the Castle of *Abergavenny*; as may be seen in Coke's Reports, temp. Jam I. When the heir general of that, and the Barony of *Dejpenfer*, claiming both, was disallowed the former, and confirmed in the latter, which she carried by marriage into the family of *Kane*, by whose descendant Sir Thomas Stapleton it is now enjoyed.

Your excellent correspondent, R. P. has my best thanks for his continuation of my List of *Heraldic Writers*, for which he is so much better qualified than myself. Meanwhile, I request from the curious (what was once solicited in vain in your former volumes) some information

regarding *Arthur Collins*, the laborious and praise-worthy compiler of the *Peerages, Baronetages, &c.* Yours, &c. F. S.

P. S. Some time back, your correspondent, M. Knapp, enquired regarding the Barony of *Stafford*. I am informed that, after the death of two aged single ladies, the abeyance will determine; and Sir *W. Jerningham* become sole heir.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IT will be esteemed a particular favour by me, if your correspondent, who some months since sent an extract of *Easter Book* to your Magazine, will please to mention, as soon as convenient to him, where this book may be consulted. I shall likewise be much obliged to the same person, or any other of

your correspondents, who will give me an account where to search for the *Terrier*, or *Original Settlement*, of the *Glebe Lands* of a *Rectory*; the *First Fruits* and *Augmentation Offices*, the *Registry* of the *Bishop* of the *Diocese* and *Dean and Chapter*, not always affording the intelligence required.

To your correspondent who enquires after a remedy for corns, give me leave to recommend the following, which pleasing experience has convinced me is effectual: Take a clove of garlick, wrap it in paper, and cover it with hot ashes till it becomes soft; apply it, as warm as you can suffer it, to the corn. A few repetitions will perfect a cure. It can scarce be necessary to add, that the garlick must be bound on the part affected. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Manchester, Jan. 6.

I HERE send you a fac-simile drawing (fig. 3) of one of the ten flat roundels, made of very thin pieces of beech-wood, which exactly fill an old round box in the possession of *Charles Chadwick, esq.* of *Mavesyn-Ridware*, in *Staffordshire*. There is a couplet of rhymes in the center of each, which I have copied faithfully. The ornaments of all are a good deal similar; and, by the form of the letters, and the style, perhaps they may be thought to be as old as the time of *Henry VII. or VIII.* I hope some of your correspondents will tell us their use, and whether we are to rank them in the same class of amusements with our modern conversation-cards. Yours, &c. THO. BARRITT.

1. A woman that ys wilfull is a plague of the world,  
As good lybe in hell as with a wyffe that is curste.
2. Wittes are mooste wplyn where women have wyttes,  
And curstiss comethe upon them by fittes.
3. In frinds ther ys flattery in men instell trust  
Thoughe fayre they proffess they be often unjuste.
4. Good fortune God sende you I dare lase my heade,  
You will holde with ye horne iff ever poue wedd.
5. Tene pound to a puddinge whensoevere you maryn,  
You will repente pee that so longe you did tarryn.
6. Wheresoever thou trabeleste Este Weste Northe or Southe,  
Learne never to looke a yeben horste in the mothe.
7. Wyldome dothe warne the in many a place  
To truste no suche flatteres as will jere in thy face.
8. A widdome thatt ys manton, with a running head,  
Is a dybell in the kytchine, and an ape in her bedde.
9. Fyke oute a throwe that will searve you a choisse  
With a read heade a sharpe nosse and a shrille voyce.
10. Chosse oute a mate that will searve you a chosse,  
With a rede heade a sharpe nosse and a shrill voyce.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Kendal, March 20.  
**Y**OUR Querist, p. 100, should be informed, that the *scirpa verua*, in the second edition of Hudson's *Flora*, is the pilewort, or the *ranunculus scirpa* Lin. Read in vol. LXII. p. 1198, *Mercurialis perennis mas*; and, Feb. 6th, *galanthus nivalis*, not 26th. The *Aellaria nemorum* is characterized by Hudson, vol. I. p. 190, but is not so common as he represents it to be in the North. The *primula veris* is the cowslip; the primrose and oxlip are two varieties of the *primula vulgaris*, according to Hudson, though later writers confound the three.

The song of the water-ouzel seems to have escaped the notice of our best naturalists; indeed, it is heard at a season when least to be expected, commencing about the latter end of October, at which time these birds leave the steep banks of our rapid brooks, and repair to shallower parts of the river in quest of the spawn of the trout, which they devour in large quantities. Is not this a proof of what is advanced by the Hon. Daines Barrington, that birds only sing when invigorated with plenty of their favourite food? If the musick of the feathered tribe be gained by imitating the parent-cock, why do not young cuckoos copy the notes of the hedge-sparrows, wagtail, or titlark, rather than learn the varied call common to their kind? But, as the opinion alluded to above is probably true, do they acquire it in distant countries after migration, or in the following Spring after their return? The old birds become silent towards the end of June, when the young ones should hear them. The migration of the hen chaffinch is undoubtedly irregular in England, though the phenomenon appears to be constant in Sweden. Other cases occur where migrations that are regular in one country are uncertain in another: for example, the wild swan comes constantly to the Western isles in October, and continues there till March; but its visits to the lakes in the North of England are accidental. On the contrary, the white wagtail stays with us through the winter, excepting hard frost, when it and the sky-lark retire, probably to the sea coast; but the yellow wagtail leaves us in November, and returns in March. If any curious person in the South would observe the manners of this bird in winter, he would perhaps discover an accidental migration, like

that in the former species, which might explain the reason of its leaving this part of the nation so uniformly. I do not suppose it removes hence on account of cold weather, as, perhaps, the frosts are severer in more Southern situations; but the continuance of winter is commonly longer with us, and the rains of that inclement season are at times excessive.

The above account of the white wagtail differs from that given in the British Zoology, where it is said to migrate from the North of England, on the authority of Mr. Willughby; but the truth is, that the migration in question is merely accidental, and probably to no great distance; because the bird appears and disappears alternately in the space of a few days, with the changes of the weather. Are cream-coloured moles natives of the champaign parts of England? They are often found in the North.

Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, Gloucestershire, Sept. 5.  
**S**INCE you have been pleased to insert the former of Mrs. Barrow's Letters on Mrs. Bovey's death in your valuable Miscellany of antient record, I hereby forward the second I find in the possession of

Yours, &c. C. H.

Mrs. BARROW to Mrs. WINSTONE,  
 on the Death of Mrs. BOVEY of Flaxley Abbey\*, Gloucestershire.

"DEAR MADAM,

"YOUR kind concern for our late troubles and inexpressible loss, I conclude, render my letters acceptable, dull as they are; and I also think, I promised you one by this opportunity. We daily lament our departed friend, and hourly miss her, still more so that my sister† is hastening away as fast as she can to deliver up this agreeable place to the Crawley family; who come into great plenty; so generous a predecessor sure never was an instance of like this. After all she has done for the benefit of the estate and place, she has given Mr. Crawley all the stock upon it, of every kind, within and without, her fine mares, coaches, and all that's here, and five hundred pounds in cash besides, plate and linen only excepted. Eighteen hundred pounds is given to this church and poor; charities in other places more than I can remember; and legacies too out of number, of which Mrs. Blount has a large share. Her will was most exactly written in her own hand, and signed in March last, in which

\* The seat of Sir Thomas Crawley, Bart.

† Mrs. Pope, who lived with Mrs. Bovey, sent to Sir Charles Barrow, to whom she left her fortune, late member for Gloucester.

she has most kindly thought on me, by one hundred pounds legacy, a favour I had no reason to expect after receiving so many in her life-time: the loss of such a friend admits of no allay, only that which ought to silence all our complaints, that it was God's will who gave us such a blessing, and best knew when to recall it.

"If the weather will permit, I go to Gloucester this week, in order to get ready to go with my sister to London: I shall be glad to hear from you, by the post, at Gloucester any day next week; for, if possible, we shall begin our journey the week after. I think I told you my sister Pope was left executrix, which will oblige her to be at the house in London for this year. I had pleased myself with the thoughts of seeing you this spring at Bristol; but Providence has determined otherways for me. At present, God knows if we shall ever meet again: this I am sure of, that my prayers and good wishes will ever attend you, and to hear of your welfare will always give me pleasure. I believe my sister will let me have *Bett* to town in a little time, but at present I shall leave her at Gloucester. I long to see her. Perhaps this may find you at Bath. I shall be glad to hear Mrs. Selwyn is well, and how Lady Hewett likes the chaplain; I heard he was to be there. Sure, I think, 'tis impossible he should get the ascendant over her judgement too. My repeated good wishes to Mr. Winstone and yourself conclude, dear Madam, your most faithful and affectionate friend,

"MRS. BARROW.

P. S. I had almost forgot to tell you of one great action of our departed friend amongst her god-daughters. She has distinguished my niece \* *Bett* by a two-hundred-pound legacy. Poor Miss Blount is truly afflicted, and very justly reflects on the loss of such a friend. I have sent a glass of sweetmeats, which my sister desires your acceptance of; and have put a small remains of dear Mrs. Bovey's carving, which, I believe, you will value for her sake. The sweet-bag is filled with what she had collected from her own garden, and, I fancy, will please the smell. I believe you will put a glass over this bunch of carving, for dust will spoil it; it is some that was left of her frame, and I have put it in this form as the best I could think of.

M. B."

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

HAVING lately read a descriptive account of Carmarthenshire, I was sorry to discover that the inhabitants seem to be yet unacquainted with the improvements made in some other parts of the kingdom. I therefore trouble you with some hints, which, as your

publication is so extensively diffused, may perhaps fall into the hands of some gentlemen of that county, and may thereby communicate to the inhabitants the mention of the following improvements, which, I think, might be of advantage to the county.

I suppose the low valleys are duly cultivated. The author informs us, that "the declivities are so steep, that the farmers, in ploughing, are obliged to make the furrow across the declivities, which direction is attended with the inconvenience of lodging water between them." In such a case, Mr. Tull advises to make the furrows in a diagonal direction, whereby each furrow proves a drain to the ridge below it; and thus the whole surface is kept dry. The author observes, that "the milder region of their mountains is frequently overspread with mists, arising from the humidity of the soil." The declivities of mountains are generally full of springs. The water of these springs being often prevented from breaking out by the roots of strong and coarse grass, it flows under them, and thereby forms swamps. If a free course were made for the water, by opening the swamp to the head of the springs, the ground would become solid: a free channel should at the same time be made for the water to flow till it arrives at a rivulet which runs clear. The land being thus cleared of stagnant, or slow-running, water, fine, tender, and sweet grass would spring up, instead of the former strong and coarse grass. This would more especially happen if there was any mineral taint in the water. The water having thus a free course, it would be less apt to rise in vapours, and the air would, by the above method of preventing the stagnant water in the arable land, be by these means rendered drier, and in a considerable degree prevented.

The author farther observes, "that the tops of their mountains are bare of any herbage." If the inhabitants were so wise as to take a lesson from the mountains of Switzerland, and along the East side of the Adriatic, they might be taught the advantage of covering their barren places with plantations of larch. The inhabitants of Switzerland use the larch in all their domestic uses, as being of a fine grain, and the least susceptible of fire of any wood; and they constantly use it in all out-of-door work, as being the most durable of any timber, even than oak. It is peculiarly useful

\* Sister to Sir Charles Barrow.

useful as shingles to cover the houses; for, the heat of the sun draws out their turpentine juice in such quantity as, in a manner, glues the pieces together, and thereby prevents the rain entering between them. Venice not only stands on piles of larch, but is chiefly built of it. Before Peter the Great brought the trade of the Russians to the Baltic by building St. Petersburg, all their ships were made of larch, even their capital line-of-battle ships; for it is found to be more durable in water than other timber, and arrives at its due strength in half the time that oak does. In such lofty situations plantations of larch may be easily preserved from sheep, which are very fond of its tender shoots; and the late Archibald duke of Argyle found that birch was the best nurse for rearing other trees, especially preserving them from the sharp air of the sea; and when the larch had attained height and strength enough to withstand strong winds, which are apt to break off its tender shoots, the birch may be cut down and burnt for making pot-ash.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, April 19.

I DO most cordially join with your excellent and *truly* patriotic correspondent Simplicius, in p. 34, that it is highly improper to represent the present condition of labourers as wretched. As far as the sphere of my observation reaches, I have found the contrary to be the case. Adam Smith, whom no one will suspect of being prejudiced in favour of any *established* system, must convince every person who reads his *Wealth of Nations*, b. i. chap. 8. p. 111. &c. of the 8vo edition, how comfortable the situation of an industrious labourer is; and how infallibly the price of labour will keep pace with the price of provisions and the demand for hands. That his reasoning is sound, the late increase in the wages of day-labourers, owing no doubt to the number of persons employed, and the superior wages given, in manufactures, does most abundantly evince.

Your correspondent's observation on the clamour about the window-tax may serve to shew how groundless the other topics of complaint are; and to induce us not too hastily to credit every rumour of oppression and hardship which is related.

There is another subject to which I wish your correspondent would direct  
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his attention. Several of our periodical publications have of late abounded with essays written to prove the superior felicity of American farmers, and to recommend our husbandmen to quit their native plains, and seek for happiness and plenty in the Transatlantic deserts. When I see these discourses subscribed, as many of them are, with the names of American gentlemen, I am not surprized at their tendency, and can only lament that it is not in the power of our governors to restrain the circulation of such pernicious doctrines. No doubt, it is very natural, and very laudable, for natives and inhabitants of America to use every means in their power to increase the prosperity of their country; and certainly this cannot be more effectually done than by peopling their widely-extended tracts with our skilful and industrious farmers. But how a gentleman of property in this his native country, of which he *professes* himself a lover, can justify to himself the entering into a laboured encomium upon America (almost every part of which might easily be proved fallacious), and indulging himself in an invective upon Britain; and all this for the express purpose of draining this kingdom of its truest riches, its active and laborious farmers, to promote the rival interest of a land of strangers, surpasses, I own, my comprehension, and can only proceed, I should think, from a mind disaffected to our present establishment; in whose opinion every thing in a republican state must be excellent, and every thing in a monarchy reprehensible.

In defence of the conduct which I am here taking the liberty to reprobate, it may, I know, be urged, (for as to what has been said, that our country would not be injured by the proposed emigrations, inasmuch as persons enough would be found to supply the places of those who should go abroad, *that* argument is too shallow to require confutation,) that there is a consideration superior to the narrow interest of any particular state, the happiness of the whole human race; and that, in the eye of a philosopher, one country is not more dear than another merely on account of the accident of its having given him birth. This reasoning is of a piece with the new-fashioned morality of France, that a son owes no more duty to his father than to any other of his fellow-citizens; and is one of a thousand

thousand proofs how dangerous it is to quit the path of nature, which puts upon the same footing, and for the same wise purposes, patriotism and filial piety. If to neglect these duties is to be a philosopher, I wish still to remain unilluminated by the *ignis fatuus* of modern metaphysics. "*Quod si in hoc erro, quod patriam amandam esse censeo, lubenter erro, nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo.*"

In farther illustration of what has been observed in p. 43 and 30, concerning the assumption of royal style by our ancient nobles, I shall add a curious letter written by Humphrey earl of Stafford, and taken from the MS leiger or minute-book mentioned in p. 42.

Humphrey earl of Stafford, created duke of Buckingham 1443, 23 Hen. VI. was the son of Edmund earl of Stafford, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403, 4 Hen. IV. The duke himself fell at the battle of Northampton, 1460; as his son Humphrey had done five years before at the battle of St. Albans, May 23, 1455, leaving a son Henry, created duke of Buckingham, 1 Rich. III, and beheaded, at Salisbury\*, Nov. 2, 1483; being the father of Edward duke of Buckingham, restored in blood 1 Hen. VII. and beheaded May 17, 1521 †, 13 Hen. VIII. Such was the state of those times, when five of this noble family in lineal succession perished on the scaffold or in the field! It is scarcely necessary to mention their unfortunate descendant, lord Stafford, who was judicially murdered for his supposed share in that eternal disgrace of Charles II. the pretended Popish plot. But it is

more to our present purpose to observe that Copland dedicates his "*Chevelere assigne*," to Edward *by the grace of God* duke of Buckingham; a style, which, though assumed in 1602 by Roger de Montgomeri earl of Shrewsbury, who in a deed mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis calls himself "*Rogerus Dei gratia comes Scrobbsburienfis*;" and as late as the time of Edward VI. by the protector duke of Somerset (Burnet's Hist. Reform. vol. II. p. 127), was yet thought to imply so much of sovereign power ‡, that Lewis XI. of France, at the time that he stripped the duke of Bretagne of the other insignia of independency, forbade him to style himself duke by the grace of God. — But to return to our letter.

"Feb. 1434. This is the credence that Humfrey erle of Stafford sendes unto the reverent fadir in Godde William bisshop of Chester § by Thom's || Arbastyr\*\*.

"The first I pray yowe of the hygh and special trust that I have in your fadirhode and upon all the love and gode her that is betwene yowe and me, that ye speede my clerk, maister George Radlife †† in most favorable and spedefull man' ye may, as ever ye will desire me to do thing for yowe, that is in my power to the end of my lyff. For I am suyr ye schall have no resonable cause to denye hym, ne hit schall never turne yowe to hurte nor diseise in no wise: and therto ye schall have a sufficient bond of my said clerk in a notable sume. And sythen hyt may never hurt ne greve yowe in no wise; and yf ye did the contrarie hit may happen to hurt my ryght dere frend Syr John Stanley that hath shewet me so moch

\* Some historians make Shrewsbury the scene of the duke's execution, which appeared probable from his having been apprehended in that county, where he had great possessions; his ancestor in the 8th generation, Robert lord Stafford, having married Alice, aunt and heir of Peter Corbet of Caux: but most other writers, to whom may be added Harl. MSS, 1073, p. 388, place it at Salisbury.

† The Year-book of Pasch. 13 Hen. VIII. pl. 1, which contains some curious particulars concerning his trial, says he was arraigned on the 12th, and executed on the 13th, of May, and concludes, "God have mercy on his soul, for he was a right noble and prudent prince, and the mirror of all courtesy."

‡ Hence a *bon mot* of Charles duke of Lorraine; le duc Charles, se voyant un jour, avec quinze princes Allemands, de mauvaise intelligence entre eux, contre l'armée de France, commandée par M. de Turenne, dit, "*nous voila seize princes par la Grace de Dieu, qui allons etre battus de la façon d'un seul prince par la grace du roi de France.*" Pieces intéressantes et peu connues, vol iii. p. 291.

§ I have observed, upon a former occasion, that the bishops of Lichfield were often called bishops of Chester before the erection of the latter see by Henry VIII.

|| The word "John" is here erased, and "Thomas" written in its room.

\*\* This name is meant for Arblaster, (on an old leaf it is written Ar Balaster). It is the name of an ancient Staffordshire family (now extinct) taken from arcubalistarius, a shooter in the arcubalista, or cross-bow. Their arms were, Ermine, a cross-bow, Gules.

†† On April 18, 1437, Mr. George Radclyff occurs as treasurer of Lichfield cathedral. Kyndness:

kyndnesse: and that methynks ye schuld not do in no wyse for my sake: for and ye did, the said Sir John wold thynke ther were litull socour or help in my lordship; the which myght fortune in fewe days to turn me to more hurt and hevynesse then all the patronage of the church of Wynwyk\* is worth, as ye shall mor playnly knowe at oure next metyng.

*"Instruccio pro materia de Wynwik.*

"Item, if ye wilnot admitte my said clerk at this presentacion, ye putte this jopardye theropon, that is to say upon the saide Sir John to lese the said patronage for him and his heires† for ever; or elles, at the lest way, to lese this avoirdaunce, and youre self to lese a mille marc in damage, and perpetuell warre betwene yowe and hym to the end of your lifes: and that wold not I fel for no litull gode; havynge reward to the speciall love that I have to him and yowe both. Lettyng yowe wete, that if ye wold thynke that ye shuld not admitte my said clerk unto the tyme that ye had made your e'querre aftir the straytnesse of your use; the which ye nede not to do. But gif yowe lust, that is a playn refuser of his presente, and ye demed in temporall lawe a veray distourbour therby; and so renne in the damages of the said mille mare, and thonkles of all men for the doying thereof. Also hit wold be thoght with all men that my prayer were ryght littell tender w<sup>t</sup> yow; and specially now, wen all parties ben acordet.

"Item ther as hit es ordeynt the hous of Lych' to have for the paiement of thair pension by yowr help and myn suyrly geten and paid; yet if ye faile to do this at my prayer, trustes never that any payment will be made thereof. For if the said church should be so meschievet‡, then wold no payment be made thereof: for thay will thynk thay be not holden therto, and that wer ryght hevy to all parties, consideryng the gode way that hit is nowe sette in.

"Item: and as for any drede of any *ne admittas*, if any be comen to yowe

afore this tyme, ye shall noght mekull drede hit; for thaght the werst falle, hit is but smalle; and thereof ye shall have sufficient suyrte to save yowe herlesse, and make gode your fyn; for hit will not be mech, as I am lernet here, And if any *ne admittas* come aftir this, hit to no purpose, ne no peril thorowe the lawe §. And if any other lettre or message be come to yowe afore this time, ye ther have no dred thereof, for my lettres that I send yowe certifying yowe of all acordes made among all parties, is a playn excuse yow to all manner of persons both high and logh.

"Item if ye be in any dowte of any matter or article comprehendet in my said lettre, ye shall have the said Maistre George sworne to yowe als highly as ye will desire him for the trewth thereof, the which wold be cause of his privacion, if he myght be found untrew: and that peril wold not he putte him in, as ye may wel wete, consideryng that he hath this day as moch lyfode yerly as the chirche of Wynwyk is worth.

"Item that ye gyf als ful fayth and credence to my said swyer John Arbrastrer in all that he shall say to yow be mouth in this matter, as ye wold do to myself, and I spake with yow in my propir person; trustyng well that he shall noght enforme yow but that is trwe." NUGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

IF nothing I before advanced can convince your correspondent Mr. Savage, I shall close the controversy with observing, that he has offered no arguments to invalidate the testimony of Historians and Antiquaries who lived much nearer the time than we do, and the correctness of Mr. Carter, which corresponds with other *travelling Antiquaries*, who have read the actual inscriptions, which must have been clearer to Mr. Leland than to Mr. Hutchinson or any examiner of the present century.

I cannot conclude, however, without expressing my obligations to Mr. S. for

\* Winwick is a parish near Warrington, in Lancashire; the rectory, of which Lord Derby is patron, is the most valuable in England, being upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum.

† As the law stood at that time, if a stranger's clerk was instituted, the true patron could not, after six months, recover the advowson but by the tedious process of a writ of right: but, by an action brought within that time, he recovered that very presentation. His Lordship has not, therefore, stated the law correctly.

‡ Qu. mischieved?

§ Why the Bishop would be safe in instituting the Earl's clerk, after having received a *ne admittas* from the opposite party, I cannot comprehend: and rather fear that his Lordship has intentionally misrepresented that fact.



his favourable opinion of my communications. After what he has collected, to which he or his neighbours alone have it in their power to add authentic documents from MS records in the diocese to which Howden belongs, it would be presumption in me to think of adding the meagre notes of a *travelling Antiquary*; for such, as far as concerns Howden and Howdenshire, I must fairly profess myself. I shall read his book with pleasure, and criticize it with candour; but, after Mr. S's last remarks, it will not be in the power of myself, or any of my friends, to improve it.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 25.*

IT may be satisfactory to Mr. Henn (vol. LX. pp. 681, 910), and to others of your readers, to have some biographical account of Mr. Jeffreys, who was known to many as a traveller for subscriptions to a book which he intended publishing, and who died about a week ago, in great poverty and distress, at this place (see p. 381). His papers, after his death, were put into my hands; and from these the hasty sketch that follows\* is collected.

He was born March 9, 1749, in the parish of Ruabon, near Wrexham, Denbighshire. Both his father and mother were between fifty and sixty years of age when he was born; and he was the youngest of nine children. His father was particularly fond of agriculture; his farm and gardens were admired for their cultivation and neatness by all who saw them. This gave the writer an early taste for the study of that useful science; and from his observation on husbandry he derived much rational amusement in his perambulations. On the first unfolding of his faculties, he displayed a strong natural propensity to study his native language, and to the attainment of useful knowledge. He received the first rudiments of his education at Ruabon school, under the tuition of the Rev. Edward Jones, then curate of the parish, and vicar of Llangollen. His most favourite amusement was reading the English Bible, and converting it into Welsh, for the entertainment of his schoolfellows. From this place he was removed to Shrewsbury, and there remained for some years un-

der the care of the Rev. Robert Gentleman, who kept a large academy, and is now publishing an explanation of the Bible. Under his instructions he was regularly initiated into the arts and sciences; but, at the same time, paid a particular attention for years to the ancient history of Britain, and the migrations, laws, religion, customs, language, &c. of the Gomerians, or the aborigines of this island. In the year 1778 he settled at Walsall, near Birmingham, where he continued more than ten years, still prosecuting his favourite system of studies in conjunction with natural and experimental philosophy. Previous to this, he had laid down a plan of a voluminous work, intitled, *The British Archaeology; or, the Cambro-Britons Library*; and at this time, probably, began his peregrinations to collect materials for the above work. The book, for which he went about collecting subscriptions, was called, "Miscellaneous Essays; or, the Traveller's polite and useful Companion." In this business he had been very successful; for, I find the signatures of more than 14,000 persons, many of them people of eminence and distinction. It is probable indeed that many of these were induced to contribute their subscription, rather with a view to relieve his indigence than with any expectation he could ever produce a book on the plan he had laid down for himself. I find no account of any subscriptions to his *British Archaeology*, nor any Prospectus of the plan among his papers. In his printed Proposals for *The Traveller's Companion* he styles himself "Member of the honourable Cymmrodorion and Gwyneddigion Societies of Ancient Britons, London; and of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh."

No materials for either of these works are to be found among his papers; they consist merely of a few insignificant notes and scraps of letters, intermixed with short-hand. He says, however, that the MS. for the *Traveller's Companion* is in readiness at Oxford, and was to be printed next Spring, as soon as he had concluded his present tour. He had been about four months in this town, during which time he was very severely afflicted with a cold, ague, and fever, which finally put a period to his literary excursions. He was, in the opinion of those who have conversed with him, a man of considerable learning, particularly in the ancient languages, and was

\* Our correspondent's sketch is somewhat amplified from papers long since given for the purpose by Mr. Jeffreys himself. EDIT.



able to talk on philosophical subjects with great fluency and precision.

Having already trespassed too much, Mr. Urban, upon your patience, I shall conclude this account with a sentence of his, which I have extracted from his papers :

"Human nature has ever been the same in all ages and nations, and owes the difference of its improvements to a difference only of cultivation, and of the rewards proposed to industry. Where these rewards are the most amply provided, *there* we shall always find the most numerous and shining examples of human perfection. Encouragement prompts the wit, and expands the genius."

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, May 10.*

THE Rev. T. Jeffereys, p. 381, was some years ago minister of the Calvinist meeting in this town, from which he was discharged for a supposed irregularity of moral conduct. He afterwards preached some time to a part of the congregation which adhered to him at the Long-room in the Castle-yard. In this room he received ordination from the Rev. Noah Jones, minister of the old meeting of Walsall. This, at the time, was deemed a singular matter, because Mr. Jeffereys taught the Calvinist doctrine; and Mr. Jones was deemed one of those who are called Arians. Soon after this, Mr. Jeffereys took on him to wear a gown; and, when he left Walsall, had the goodwill of his latter congregation, as well as of the inhabitants in general, who thought he had not been well used by his former hearers, as he had formerly been at great pains in collecting subscriptions in various places to enlarge the meeting he first preached in here.

I cannot say any farther of him than that it was imagined here that he would never be able to complete the work he proposed to publish. He had many subscribers in this town and neighbourhood; but I never heard that he had any money from any of them on that account.

On consulting Vincent's Heraldry (a work mentioned with approbation in your last, p. 312), I find my account, in a former letter, of Elizabeth Burgh, confirmed; and your correspondent Algis may, by consulting Vincent, p. 472, be informed, that the Gilbert de Clare he mentions, who was slain in Scotland, was brother to Elizabeth, the grand-

mother of Elizabeth de Burgh, Dame de Clare. Algis is right, where he says that Elizabeth Burgh was not the widow of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, for she died before him; and he married to his second wife, Violante, an Italian lady, who survived him; Vincent, p. 124.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

IT is the observation of one of your brother Reviewers, that the famous Richard Baxter contributed, by his instructions and his zeal, to promote a spirit of industry as well as of religion in Worcestershire, in which he effectually succeeded\*. I have been struck with this remark, which suggests another, that the system of faith and doctrine which this memorable man inculcated were orthodox and practical, perfectly consonant to the excellent Dr. Doddridge's character of him :

"Baxter is my particular favourite. It is impossible to tell you how much I am charmed with the devotion, good sense, and pathos, which is every where to be found in him. I cannot forbear looking upon him as one of the greatest orators, both with regard to copiousness, acuteness, and energy, that the nation hath produced: and if he hath described, as I believe, the temper of his own heart, he appears to have been so far superior to the generality of those whom we charitably hope to be good men, that one would imagine God raised him up to disgrace and condemn his brethren; to shew what a Christian is, and how few in the world deserve the character." (Orton's Life of Doddridge, 2d edit. p. 22.)

Your readers are left to institute a comparison between Richard and his brethren in the present century. B. P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

I HAVE perused the substance of the additional Charter to the Proceedings of the Society for Discoveries in Africa, instituted 1788 (see vol. LIX. 585, LX. 633), as stated in the Analytical Review for July, 1792, p. 466; and find that, in consequence of accounts received from Shaban, an Arab, and the English consuls at Tunis and Morocco, Major Houghton, who, 1779, had acted

\* Does not the writer refer to a passage in the review of Cooksey's Essay on the Life of Lord Somers, Critical Review for 1791, vol. III. p. 119? EDIT.

under General Rooke as first major in the island of Goree, undertook to penetrate to the Niger by the way of Gambia. He left England, October 10, 1790; arrived at the entrance of the Gambia, November 10; and was well received by the King of *Bana*, whom he had formerly visited. He proceeded thence up the river to *Guniconda*, where the English have a small factory; and thence he prepared to pass with his merchandise to *Medina*, the capital of the small kingdom of *Woolli*. But, being under some alarm for his safety, he crossed the river, and went with much difficulty along the opposite side to the district of *Cantor*, where he re-passed the river, and was hospitably entertained by the King of *Woolli* at his capital, *Medina\**, which is 900 miles by water from the entrance of the river Gambia. The greater part of it was burnt during his stay there; but the inhabitants were relieved by their neighbours in the town of *Barraconda*. The Major proceeded in five days to the uninhabited frontier which separates the kingdoms of *Woolli* and *Bondon*. Thence he proceeded 150 miles to *Bambuk*, arriving first at the river *Falerné*. The King of *Bambuk* had been defeated by the King of *Bondon*, who had derived from the English supplies, which the other, since the desertion of Father Joseph by the French, could not obtain. The account concludes with the Major's preparation for his journey to *Tombatoo*, to which a respectable old merchant of *Bambuk* had undertaken to carry him, and bring him back by the Gambia to *Jukulund*. His last dispatch is dated July 24.

On looking into Astley's Collection of Voyages, II. 140—158, I find that the French sent out the *Sieur Bruë* on the same discovery, 1698. He proceeded along the *Falerné* to *Bambuk*; erected Fort St. Joseph 1700, which was destroyed 1714, and re-instated again by him; but the design finally failed 1727. Our own countrymen, Thompson and Jobson, about 1618, went up the Gambia to *Barracond*; Stibbs, 1724, twenty leagues farther. Capt. John Leach's map of the river, 1732, reaches only to *Barrakunda*. The accounts of Jobson and Moore are re-printed in Astley's Collections, II. 174, 304. In the latter's narrative is interwoven the narra-

tive of Job Ben Solomon, high-priest of Bunda, who was sold for a slave, and redeemed and sent home. At this time the English had James Fort in an island not far up the Gambia, and the French and Portuguese carried on a trade for gold, gum, and slaves.

In the same Collection, p. 304—374, may be seen accounts of *Sierra Leone*, by William Finch, an English merchant, 1607; Villault de Bellefond, 1667; Baibot, 1678; Atkins, 1721.

Yours, &c.

P. T.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

YOUR correspondent, Tho. Blore, seems to be horridly mortified that he cannot persuade other people to think with him about the ALL of Bp. Tanner's MSS. I will venture to say that his correspondent Mr. Nasmith (whose letter, by-the-bye, he has not communicated to you) will not, from *his own knowledge*, affirm that *all* Bp. T's Collections are *not* in the Bodleian library. Nor does his observation in his Preface to the new edition of the *Notitia Monastica* warrant an assertion, that the additional notes were not taken from articles *since* lodged there, and there at present. I say no more, but leave the issue to the publick, who are certainly very competent judges of the plans and proposals for publishing county histories, as well as the mode of execution adopted by some writers, among whom Mr. Blore cannot be included, unless single *hundreds* and single *numbers* differ nothing from whole volumes, or there be no difference between a careful attention to the arrangement of materials between the time of issuing proposals and that of delivering out the work, and the shifting and changing the proposals themselves five or six times over, with which nobody charges Mr. Blore. If Mr. Nasmith set Mr. Blore right about the reference for Lokhay, it is more than he did for the publick in his new edition of the *Notitia Monastica*, where he has left Barrow in the same county where Bishop Tanner and Mr. Gough found it.

R. S. G.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

I WISH as much as Clericus Cornubiensis, p. 317, to see "The present State of Queen Anne's Bounty," *first* or *second* edition. I presume his statement is taken from the return made by the Governors pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, 1736, folio; since which,

\* This name is not mentioned in older

which, if I am rightly informed, no returns have been made.

Is not the plan of St. Catharine's chapel, near Guilford, a *long square*? P. 321.

P. 322, col. 1, l. 18, read *site*; l. 20, *Hamo*; l. 21, *Brayboef*; l. 44, *venerable town*; l. 46, *outworks*, Archbp. Abbot's portrait.

The figure engraved in pl. III. fig. 3, p. 322, is the common ornament of altars in churches and chapels.

The font at St. Martin's, Canterbury, was not engraved among others, in the Xth volume of *Archæologia*, because it had already been engraved by Francis Perry, 1760; and, as you observe, in the Bibl. Top. Brit. XLV. pl. XIII.: both which views are so unlike it, and superior to Mr. Nixon's, that I am surprised you admitted it.

P. 324, col. 2, l. 6, read *Busching*.

325, col. 1, l. 13, read an *Howard*.

329, col. 1, l. 37 read *Polybium and Scribit*.

334, col. 2, l. 13, read *Antiquity*.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

**Y**OUR readers may not be displeased to see the editor's advertisement and the table of contents of "A Selection from the Harleian Miscellany of Tracts, which principally regard the English History, of which many are referred to by Hume;" a republication which must be highly acceptable to the reader of English history, and of which your reviewers have given a favourable account, p. 159.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—"The scarcity and high price of the Harleian Miscellany has induced the editor of the following work to offer it to the publick. It is composed of a selection of those pieces which regard our own history, and which have been chiefly arranged in chronological order. The volume contains in quantity one-sixth of the miscellany, and the price of it is a guinea, only one-twelfth of what the original work now sells for."

**CONTENTS.**—"The life of King William the First, surnamed The Conqueror—The life of King Edward the Second—The life and death of Edward surnamed The Black Prince—The history of Perkin Warbeck—The life and death of Cardinal Wolsey—An epistle of Henry VIII. on being cited by the Pope and the Emperor to appear before a general council—Love-letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn; and two letters from Anne Boleyn to Cardinal Wolsey; with her last to Henry VIII.—The beggar's petition against popery—The life and death of Robert Earl of Essex—*Fragmenta regalia*;

or, observations on the late Queen Elizabeth, her times and favourites—Gowrie's conspiracy—England's mourning garment; to the memory of Queen Elizabeth: to which is added, the true manner of her imperial funeral—The shepherd's Spring song, in gratulation of King James I.—Demeanour and carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh—A brief relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's troubles—The prerogative of parliaments in England, proved in a dialogue between a counsellor of state and a justice of peace—The history of the gunpowder treason—Discourse of the most illustrious Prince Henry, son of King James I.—Letter from Sir Charles Cornwallis to Lord Digby, on the marriage that should have been made between the Prince of England and the Infanta of Spain—The forerunner of revenge—A short view of the life and death of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham—The five years of King James; or the condition of the state of England, and the relation it had to other provinces—A brief relation of passages and speeches in the Star-chamber, at the censure of Dr. Bastwicke, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Prynne—Two speeches spoken by the Earl of Manchester and John Pym, Esq. as a reply to his Majesty's answer to the City of London's petition—A view of the reign of King Charles I.—The King's cabinet opened; or, certain packets of secret letters and papers taken in the King's cabinet at Naseby-field—History of the life and death of Oliver Cromwell—A true narrative of the occasions and causes of the late Lord-general Cromwell's answer and indignation against Lieutenant-colonel George Joyce—The Lord-general Cromwell's speech, delivered in the council-chamber, July 4, 1653—A narrative and relation of King Charles II.'s escape from the battle of Worcester—News from Pembroke and Montgomery—A relation of Major-general Sir Thomas Morgan's progress in France and Flanders—An account of the burial of King Charles I. and of Oliver Cromwell—The world's mistake in Oliver Cromwell—A narrative of the late parliaments, &c.—A second narrative of the late parliament—England's joy; or, a relation of the most remarkable passages from Charles II.'s arrival at Dover to his entrance at Whitehall—The trial and condemnation of the regicides—Two letters by the Earl of Clarendon—The humble petition and address of the Earl of Clarendon—An account of the reasons which induced Charles II. to declare war against the Dutch—Observations on the burning of London—The Papists' bloody oath of secrecy, &c.—A brief account of many memorable passages of the life and death of the Earl of Shaftsbury—A letter to a person of honour, on the King's disavowing the having been married to the Duke of Monmouth's mother—Lord Churchill's letter to the King—The expedition of the Prince of Orange for England—A relation of the proceedings of the forces of King William

William and Queen Mary against the French in the West Indies—A letter concerning a French invasion to restore King James to the throne—Political remarks on the life and reign of King William III.—Bishop Spratt's relation of the wicked contrivance of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, against the lives of several persons—A view of the court of St. Germain, from 1690 to 1695—A letter to a new member of the House of Commons, on the embezzlement and mismanagement of the kingdom's treasure."

A copious index would have added much to the usefulness of this curious and interesting publication.

Mr. Agutter, in his "Christian Politics, or, the Origin of Power, and the Grounds of Subordination, preached at All Saints, Northampton, September 28, 1792," as an opposer of Republicanism, has my concurrence, though I have seen abler refuters of the pernicious doctrine. One would think the measures pursued by the French to establish such a system in these days must make every considerate man heartily sick of the principles—whether he is read in the history of ancient republics or not. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Appleby, May 5.*  
**W**HEN we peruse the memoirs of men distinguished for learning, valour, or virtue, we feel somewhat interested in the most trivial events of their lives, and thirst after a discovery of any unknown or unexplained circumstance, left in such state by the faithful biographer, rather than, by hasty and unfounded conclusions, lead his reader into error, and render his veracity obnoxious to suspicion.

But such is not the case with the biographer of the great Dr. Johnson; who hath faithfully and diligently collected, with a care the most reverential and affectionate, many valuable, though detached, particulars of that unrivalled scholar. Many are irrecoverably lost; but there are sufficient remaining to convey his fame to the remotest posterity.

It is recorded, that a schoolmaster of eminence once observed\*, "he was *very near* having that great man for his scholar;" but this was in his days of obscurity; for, as Mr. Boswell observes†, "Could the world have foreseen what was to attend his emergence from that obscurity, his attempts of a school at Edial had better succeeded."

\* Boswell's Johnson, vol. I. p. 16.

† Ibid. p. 45.

To which I may add, his degree of M. A. obtained without difficulty, and Appleby school honoured\* by his appointment to the head-mastership.

I was led into these observations by particularly attending to a letter written by "Earl Gower to a Friend of Dean Swift †;" where some of Dr. Johnson's friends appear assiduous in procuring for him the head-mastership of a school then mentioned; but it is not mentioned *where* this school was situated; though supposed by Mr. Boswell to be in Staffordshire; and in a note at the bottom, by Mr. Pope, in Shropshire. It being evident that *one* must be erroneous, if not *both*, I compared time and circumstance together, in order to discover whether the school in question might not be this of Appleby. Some of the trustees at that period were "worthy gentlemen of the neighbourhood of Lichfield." Appleby itself is not far from the neighbourhood of Lichfield. The salary, the degree requisite, together with the *time of election*, all agreeing with the statutes of Appleby. The election, as said in the letter, "could not be delayed longer than the 11th of the next month," which was the 11th of September, just three months after the annual audit-day of Appleby school, which is always on the 11th of June; and the statutes enjoin *ne ullius præceptorum electio diutius tribus mensibus moraretur*, &c.

These I thought to be convincing proofs that my conjecture was not ill-founded, and that, in a future edition of that book, the circumstance might be recorded as fact.

But what banishes every shadow of doubt is the *Minute-book* of the school, which declares the head-mastership to be *at that time* VACANT. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*  
**I** AM very much obliged to you for inserting my enquiry relative to founder's kin at All Souls college, and to those gentlemen who have been so good to notice it. If it will not trespass too far on your valuable publication, or on their good-nature, I could wish to see a copy of that part of the statutes which gave the preference to the founder's kin, and of the oath pre-

\* I must say *honoured*, although Dr. Johnson was *nervously* disqualified for such a profession.

† Boswell's Johnson, vol. I. p. 67.

scribed to the Fellows; and to be informed, whether that oath was taken by those Fellows who voted against the Founder's kin; whether the oath has been since abolished; and whether the Visitor ever saw the Oath? A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury,*  
May 17.

I WAS greatly distressed in my melancholy confinement by a paper in your last Magazine, which announces to the publick the approaching downfall of the New College at Hackney. As it is to be broken up this Midsummer, a gentleman offered 8,000*l.* for the premises; but the proprietors and agents asked 10,000*l.* In the name of good sense, what did the Dissenters mean by erecting so magnificent and expensive a structure? They have ruined the institution by letting out in too superb a style, inconsistent with the plainness and simplicity of the Dissenters. How did they ever imagine that it could be supported in the present age of extravagance and expence? The rich Dissenters, being generally merchants and tradesmen, send their sons to boarding-schools or private schools, where they continue till they are fourteen or fifteen; where they learn nothing, being sometimes better fed than taught; when they are taken into the counting house or put behind a counter. The sons of the poor or middle class of Presbyterians are educated for ministers, for whose support a fund is necessary. None of the rich families bring up their sons for Presbyterian parsons: they have too much sense or too much worldly wisdom. What the rational Dissenters will now do, in the education of their sons for the ministry, I know not. I am a few years past threescore, and have seen wonderful revolutions with regard to Dissenting academies. The academy at Kendal, in Westmorland, kept by Dr. Rotheram, a learned and intelligent man, perished at his death. The academy at Taunton, kept by Mr. Grove, and afterwards by Dr. Amory, was discontinued upon his removal to London. The academy at Warrington was completely ruined by building several stately structures, by being not able to raise money adequate to the pomp of them, and having no fund to assist the students. The late academy at Exeter, kept by the ingenious and pious Mr. Towgood and Mr. Merrivale, is now no

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more. The academy at Daventry, Northamptonshire, is also broken up. I am a moderate and candid Dissenter, though above twenty years ago I was extremely ill-used by a very small society, whose subscription, though I had a wife and numerous family, was continually diminishing. The Presbyterians neglect their scholars. To say nothing of myself, they treated infamously Dr. Taylor, of Norwich, the immortal author of the Paraphrase upon the Romans, as may be seen in my funeral sermon occasioned by his death. With what disrespect and neglect they used the great and good Dr. Lardner is fully manifested in Dr. Kippis's Memoirs of his Life. The Dissenters are too generally governed by the *vox et præterea nihil*. With regard to the speedy dissolution of the New College at Hackney, the old adage has proved too true, *Quos Deus &c.* those whom God is willing to ruin, he first blasts their understanding. This is absolutely the very last paper I shall send to your useful Miscellany, as I do not expect to live from one week to another, and cannot get out of bed, or get into it, without help. Yesterday I have been deprived of my left side for eleven years. I am your obliged old friend, in much affliction and distress,

EDWARD HARWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, May 21.  
THE sketch of Old Sandwich in your last has a sufficient resemblance to that place in its present state to induce me to believe that the picture, from which I conjecture it was taken, is an original. I have some recollection of seeing, near thirty years ago, at the free-school there, a painting on canvas, which I then understood to be a view of Sandwich in its ancient state, with the old steeple of St. Peter's church, and the South side which the fall of that steeple demolished on the 13th of October, 1661; as appears by an extract from the register in Mr. Boyl's History. Being a native of Sandwich, and having left it early in life, I was much gratified by that publication, and feel myself interested in every thing relative to the place. If you do me the favour to insert this, perhaps your correspondent will take the trouble to inform me, in a future number, whether the sketch he sent you was from the picture I have mentioned, or what other, and the reason he has to doubt of its originality. Yours, &c.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Cowbit, April 8.

**I**T was with pleasure, that I read in the list of Heraldic Authors, p. 311, and in June last, p. 522, the name of Mills, who published a catalogue of Honour in 1610. I have heard my grandfather, Thomas Mills, say, he was born at or near Ashford (I don't remember which) in 1668, so that he was probably an immediate descendant, or near relation, of the Heraldic Author before mentioned. My grandfather died at the end of the year 1758, old and full of days, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. I would here, Mr. Urban, beg leave to observe, that two lines, in the Epitaph, p. 371,

"Where, welcom'd by the social Powers  
Divine, [wine,"

Freely with them he drinks celestial  
put me in mind of a Mahometan paradise, and appear to me to have too much the air and resemblance of a Heathen banquet, such as we read of at the end of the first book of Homer:

Αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐνδίζεα πᾶσι.  
Ὀιοχόει γλαυκὸν ἰκίλαρ ἀπὸ χερτῆρος ἀφύσσων.  
Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἡμεῖς ἰ; ἦλιν καλὰ  
δῖνιν.

Δαίνυντ', ὡς ἔτι θυμὸς ἐδύνειο δαίμων ἴσων;

"Then to the rest he fill'd; and in his turn  
Each to his lips apply'd the nectar'd urn.  
Thus the blest gods the genial day prolong,  
In feasts ambrosial, and celestial song."

J. MILLS.

Mr. URBAN, Cowbit, April 10.

**I** Accidentally missed seeing a postscript, p. 41, which speaks very respectfully of me. I also lament, that I am far separated from so worthy a friend, and thank him for the kind condolence he there expresses. As Mr. Blakey, p. 1004, and Sylvicola, p. 1002, have given him so just an eulogy for his mechanical ingenuity, I need say nothing of his temperance, piety, assiduity, and laborious researches in scientific matters. He says, he is much calumniated, therefore keeps himself to himself. There is a thought in Anacreon to the same purpose, Ode 41, l. 681, which I thus imitate, and apply to my friend:

I keep my heart from envy clear,  
That so I may no envy fear;  
I keep remote from ev'ry throng,  
And so I shun the slanderous tongue.

I would in this letter acquaint him, that I have read the Hebrew Bible once over; and, in going over again, I com-

pare the Septuagint with the original. I have got to the 18th chapter of the first book of Samuel. The Septuagint often expresses the sense without keeping to the words, and is sometimes a kind of paraphrase. The following are the remarks, which I have made on comparing them together:

"Versio τῆς Septuaginta cum textu Hebraico collata. In libro Genesis, quadraginta novem leviores varix lectiones apparent; in Exodo, centum et octo; Leviticus habet triginta quinque; Numeri, triginta tres; Deuteronomium, triginti duo; Ruth, duo; Ecclesiastes unam habet; Esther, septem; Joshua, viginta quatuor; Liber Judicum, quatuordecim; Samuelis liber primus, quadraginta sex ad vicesimum versum capitis octodecimi."

I must tell him before I conclude, I have a good mind to rub his *sin* for him, for his joke at the end of his postscript. In the body of the learned *Pike*, which he mentions, I find the word *שָׁמַיִם*, which if my o'd friend has by him, and looks at, unless I am greatly mistaken in him, he will see his own name. Yours, &c. J. MILLS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

**I** SEND you a literary curiosity, the copy of an original letter from Mr. Macklin to his daughter, which breathes much affection and good sense; but the letter will speak for itself. The original is in the hands of a friend, who did not chuse to part with it, but favoured me with the copy. It was received among a parcel of *dead letters* from the Post-office, and is directed "To Miss Maria Macklin, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London."

It is stamped DUBLIN, and the Post-office note on it is—*Not known*.

Yours, &c.

A. F.

DEAR POLL, Dublin, Tuesday Feb. 21, 1764.

Yours on the 28th of January I received some time ago, and this inst. that of the 16th inst.; and I am glad to find that even the expectation of a new Farce from me, or the hopes of seeing me in London to play for your Benefit, has had sufficient influence on you to make you punctual in answering my letter. As to lending you a new Farce, I cannot pay so ill a compliment to you, the publick, or my own fame, as to send you one that I had not been nice about; nay, rather more so than if it had been for my own benefit or emolument as an author. Your character has been nicely conducted hitherto even in your profession, as well as in that of real life; and I hope you will scorn to offer the publick a piece merely to fill your

Gallerie



Galleries or your Houses. No, you have been nicely conducted, I say, hitherto; continue it even about your Benefit. I have always loved the conscious worth of a good action more than the profit that would arise from a mean or a bad one; and, depend upon it, there is a wealth in that way of thinking; and I feel the value of it at this instant and in every vicissitude of my life, but particularly in those of the adverse kind. Had it been in my power to have sent you a piece worthy of your Night and Fame, be assured I would, but it was not in my power. I have written a great deal this winter; but I find the more I write, and the older I grow, the harder I am to be pleased. I do not know whether I told you in my last that I am reduced, in my sustenance, entirely to fish, herbage, puddings, or spoon-meat, not being able to chew any meat harder than a French *bouillie*. And now I have told you, what am I the better? But old age, and invalids, think all their friends are obliged to attend to their infirmities. I am mightily glad to think that your House will be tolerable at all events; for, I would not have you have a bad one for more than the value of *x*. Pray send me word what you think of taking for your Benefit, and your day, as soon as ever it is fixed. Do not miss a post, and send me an exact account of the fate of Midas. You are the worst correspondent in the world. You sent me no account of Miss Davis's illness and Miss Brent's, nor the causes or theatrical consequences; nor of Miss Poitier's engagement, Miss Haughton's leaving the stage, Miss B—'s promotion to infamy with Calcraft. All this is news, and such like; and all the theatrical rattle and squibble-squabble. With us, Miss Catley is with child; is in great vogue for her singing, and draws houses; has been of great service to Mossop. My "True-horn Scotchman" is not yet come out; but it is highly admired both by the actors and some ladies and gentlemen of the first taste and fashion, to whom I have read it, both for its satire, characters, writing, moral, and fable; and indeed I think well of it myself, but not so well as they do. On Monday the 5th of March, I think, it will be out. I have just read the Philaster that was done at Drury-lane; it is a lamentable thing. O, I had like to have forgot—the ship by which you sent the box is not yet come in. Pray in your writing never write *could not*, *shan't*, *wouldn't*, nor any abbreviation whatever. It is vulgar, rude, ignorant, unlettered, and disrespectful; *should not*, *shall not*, &c. is the true writing. Nor never write "M. Macklin: pray who is M? It is the highest ill-breeding ever to abbreviate any word; but particularly a name, besides the unintelligibility of it. Pray how does this look,

"I am, Sr,

"Yr mt obt hu'ble Sert?"

Mind—always write your words at length, and never make the vile apologies in your letters of being *greatly hurried with business*; or, *and must now conclude, as the Post is this instant going out*. Then, why did you not begin sooner? You see I am nothing with you, if not critical; and so, at full length, I am, my dear, your most affectionate and anxious Father, CHARLES MACKLIN.

P. S. Your account that you are in health and spirits rejoices me. I never was better in health or content. If I can contrive it, I will be over with you; but do not depend on any body but yourself. C. M.

Mr. URBAN,

April 15.

I HAVE seen in your Magazine, p. 222, a letter signed Aristobulus, in which the writer speaks of a proposal made in a little tract, published about a year ago, concerning a correction of some of the more striking abuses in the government of the Established Church, and intitled, "The Moderate Reformer." The proposal is said to be, "that the bishops of the Church should likewise be rectors of some valuable benefices in it; which Aristobulus disapproves of. Now the writer of that little tract had made this proposal with such conditions and cautions as he thought would remove all objections to it. In the first place, he proposed, that the benefice so held should be only in the diocese of the bishop, or in London, so that he might reside upon the benefice, and do the duty of it during a part of the year, without going out of his diocese, or while he was in London attending his duty in parliament. 2dly, he proposed that there should be a curate appointed to the living by the bishop who was the rector of it; but the said curate should, when once appointed, be unremovable by the bishop without such just cause as would be a ground for deprivation of a rector. 3dly, he proposed that this curate should have a very ample stipend out of the living, not dependent on the bishop's or rector's pleasure, namely, no less than 600*l*. a year in the case of the living of Winwick, which is said to be worth, by some accounts, 3,000*l*. and, by the lowest accounts, 2,000*l*. a year. With such a salary, it may be supposed that a very able and sufficient clergyman might be procured to do the duty when the bishop was absent; so that no great inconvenience would follow from the bishop's absence, or total neglect of duty. But, if he did the duty of the living,

living, he would do himself and the church honour, by setting a good example to his clergy of the diligent discharge of the pastoral duties. I remember that when Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford (who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), was rector of St. James's parish, he performed the duty of it in such a manner as to raise the admiration of every body, and was greatly revered for it by all his parishioners. Nor do I see why other bishops should not do the like. The good effects of such a conduct in supporting the character of the Clergy, and the establishment of the Church, would be prodigious. But I herewith send you the tract itself in which this proposal was made; which is but short, and out of which you may make such extracts for your Magazine as you think proper. The subject well deserves the notice and attention of the publick, and particularly of such persons as wish the Church-establishment to continue unmolested. A. B.

\* \* Our correspondent, from whom we should always be happy to hear, will find his little tract reviewed, vol. LXI. 647, and the heads of his proposed reform extracted.

Mr. URBAN, Mar 19.  
**W**HAT was predicted; and what the managers of the undertaking dare not contradict (LIX. 793. 1127, LXI. 599. 622); is now come to pass. The boasted seminary of rational religion, *the slaughterhouse of Christianity*, as it has been not inaptly called, is become *selo de sa*, and with all its *substructions intana*, its overgrown buildings, is offered to sale for less than 10,000l. [See p. 409.]

Does not this remind you of that temperate counsel of a Jewish Doctor, "Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for, if this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought; but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found to fight even against God." Vanity and expence in building, jealousies and disputes among the tutors, want of interior government and of common economy, have brought HACKNEY COLLEGE to this sure test, and proved, beyond contradiction, that this counsel and this work was OF MEN. The French Revolution and Constitution, three times renewed, and as often overturned, will verify the same observation. In the last sermon, that was preached for this new academical institu-

tion, an evasive account was given of the finances\*; and the tutor who preached it, after insulting the ancient and respectable academical institutions in our two universities, as Dornourier, just before his defeat, boasted he would breakfast at Amsterdam and dine in London on a given day, retreats like that vaunter with his shattered army, to some distant situation. Why was there not an anniversary sermon preached in 1792? Did the zeal of the party slacken, or was the bubble bursting?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, April 20.  
**M**R MURRAY is said, p. 256, l. 35, to have been admitted a *king's scholar* of Christ church, Oxford, in 1723. This is inaccurately expressed; student is the proper term, and it is used a few lines before. But he became a *king's scholar* in Westminster college in 1719, and was the head boy of the election in that year. Mr. Thomas Newton, the late Bishop of Bristol, was the junior boy of the election in 1718; and, having stayed at school one year in order to be captain, went in 1783 to Trinity college, Cambridge, on his own application to Dr. Bentley, the master, to make choice of him. The prelate, in his *Life and Anecdotes*, styles William Murray "the greatest character of the age, who, during the time of his being at school, gave early proofs of his uncommon abilities, not so much in his poetry as in his other exercises, and particularly in his declamations, which were sure tokens and prognosticks of that eloquence which grew up to such maturity and perfection at the Bar and in both Houses of Parliament."

P. 257, l. 1. The important cause, respecting literary property, was not an instance in the judgement of which Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was peculiarly fortunate. For, when that question was agitated in the Court of King's Bench, that sound and upright lawyer, Mr. Justice Yates, clearly proved, that a right by common law to that species of property was indefensible. And, on the appeal to the House of Lords from a decree in Chancery, in the case of Donaldsons v. Becket and Co. the Earl of Mansfield did not vindicate an opinion he had before somewhat pertinaciously maintained. See vol. XLVI.

\* See vol. LXII. p. 793.

PP. 52, 99, 147, 149; and vol. LIII.  
P. 74. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

April 20.

**I**N Vol. LXII. p. 1178, you gave a place to my paper of objections to Dr. Harrington's theory\*; to which, B. H. hath made a reply; calling himself a third body, necessary to the illumination of the subject: he compares himself, as that third body, to air, and nor improperly; for all his replications are light and unsubstantial as air itself.

B. H. seems very desirous of my name being affixed to my objections. In what respect can a name either add to, or subtract from, the force of an argument? were mine necessary, I would not withhold it; but, as it is not, I think proper, at present, to use a fictitious signature in its place.

You, yourself, Mr. Urban, and many of your readers, are well convinced that all B. H.'s see-saw, desultory observations have not, in the least, removed the objections I offered: they are not applied to them; nor are they, by any means, calculated to remove them. And it is by no means an argument in favour of B. H.'s principles, that, by way of removing an objection, he wanders from one thing to another, and talks about every thing, but the objection to be removed.

B. H. says, that the arguments which I draw from vitriolated tartar, and selenite, are foreign to the question how combustion is conducted;—but, why are they foreign to the question? A bare assertion proves nothing, unless it be that reasons are wanting. Those arguments are not foreign to the laws of nature: they are not foreign to what in reality does take place in combustion: but they are repugnant to Dr. H's theory; therefore, that theory is inconsistent with nature, and absurd; otherwise, nature is inconsistent with herself.

B. H. then, instead of answering my objections, employs himself in again repeating Dr. H's theory, and in trifling about the merit of a spark. He then, childishly, entertains himself with thinking what a rare blaze that spark would make, were it to fall upon a heap of combustibles, as large as St. Paul's cathedral:—ridiculous nonsense!—pitiful evasion!—but he still makes not one attempt to explain why the *fixed fire in air*, or the *concentrated fire in*

*phosphorus*, can neither of them liberate itself, *alone*; but, being brought together, the *combined fire* of one will, then, liberate itself and the other also.

What reply to my question, of what idea we are to form of the state in which fire exists, when surrounding a particle of mild acid, so as to form a particle of air; in which state, as very little of the fire can be in contact with the acid particle, how are those igneous particles, *far distant* from the acid, *inflamed*, and *fixed* by it; so, as to be *deprived* of all their *essential properties*, as fire? B. H. says, fire saturates the delicate acid of fixed air, in the same manner that Kali saturates the vitriolic and in vitriolated tartar.\* This is only leading to the difficulty, without explaining it; vitriolic acid will *not saturate* more Kali than comes in *contact* into *close combination* with it, it will still remain Kali; not neutralized, nor in any respect altered in its properties: but the delicate acid of air, when separated by fire, from its combination with mercury, for instance, by the quantity of fire it is said to attract and neutralize is changed, a *solid*, into an *aëriiform fluid*. In this aëriiform state the particles of this *delicate acid* must each be surrounded by a *very extensive atmosphere of fire*; a *very small* proportion of which only can be in contact with the acid particles; and, consequently, the *greatest* part of *that fire* is *very far distant* from the *acid particles* it surrounds. The question, therefore, is, how does the *acid particle* in the centre of a particle of *air*, act upon the atmosphere of *fire*, *widely extended* around it, so as to *fix* it there, and *deprive* it of all its *igneous properties*? It cannot be by any chemical attraction; because, chemical affinities only take place when the particles are in *contact*; therefore, the mild acid *cannot*, chemically, *neutralize* more *fire* than it is in *contact* with; and the *inactive* state of the *other part* of the atmosphere of *fire* remains to be explained and accounted for. In fact, the doctrine of all Gates, airing the aëriiform states to atmospheres of fire, surrounding their component particles, is perfectly unphilosophical, and cannot be, rationally, explained, either by Dr. Harrington or M. Lavoisier, whose systems are, therefore, equally *absurd*.

B. H. then very liberally questions my chemical knowledge, without any data upon which to form his doubts. He

\* P. 1179, for "forms," r. "terms."

He says, that antimony, saturated with fire, is mild: when calcined to a certain degree, it becomes caustic, and active, by part of its fire being separated: but, when heated by the full force of the actual fire of a furnace, it again becomes mild, by being deprived of its fire, in a still greater degree, by the heat of the furnace. I am *chemist enough*, however, to see, that it is a very absurd method of *depriving* a body of its *fire*, to put it *into* the *strongest fire*, we can, conveniently, meet with; which is vastly like plunging a man into the river, by way of drying a damp shirt: and, consequently, I am too much of a chemist to sit down contented with such explanations and inconsistencies as Dr. H's theory abounds with.

The number of opinions, which have been promulgated, adopted, and then rejected, sufficiently prove that the most powerful minds may be even satisfied with error, till it is detected: consequently, Dr. H's principles, being erroneous, by no means detract from his abilities: he is a man—and, “*humanum est errare.*” But, if he will, with a mind divested of all partiality, duly consider the objections above recited, he will, I am sure, candidly give up his principles. If he does not, I am certain of this, that he either wants abilities to comprehend the force of those objections, which I do not think is the case; otherwise, he does not possess that unprejudiced and truly philosophic mind, which, immediately, owns conviction, when it feels the influence of

TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN,

May 8.

THANKS are due from me to an Eastern Botanist, p. 331, on four several accounts, and I render them on each with particular satisfaction; he has prevented the continuance of my error respecting the peduncle of the knee-holly, and has saved me from misleading many of your readers. I am obliged to him for his flattering approbation of my communications, and for the amusement derived from his directions. My eye had deceived me, and the “Alphabet of Plants” had confirmed the deception, the compiler of that work saying expressly, “the flowers grow on the middle of the upper surface of the leaves.”

Swallows appeared here on April 22, and were coupling on the 1st of the present month.

In general, the study of Natural History enlarges the mind; but I am sorry to remark, that it does not seem to have that effect on the person who is desirous of receiving communicatory letters concerning the Dolphin Butterfly, vol. LXII. p. 688. If he will break his disobliging silence, and give the description desired by Mr. Laskey, p. 1106, he may possibly hear of the insect this year, if it is indigenous; as butterflies are again numerous. People who have directed their attention to Entomology only, it is true, would know it without that aid; but it is as likely to be seen by me, or by any other general observer of Nature, as by professed Entomologists. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *King's Coll. Cam.*  
May 15.

THE conjurer of Chalgrave's Fern having much excited the curiosity of the publick, I shall be glad through your means to inform your Botanical correspondents, that I have found the plant this spring, in great abundance, in Madingley Wood, near Cambridge. It appears to me, from repeated examinations, in all its different states, to be *Æcidium Fuscum*. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmelin, p. 1473. It is parasitical on the leaves, and sometimes, though rarely, on the petals of *Anemone Nemorosa*. I shall, in a few days, publish a description of it in a third Supplement to my “*Flora Cantabrigiensis*,” and intend, in a short time, in a separate publication, to give the full history of the plant, illustrated by coloured plates. In the mean time, I shall be happy, upon an application being made to me by letter, to send twenty specimens of the plant, if so many of your correspondents inform me that they will be acceptable; having ever esteemed the giving away of a curious plant the second pleasure to the original discovery.

Yours, &c. R. RELHAN.

Mr. URBAN,

May 16.

WE may rejoice in this kingdom that our insular situation secures our property, without that bane of almost every other nation of Europe, viz. a standing army, at first found necessary to guard them on the Continent from the ravages of their ambitious neighbours. That guard, at length, turned their arms against their native country. The safety of our property, and the plenty afforded by our pastures and plough,

plough, have excited the industry and ingenuity of our numerous inhabitants, to improve every article of manufacture. In this they were encouraged by the plenty of fire and water, distributed through every part of the island. Henry VII happily laid the foundation of our happiness, by reducing the tyrannical power of our peers, and thereby gave the industrious an opportunity to purchase real property. Commerce having thereby increased greatly in the reign of his grand-daughter, during her reign the Commons began to acquire wealth; and, as power constantly accompanies wealth, the House of Commons began to claim what their wealth entitled them to: that commerce continuing, the power of the Commons secures to us the continuance of liberty. M. Colbert, said to be one of the best ministers France was ever happy in governing, has probably laid the foundation of that Revolution which has lately happened: for, having encouraged commerce to the utmost of his power, he brought thereby great wealth into the hands of the lower rank of people; and thus they got the better of their proud but poor aristocrats.

On taking a view of this country, a judicious observer may soon discover, that it may be divided into the rich soil of the champain parts well adapted to the plough, and into the light and dry soils frequent on the declivities of rising grounds. The latter is proper for the pasture of our flocks of sheep, which yield us the article that laid the foundation of our present flourishing state. The improvement of wool deserves our utmost attention, and shall be the subject of this paper, in which I shall only attempt to add some hints to what the indefatigable industry and zeal of that most worthy patron Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, has occasionally published.

By the present management of our sheep, it is found, that the carcases are more valuable to the farmer than the fleece. It cannot be expected that he will forget his advantage; and on this account it will be highly necessary, that every means should be used to render the fleece nearly of an equal value with the carcase. It is well known that succulent food enlarges the carcase, at the same time rendering the wool of a longer and coarser staple. This must be the consequence of the sheep feeding on turnips and clover, which are both very succulent. It would hence be proper,

that we should as much as possible feed our sheep on such plants as, at the same time that they nourish, are yet of a warmer quality, and do not yield so much of a watery juice. This is a pursuit that must be ascertained by experiments; and I therefore think, that it is an object deserving the attention of the society instituted for the improvement of British wool, who might offer premiums for such experiments.

Experiments in several parts of England have incontestably proved that sainfoin yields more pasture on dry soils than any other plant for pasture (lucerne excepted). It thrives best on a southern aspect. The seed may be sown in April, six bushels to the acre. As it is a tap-rooted plant, and flourishes for years, it is more advisable to rear it in a nursery, and transplant in August, in rows 6 inches asunder, the plants growing 4 inches asunder, in which manner it is more easily weeded, and the plant has room to grow to a proper size. Common grass should not be permitted to grow among it. It may be fed with lambs during the autumn, which must be taken off before the rams' hair renders the earth pouchy, or the tender tops of the plants be injured. For the same reason, large cattle should not be admitted in rainy weather till the plants have attained their full strength: It fattens sheep sooner than any other plant, and therefore may be expected to improve the wool. If it is intended to eat it for hay, and the season proves rainy, it is better that it remains standing, for then the seed will ripen, and make up for the time lost in making the hay. If sheep are fed on this hay, it should be cut with a chaff-cutter. As it shoots early, and it injures the crop to cut off the bud, it should not be fed too early. Sainfoin, though less in quantity on a dry soil, is more nourishing in proportion to the quantity than what grows on a rich soil. It does not well bear shade, and therefore trees should not be planted in the surrounding hedges. The soil cannot be ploughed too deep where it is to be raised.

Nearly in the same proportion that sainfoin exceeds clover in its nutritive qualities and in wholesomeness as the name imports, the Swedish turnip exceeds the common field turnip. That its juice is not so watery is evident, by its being proof against the severest frost; for, if it were so watery, the watery particles, when



when frozen, being expanded, would break its constituent fibres, as in the common turnip. On a thaw, the whole mass of the common turnip, being mixed, becomes a mass, which soon corrupts. The roots are not so large as the common turnip, but they are much heavier in proportion to their size, and of a firmer texture, and in this respect is reckoned much superior. Both roots and leaves are very agreeable for culinary purposes: the spring-shoots are peculiarly pleasant. As the leaves are smaller, and grow upright, and the roots are smaller, two plants may be raised on the same ground generally allotted to a common turnip. On this principle they are raised in rows at half the usual distance, the plants standing also nearer in the rows. They may be sown before the end of May. They will bear being transplanted, by which the expence of hoeing may be prevented, and the plants rather improve by being transplanted. This account is taken from actual experiments.

Potatoes would seem to bear a near resemblance to the Swedish turnip; but their being so liable to be removed by frost creates an essential difference. I know a gentleman who has, however, fed a flock of sheep during the winter with potatoes, and with success, and sells his wool at a higher price than his neighbours do. A narrow double-mould board plough may be used in making a furrow in which the potatoes may be laid, whereby the earth turned up by the plough may be occasionally turned on the potatoes as they grow up. The most philanthropic Mr. Howard informed us, that he planted his cluster potatoes in this manner; and, as they shoot out from every joint of the stem, he has taken them up resembling a rope of onions. It is thought that it is best to plant them whole, running a small stick of stick through each, which soon brings on their rotting, and thereby accelerates their vegetation. If the owner has not a convenient store-place for them, he may dig a trench three or four feet deep, into which they may be laid as they are taken up, and then covered with the earth taken out of the trench, raised up in the middle like the roof of a house, and covered with straw, to carry off the rain. They are thus preserved from the frost, and can be taken up as they are wanted. There is a kind raised about London, called hag-potatoes, of which an owner assured me had twelve tons from an acre. As they have of late years become so

much the food of men, they are not easily given up to feed quadrupeds. When boiled, they are well relished by hogs, and are very useful for fattening them: and if the corn is filled with them, and so much water only is added as shall fill up the interstices, there will be no danger of the copper's being hurt by sand at bottom.

The Scotch large cabbage may be included in this list; which being cut before the frost sets in, and then hung up under cover, they will keep sound during the winter. They are a food so very agreeable to cattle, that, when used by them, they do not easily relish any other food.

AGRICOLA.

\*\*\* *This interesting Letter will be continued.*

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

IN a pedigree of the Veres, Earl of Oxford, No. 4221 among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, mention is made of a Captain Daniel Vere, great grandson of John, a younger brother of Sir John Vere knt. of C. I. brook, in Devonshire, the father of John, the fifth Earl of Oxford. In the pedigree the Daniel is said to have been employed in the service of the King of Spain in his wars in the Netherlands, and to have quitted that service in the year 1576, at the request of the then Earl of Oxford, and to be living in 1599. I have reason for supposing he afterwards settled in Warr. shire (or some adjoining parish in Staffordshire); but, as he does not appear in any other pedigree of this family that I have ever seen, if any of your learned correspondents can give any information concerning either his immediate ancestors or descendants, it will confer great satisfaction on your constant reader,

F. A. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

FROM your ready communication of whatever is curious or useful, I have no doubt but you will give place to some articles of curiosity which Chance has brought to light in what may with propriety be called the heterogeneous parts of this immense metropolis.

The Society of Antiquaries, with a commendable care, have preserved some valuable specimens of Roman pottery, which were found, in 1786, in digging a sewer in Lombard-Street and Birchm-lane. The articles submitted to your consideration were discovered several years ago in similar situations. The figures 1, 2, 3, in plates III. and IV. were found



10

16

3. 2

2. 4

*Compensatio delicti*

*See also p. 47. 48. 49. 50.*





*Longimato del. et fide.*

ound, about 18 or 20 years ago, from 20 to 30 feet deep in the ground, on repairing the sewer in Bevis Marks near Aldgate; and the date of A.D. MCLVI. bears testimony of their being very ancient. Their history I leave to your more learned correspondents; and shall only suggest the probability of their being a species of *Penates*.

Fig. 4. is evidently one of the tools in trade which were used by the class of jugglers which formerly abounded in this country, whose race is not yet totally extinct, called Fortune-tellers. It was found, at nearly the same time with the others, in digging the foundation for the present gaol of Newgate, about 40 feet below the surface of the garden belonging to the College of Physicians, in the ditch which formerly surrounded the city. The science of *casting Nativities*, of which this is a diagram, was once in high vogue, and implicitly adopted even by men of real genius. Witness the example of Robert Burton, the celebrated author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, who died in 1639; and whose *nativity*, with his *portrait*, is engraved on his tomb in Christ church, Oxford. See Nichols's *History of Hinckley*, p. 133; or Gutch's *History of the College*, &c. at Oxford, p. 490.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

## TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 222.)

CROSSING the rapid current of the Spey, by means of the bridge above-mentioned, and making only a short halt at Avemore to breakfast, we proceeded towards Dalmagellish. This inn, however, proving neither so comfortable, nor so well provided, as that which we last left, we determined, it being still early in the day, to push forward to Inverness; and accordingly engaged a guide to conduct us over the hills, by a way said to be much shorter than that by the military road.

Little interesting to the eye occurred till we reached Moy-hall, the seat of the Laird of Macintosh, which presented itself agreeably enough at the extremity of Loch Moy, whose banks were fringed with trees, and whose placid bottom was embellished with two or three green and tufted islets. Passing the end of the Loch, and bearing towards the left, we proceeded over a succession of bleak and cheerless hills, which, flattening, and spreading them-

selves by degrees into a wide and blasted waste, form a part probably of that heath (for Forres lay at no great distance) on which the Weird Sisters are represented to have first met Macbeth and Banquo, and which, declining at length towards the North, afforded us a full view of the Firth of Inverness, bounded by the rude and snow-patched heights of Ross-shire.

At the bottom of this moor, betwixt its lower edge and the river Ness, the town of Inverness appears; which has been so amply and accurately described by Mr. Pennant as to leave scarcely any thing for the future traveller to add to the account. It must, notwithstanding, be allowed me to relate the impatience with which, on quitting our saddles, we hastened to visit the remains of its famed castle, the scene of the sanguinary inhospitalities of Macbeth. One square building, resembling the Keep in ancient castles, of no considerable dimensions, and whose upper floors had either long since fallen in, or been removed, was almost the whole of this classic fabric which retained its ancient form. Apparently the building had never been extensive, and it was now in vain, even for creative Fancy, to endeavour to trace the immortal Bard to the position of that staircase, by which Macbeth, with blood-stained hands, defended, shuddering from the several rooms, where the "two lodged together," and "Duncan slept unguarded!"

This castle has still "a pleasant seat," but the air, whatever it might do of old, though "ambly enough," certainly does not *now*

—sweetly recommend itself

Unto our gentle sense.

Its ground-floor, in short, having been appropriated for a town repository of certain nuisances, is not only to be entered, but scarcely approached, without offence. Museums of this sort, indeed, (private Cabinets being very rare,) are to be met with very commonly in Scotland; over one of which, at the turn of a corner, in the shattered window of a shabby shop, we were struck with the apposite inscription of, "New-laid Eggs."

From the elevation, in the mean time, on which stands the ruin of Macbeth's Castle, the prospects are of a kind to weaken and obliterate every sensation except that of pleasure.

Inverness

GENT. MAG. May, 1793.

Inverness, to a very distressing degree, abounds in common beggars. We had remarked the same circumstance in almost all the towns we had passed through in coming hither from the Tweed, and had imputed it, probably, to its true causes, the deficiency of agricultural employments, and the want of manufacturers, to furnish subsistence to the lower ranks of people, joined with the total absence of all provisory laws: compelling, as in England, every Parish to take care of and support its poor. To these causes might be added those impolitic severities, and that selfish thirst of wealth, by which almost many a wretch has been driven to the uncertain miseries of emigration, others, clinging perhaps to an ungrateful soil, or despairing to better their condition by flying from it, have remained to certain misery, and a lingering death, at home.

Eastward hence, at about ten miles distance, pushing itself forward into the Firth of Inverness, and forming the narrow strait of Airdier, stands Fort George, nicely regular in its form, and taking to the eye as an effect of Art, amidst some of the most rugged, and untamed, of Nature's features.

Returning from this fortress, my conductor, a worthy and intelligent inhabitant of Inverness, to whom we had been recommended by the gentlemen at Pitmain, making a slight deviation from the common road, brought me to Culloden-moor, and was at great pains to make me understand the different dispositions, and movements, of the opposed forces in the memorable conflict in 1645.

Of that conflict the traces, though few, are striking and affecting. It cannot be said indeed here, as it has been of the field of Philippi,

—sparsis ossibus albet humus,

but most assuredly, and without a figure, may be affirmed, that

—sanguine pinguior

Campus, sepulchris, impia prælia

Testatur! Hor. Ode I. lib. II.

the graves of those who fell victims to a mistaken, and therefore pitiable, loyalty, being still distinguishable by the superior verdure of the turf which covers them.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

In your last Magazine, p. 316, a Correspondent, signed *A Clerical Subscriber*,

has given an abstract of the subscribers to the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge* for the last five years, with the increase thereof; and justly animadvertes, that the more dignified and benefited clergy form but a small part of that list, which is chiefly composed of the inferior members of that order, much to their credit, and blame of the others. It is certain that the clergy in general, with few exceptions, are not backward to contribute to all charitable and pious works, according to the capabilities. But what opinion are we to entertain of another class of the liberal professions, the gentlemen of the long robe, very, very few of whose names are to be found in the lists of any charitable institution or design, though their profession undoubtedly produces more profit abundantly than the other two. But, perhaps, I may be mistaken in my observations, and the gentlemen may be possessed of such a share of *Modesty* and *Humility*, and in compliance with our Saviour's command, as not to let our right hand know what our left doeth.

HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

To the memoirs of the late Dr. William Barford, Vol. LXII. pp. 1155, 1218, may be added, that he was elected from Eton College to King's College, in 1737; that he presided as Moderator in the Sophs' Schools, in 1747, 1751, and 1756, and was of course one of the taxers of the University of Cambridge in each of the years immediately succeeding; that he resigned the place of Public Orator in 1768, and was presented by the Provost and Fellows of his College to the vicarage of Fordingbridge, in Hants, which he ceded on being instituted vicar of Kimpton, in Herts. In June, 1770, Mr. Barford was installed a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral by presentation from the crown, in consequence of his having been chaplain to the House of Commons on the appointment of the speaker Sir John Cust. But he did not continue in this office above one session, Sir Fletcher Norton having made choice of another clergyman, and it was suspected that there was a design to prevent his being favoured with the customary recompence for his service. His friends, however, and many respectable friends he had, contended that he was not to be considered as the chaplain of



the speaker, but of the house; and Mr. Thomas Townshend moved, May 9, to address the king to confer upon Mr. Barford as chaplain some dignity in the church. If Lord North did not second the motion, he heartily concurred in it, and it was resolved, *nem. con.* That by order, Jan. 25, the chaplain preached before the House of Commons on the 30th of that month, and by desire Mr. B. printed the sermon, of which the text was Psalm LXXVI. v. 10. He also delivered and published "Concio ad Synod." from col. IV. v. 5, on the first meeting of the convocation at St. Paul's, in 1784.

The eminently ingenious and learned author of "A new System of Mythology," in the preface to vol. III. p. 8, bears this testimony to the merits of Dr. Barford as a scholar and a friend:

"I cannot, writes Mr. Bryant, conclude without acknowledging my obligations to a most worthy and learned friend for his zeal towards my work; and for his assistance both in this, and my former, publication. I am indebted to him not only for his judicious remarks, but for his goodness in transcribing for me many of my dissertations; without which my progress would have been greatly retarded. His care likewise, and attention in many other articles, afford instances of friendship, which I shall ever gratefully remember."

P. 296. l. 34. after "corporate," add "body."

Was not archdeacon Chapman, p. 320, l. 37, rector of the three churches in Bath? If he was, there is not any omission after the word *ecclesiarum*. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, April 21.  
I BEG leave, through the channel of your useful publication, to inform your correspondent Mr. Parkinson, who has so generously interested himself in the attempt to ascertain the progeny of Sir Hugh Middleton, that, had it not been for the loss of the Register of the parish of St. Laurence, Winton, the present representative of the illustrious projector would long ago have been discovered in the person of a youth named Leonard Middleton, and now resident in the neighbourhood of Ripley, Surrey. Can Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Smith, or any one of your numerous correspondents, supply any information respecting the father of the John Middleton mentioned, in p. 134, as buried in the parish-church of St. Laurence, Winton?—By inserting the above, you will oblige an occasional correspondent.

W.

Mr. URBAN, April 22.  
CAN any of your numerous and well-informed correspondents inform me who was the father, or grandfather, of the Mr. John Middleton who lies buried in the church of St. Laurence, Winchester, and the inscription on whose tomb was inserted in p. 134. The Register of the said parish has been missing for some time; otherwise, *perhaps*, this query might have been unnecessary. A satisfactory answer, however, to the above query would, *perhaps*, gratify the kindest wishes of the very benevolent characters, who have of late so warmly interested themselves in discovering the present representative of Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the New River.  
Yours, &c. PERHAPS.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.  
THE favourable reception you give to every portion of British Topography in your valuable Miscellany, induces me to try my skill in a short description of a beautiful chapel at KNOLL, in Warwickshire, two miles from Solihull, and eight from Birmingham, on the road to Warwick.

Sir William Dugdale (*History of Warwickshire*, 958, edit. Thomas) informs us, that Knoll was a member of *Hampton in Arden* till the time of king John, when it is first noticed as belonging to the family *de Arden*, till a wife of one of the coheirs of that family passed it away to *Eleanor*, 9th of Edw. I. who held it till her death, when it was given, with sundry other manors in this and other counties, to the monks of Westminster, towards keeping her anniversary. At the Dissolution it was annexed to the new-erected see of Westminster, afterwards changed into a deanery. Queen Elizabeth, in her second year, re-assumed it with other lands; and, in her 15th year, granted it to Robert, earl of Essex, who exchanged it with the Crown for other lands. It was granted, 2d of James I. to Sir Fulk Greville, lord Brook; in whose family it continued when Dr. Thomas re-published Dugdale, 1730. About the end of the reign of Edward II. Walter Cooke, canon of Lincoln, considering that the place, which now contains about 50 houses, several inns, and a town-hall, was a mile from the parish-church of Hampton, from which, I believe, it is distant about three of our modern miles, erected at his proper costs a fair chapel here, with a tower.

Reple.

steeple, and bells, all on his father's own lands, to the honour of St. John Baptist, St. Laurence the martyr, and St. Anne, adding a church-yard, and endowing a secular priest to celebrate divine service; so that there should be a font to baptize all infants born within this hamlet, and all persons there deceasing to be buried in the church-yard. John Burghill, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, & Henry IV. granted his licence to celebrate divine service here; and licence was granted, the same year, by the king, to Walter Cooke, and Adam his father, to found and establish a chantry of one or two priests, the advowson and patronage of which the said Walter granted to the monks of Westminster. A licence to found a guild or fraternity here was obtained 14 Henry IV. As the founder's preferences increased\*, he, with the concurrence of Elizabeth, widow of John, Lord Clinton, obtained a licence, 4 Henry V, that himself, she, or their respective executors, might here found a college of ten chantry priests, with a common seal; one to be rector: but the endowment seems to have failed, or not to have taken place; for, 26 Henry VIII. and at the Dissolution, here were but two; the clear yearly revenue was 22l. 3s. 4d., and of the gild for three chantry priests, 29l. 14s. 7d. Many of the nobility and other eminent personages appear, by the register of this college, in the hands of Archer, esq. to have been members of this fraternity; and in the chapel window were the arms of *Aylesbury, Somerville, Brome, Belknap, Sir Edward Ferrers, Marrow*, serjeant at law, and of Dr. *Eborall*, Master of the Mint, with quarterings and impalements. Thomas Dabridgecourt, whose father was buried here,

made a South window of the chancel, which had his figure kneeling in armour. Sir William Wigston, whose daughter he married, made another; and Aylesbury a third. All the arms given by Dugdale, except part of the arms of Sir Edward Ferrers, with quarterings, in the East window, were gone in Thomas's time. The monuments are little altered or varied. Knoll was returned to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, 1707, at 15l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*. The patronage is in the representatives of the Palmers, of Orton-end, in Solihull, adjoining.

On the South side of the church-yard is an old house of timber and plaster, divided into several tenements, said to be the mansion of the founder, or rather of his family.

The chapel consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel. The chancel has two lofty windows on a side. In the South wall are four stone seats of unequal heights,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in height by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; the three first four feet from the floor, the fourth, 4 feet 9 inches, all under flowered arches, and over each ranges a cornice of oak-leaves; and above them, to the East, is a handsome piscina under a flowered arch sided by purfling finials.

Within the rails, on a slab:

Deposuitum

Dianæ e filiabus honorabilis

FELCONIS GREVILLE

Suaræ conjugis ejus quæ

nata est 14 die Aprilis

sepulta 25 Mart. anno

currente MDCLXXV.

vitæ futuræ certior.

In a lozenge on a cross engrailed four roundels.

DOROTHY relict of John Dunsen  
daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrigge

\* He was prebendary of *Milton ecclesia*, in the church of Lincoln, 1415, and died 1431, as Wals. 221, who yet makes him prebendary of Warthill, in that of York, from 1397 to 1423 (Ib. 174); he was also treasurer of St. Paul's, which last office he resigned 1400. He was one of the executors of Thomas de Ewere, dean of St. Paul's, and founded, 12 Henry IV, a chantry of one priest in that church to pray for his soul (Newc. I. 42, 103). Dugdale adds, that he was prebendary of Salisbury; but of this I find no other mention. Thomas d'Ewere, or Eure, or, as Dugdale calls him, *Eborall*, was educated at Oxford, dean of St. Paul's from 1389 to 1390, master of Whittington's college, and, dying 1400, was buried in that church under a slab magnificently adorned with brass, engraved in Dugdale's History of the Church, pp. 60, 61 (Newc. 42, 178). This family resided at Baldhill, and he was christened at Wroxhall; was esteemed as a preacher; and his sermons at the Visitation of the London Clergy were in the library of his church (Tanuer, Bib. Brit. 243, ex Bale and Pits). Qu. however, if he is not mistaken for Dr. Eure? for these last writers call him only *canon* of St. Paul's. Eure, it is true, held the prebend of Mora about this time. Dr. Laurence E. was minister of the gild there. Eborall's brother John was A. M. and pastor of Pauley (Paul's purty), near Towcester; and both are called, in Knoll Register, men of great worship.

of Noseley, co. Leicester, bt. 29 June  
 æt. 62. Anno Dom.

1705.

JOHN DOUSET  
 viri generosus antiqua  
 prosapia Rhotomagi Normania  
 Galliarum exortus  
 desideratus hic dum vixit  
 deploratus abhinc decessit  
 die 6 Septemb. æt. 54  
 A. D. 1658.

The glazed tiles in the chancel have  
 the arms of *Beauchamp*.

In a chief, three flais.

A fleur-de-lis.

A round formed by four ragged flaves  
 or trunks.

Without the rails is a slab for

WILLIAM SPOONER, of Henwood-hall,  
 gent. July 25, 1684.

In the North window:

p bono statu—Orate.

Here are two very massive oak iron-  
 bound chests.

Seven flais on the North side, six on  
 the South.

On each side of the chancel is a cle-  
 restory window.

In the South, angels holding Az. a  
 cross A. *Aylesbury*, impaling Barry of  
 six, Or and Az. *Pembridge*.

In the North, angels holding *Ayles-  
 bury*, impaling, Arg. on a fess G. or  
 S. three annulets O. between three roses  
 G. seeded O. or, as in *Dugdale*, three  
 leopards' faces O. *Somerville*.\*

The shields of the remaining angels  
 are gone.

The flais have foliage, except the  
 two first. One has a fox sitting, hol-  
 ding an open book; an ape holding a  
 bag in his left, pointing to it with his  
 right, a bear looking at it: the other,  
 a lion erect, supported by a horse and  
 unicorn in the same posture.

At the entrance of the chancel lies a  
 circular grey stone, four feet diameter,  
 which had a circular ledge of brass, and  
 in the centre a scroll and two shields, all  
 gone. *Dugdale* says, tradition makes  
 this the monument of Walter Cooke,  
 the founder of this collegiate church.  
 West of this is a slab, robbed of the  
 brass figures, of a man and two wives:  
 under the right-hand, a groupe and  
 single figure; under the left, two  
 groupes; above, a shield. The brasses  
 were on in *Dugdale*'s time, and shewed  
 that it belonged to John Dabriggcourte,

esq. 1543, and his wives Catharine and  
 Elizabeth.

The five pannels of the South pew  
 have a drag on carved in low relief.

Two pews under canopies, with  
 wreathed pillars at entrance, their West  
 faces formed by rich carved screens of  
 wood, with a projecting canopy in front  
 of very rich foliage.

The North transept of the chancel has  
 in the North crowned **HS** and **M**.

Against the East wall tablets for

Richard, 1746, 48.

Anne, 1756, 53.

Richard, 1765, 38, married Martha,  
 daughter of the Rev. Marshall Gref-  
 wold, esq. of *Malvern-house*. She  
 died 1755, aged 26.

Slabs with Latin inscriptions for  
 Mary, fifth daughter of Humfrey Gref-  
 wold, esq. of Yardley, wife of Richard  
 Grimshaw, of Grimshaw, of Baker's-  
 lane, esq. 1669, aged 36.

Richard, husband of Mary, had three  
 daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne,  
 and died 1690, aged 58.

"In this garment\* is laide up  
 the bodie of ELIZABETH, late wife of Tho-  
 mas St. Nicholas, of Aibe, in the county of  
 Kent, daughter of Henry Croke, of Well-  
 place, in the county of Oxford, esq.  
 who lived as a helper with her husband six  
 years, and had issue by him 4 sonnes, dec'd"†  
 Mal. iii. 17.

In a lozenge, Ermine, a chief coun-  
 ter componè quarterly, quartering a  
 cross voided, impaling between six  
 martlets a fess charged with crescent.  
 Round it,

"O, Death! where is thy sting;" &c.  
 and round the sides,

"My well-beloved is mine,  
 and I am his."

Under them,

"The memorial of the just is blessed;"  
 and

"When once as Lydia's God did ope thine  
 heart,  
 With Mary thou didst choose the better part,  
 And from thenceforth didst walke unto the  
 death

In all God's ways like good Elizabeth.  
 My fight is fought, thy triumph is begunne,  
 My crowne's farre off, thy crowne is now  
 set on.

Sic scripsit lacrymans cum tanti solæ relic-  
 ta est

Uxoris preter fama fuisse virum."

\* These are all that remain of seven coats  
 engraven by *Dugdale*.

\* Cabinet. *Dugdale*.

† March 9, 1631. D.

In an East chapel of this aisle is an altar-tomb, or altar, of scaly stone, the slab 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches thick; the altar 2½ feet by 4 feet wide, of bricks plastered. In the West wall, at the corner, a door and ten steps, with a door opening into the nave, and once leading to the rood-loft.

At the East end of the South aisle a perk. In its South wall a piscina and locker. In another South window, A. a cross G. and the cross ingrailed with 5 O; neither of which coats are in Dugdale. By it a figure of Charity between two boys holding a scroll inscribed, "He that hath pity on the poor," &c. "ex dono Ant. Hoibeche, ob. 1717;" and above, on a wooden shield, G. five escallops A. quartering Barry of 6 A. and S. in chief three annulets O. impaling G. two chevrons Erm. between three eagles displayed O. quartering Az. two chevrons O. between three goats' heads A. "Sacrae sub tegmine fagi;" a miserable pun for *Holy Beach*.

In the North clerestory window are fragments of saints and kneeling figures.

On the beam over the rood-loft have been painted in white, on red flowered ground, whole-lengths, of which remain, an angel, the Virgin Mary, and another saint, and heads of two more on the North side of a centre building, and over them, indistinct inscriptions in white letters.

The font is octagon, charged with quatrefoils in squares on an octagon shaft. The pulpit and desk neatly made of wainscot by Carter, the present clerk.

The West tower is embattled, the door but 3½ feet to the water table, which is two feet wide. Under each chancel window, nearest the East end, is a surbass arch. On the buttress above, a headless fowl. Fine grotesque of feet and wings at the bottom of the South aisle spials.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

AS some kind of answer to the inquiries of your correspondent \*\*\*, vol. LXII. p. 706, give me leave to set before you the substance of a note of Zeus, who published the *Anabasis* at Leipzig, 1785.

"The concurrent testimony of all the ancients who are lavish in their praises of this work, joined with the style and composition so worthy of *Xenophon*, are sufficient to establish his title to being its author. But as in

the beginning of his third book of Grecian History he refers for an account of this famous expedition to what Themistogenes of Syracuse had written about it, to which also Suidas alludes quoting the passage. Plutarch, in his treatise "On the Glory of the Athenians," speaking of writers who describe the transactions to which themselves were parties, supposes that Xenophon, who himself, by his actions, furnished materials, refers for the relation of these to Themistogenes of Syracuse, transferring the credit of relating them to others, in order to insure more credit to himself as the actor. *Ἰνα πιστότερος ἢ διηγούμενος ταύτην ὡς ἄλλον ἴδμεν τὴν τῶν λόγων δοξάν χαρίζομενος*. True it is that Tizetzes, Usher, and Kuster on Suidas, deny that Xenophon wrote on this subject, and conceive the work which bears his name to be really that of Themistogenes. I rather agree with those who believe the work of Themistogenes to be lost. This subject was handled by several writers: as Ælian observes<sup>1</sup>, that there are a variety of instances of the same persons having figured in the civil and military line, and written or referred to their own transactions in both; and he adduces Xenophon as one of these instances, whose military command and generalship many others have celebrated, as well as himself, in his histories of Cyrus. *Τῇ δὲ Ξενοφῶντος στρατιάν καὶ στρατησίαν πολλοὶ μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ομολογεῖ ἐν τοῖς περὶ Κυρου λόγοις*; where the word *ομολογεῖ* may be construed as if Xenophon barely mentioned or alluded to his own transactions without having written a formal detail of them. Plutarch in Artaxerxes quotes Ctesias and Dinon as relating the defeat of Cyrus; and Stephanus Byzantinus frequently praises Sophænetus as author of an *Anabasis Cyri*, *τοῦ Ταοχί, Φυσκοῦ, & Χαρμανδῆ*.<sup>2</sup>

He cites the *Anabasis* both of Sophænetus and *Xenophon*, v. *Καρδουχοῖ*. He might have quoted Xenophon for the *Taochi*, IV. 4. 6. 7. V. 5. a river *Physcus*, II. 4. city of *Charmanda*, I. 5. Pinedo in his index of authors, cited by Stephanus, professes a total ignorance of *Sophænetus*. He would have found in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, I. 2. that one of

<sup>1</sup> Edit. Xyland, II. 345.

<sup>2</sup> Var. Hist. VII. 14.

<sup>3</sup> See more in More's Exc. ad Xen. Hist. Græc.

that name, an *Arcadian*, joined Cyrus with 1000 *οπλισταί*, heavy-armed foot; that another of the name, a *Symphalian*, had entertained Cyrus, and received his orders to levy troops for him, and I. 2. brought him 1000 *οπλισταί*. The same Sophænetus accompanied Xenophon and Cleonor to confer with Artaxerxes, II. 5. was left behind to guard the rear, IV. 4. being with Philesus the oldest in command. He conducted the women and children, with the aged and sick, by sea to Cerasus, V. 5. and as oldest in command opposed the crossing a certain valley, but was overruled by Xenophon. He had before been fined 10 minæ for neglect of duty, V. 8. It is highly probable that an officer of so much rank and consequence in this expedition would keep minutes of it, and that Xenophon as commander in chief would be particularly attentive so to do, as Ctesias who attended Artaxerxes in quality of Physician. Dinon wrote a Persian History under Philip, son of Amyntas, or Alexander the Great, Plut. in Alex. Nepos in Conone, &c.

From the History of Themistogenes never being quoted by Stephanus Byzantinus, one would be tempted to conclude it did not then exist.

But that Xenophon was acknowledged the author of the *Anabasis* in Plutarch's time, is evident from what he says in the life of Artaxerxes. "Many historians have given us a description of this action, but no one with so much force as Xenophon, for in him we do not read it, we see it. He possesseth his reader so strongly with it, that he is as sensibly touched as if he himself was engaged and shared in the danger, in such lively colour hath he represented it. It must therefore be a piece of the utmost folly to attempt a narration of it after him, so that I shall content myself with relating some particulars worthy of memory which he has forgotten or omitted." Translation of Plutarch's Lives, Lond. 1727. VIII. 157. *Την δὲ μάχην ἐκείνην πολλῶν μὲν ἀπηγγελοῖεν Ξενοφῶντος δὲ μόνου οὐχὶ δεικνυμένου ὅψιν καὶ τοῖς πραγμάτων ὡς οὐ γεγενημένοι; ἀλλὰ γινόμενοι παρὶς αἰὲς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐν πάθει καὶ συνκινδυνεύουσαι διὰ τὴν ἐναργεῖαν οὐκ ἐστὶν τοῦ νικητοῦς ἐπεξηγησθαι πλεονεξία τῶν ἀξίων λόγου παραλθεῖν ἵππιν αὐτόν.* Edit. Xyland, I. 1014. Lucian also, de conscribend. Hist. c. 23. ascribes it to Xenophon.

Masius in his Comment on Joshua II. p. 38, speaking of the Jewish and Gre-

cian parafangs, says the latter will be found to have been shorter, and contained 29 stadia and some feet, if we attend to Xenophon, Cyri Anab. V. if that be indeed written by Xenophon, "*si modo Xenophon ejus historie Scriptor est.*" This is all that Masius says on this dispute. Wesseling on Diodorus sic. XIV. 19, n. 40, hints his doubts on the same words. Upon turning to Professor More's Examination of this question prefixed to his edition of Xenophon's Hellenica, Leipz. 1778, 8vo. p. xxxv. I find this question completely canvassed. To the objection of Kuster in Suidas, v. Themistogenes, that Xenophon mentions Themistogenes, and not his own account of the *Anabasis*, he replies, that Xenophon might conceal his own from modesty, or might not have then written it. To Usher's objection from his giving different names of the same persons in his *Anabasis* and *Hellenica*, he opposes certain conjectures at least plausible; and to his objection from the recapitulation of each book contrary to Xenophon's usual manner of writing, because the writer of the former says at the end he was present in the whole expedition, therefore he is taken for Xenophon, whereby all the ancients who ascribe the *Anabasis* to Xenophon were deceived, he denies that the writer of the *Anabasis* makes this *positive declaration*. The idea started by Kuster, loc. cit. and Dodwell \*, that Xenophon's name was afterwards applied to the work of Themistogenes, is nugatory. Perizonius on *Ælian* V. H. III. 17, and Hutchinson's Dissertations prefixed to the *Cyropædia*, p. xi, xii. and *Anabasis* and Fabricius, Bibl. Græc. II. 72, have established his claim to it. What Xenophon refers to Themistogenes for is the *expedition and death of Cyrus*, and the return of the Greeks to Trapezus, which make the first four books of the *Anabasis*, and only the larger half of that work: and nothing about the return of the Grecians home. It is therefore most likely that Themistogenes treated only of the above matters, and that Xenophon afterwards wrote a fresh narrative of the whole, continuing it on to those transactions in which himself bore so distinguished a part. As the ancients consequently speak of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and quote from it whole passages or single words, which are now found in it, they certainly mean the same work which we now have, and



that other by Themistogenes is lost, having been described by Xenophon as a much shorter work. Admitting the *Anabasis* to have been written after the *Hellenics* were published, we may account for the omissions in the beginning of the former, of the reason for the Lacedæmonians joining Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, mentioned *Hellen. III. 1.* for the connection between Cyrus and the Spartans being fully detailed, *Hellen. I. 4.* it was needless to repeat it in the *Anabasis*.

I add that Diogenes Laertius in his *Life of Xenophon*, II. 57, enumerates the *Anabasis* among his works, and says that he made a preface to each of the books, but none to the whole, *καὶ πάλιν βιβλίον μὲν ποιῶσι ὑπομνησίων, οὐκ ἔστι οὐ.* Menage, in his note on this passage speaking of Masius's doubt, says, the style itself bespeaks the genuine production of Xenophon "*germanum esse Xenophontis salum vel ipse stylus indicat.*"

Of Themistogenes I find nothing more except that the *Etymologicus* in *Ἑσπερία*, cited in Hoffman's *Lexicon*, makes him author of a golden book, *aureus liber*.

Photius, in a MS. Greek Glossary, frequently quotes the *Anabasis* as a work of Xenophon's. The style is perfectly similar to that of his other writings; and the facts recorded in it are many of them such as Xenophon alone could have been acquainted with, and they are related with his accustomed modesty. In imitation of this work, a man, who is called the younger *Xenophon*, wrote in the like number of books an *Account of Alexander's Expedition*, or *Anabasis*. Laertius, II. Dion. Hal. *Art. Rhet. VIII. 11.* & *epist. ad Cn. Pompeium*, (4) Athenæus (II. c. 15.) Lucian (in *Somnio*, p. 7.) Elian (*Hist. Var. VII. 14.*) Strabo (VIII. p. 593.) Cicero (*de Divin. I. 25.*) Hesychius (v. *φοιτικῆς* & alibi passim) Pollux (x. § 80. 138. 174.) Harpocration (v. *πρωλιασμός* & alibi passim.) Ammonius (v. *αποδραμαί*), and many other writers of antiquity, concur in ascribing this to Xenophon.

R. G.

IN the church-yard at Waltham-abbey.

Sacred to the memory of  
Mr. LANCELOT LEVERTON,  
of this parish,  
who died in Feb. 1784,  
in the 57th year of his age,

this monument was erected

by his brother

Thomas Leverton,

who with the Widow and family  
much lament the Loss  
of so valuable a friend,  
whose chief Object when Living  
was their Interest and Happiness.

Arms; a self between three pelicans  
wounding themselves.

On the West face of the stone.

In this vault

Rest the remains of HENRY LEVERTON,  
only child of Thomas Leverton,  
who departed this world Feby. 1789,  
aged 12 years and 10 months.

Canst thou unmov'd the sigh of anguish  
he r?

Canst thou unmov'd behold the falling tear?  
Oh! venerate a mother's poignant grief,  
A father's sorrow, that defy relief.  
If thou hast known him, needst were this  
verse

To claim thy notice, or his praise rehearse.  
Yes, HENRY, yes,—we viewed in early youth  
Thy sense of honour, and thy love of truth;  
We viewed thy liberal heart, thy powers of  
mind,

And manly spirit, dauntless, yet resign'd;  
We viewed thy temper, cheerful and serene,  
Thy pleasing manner and thy gentle mien;  
In THEE we saw these rising virtues bloom,  
We saw them droop, and sink into the tomb.  
What hope remains? One only fond desire  
Can now a thought of happiness inspire,  
Again to meet, and in the realms of rest  
With THEE to share the raptures of the blest.

By Mr. BURNBY who had the care  
of his education.

See our Obituary for February 1784,  
LIV. 237, and Feb. 1789, LIX. 182.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

I AM desirous to correct an inaccuracy,  
relative to Habington, in p. 117, as it  
otherwise may be liable to misconstruction.  
I meant not to disavow that Mr.  
Headley had re-printed three or four  
pieces which are actually to be found in  
the first and second parts of *Cassara*; but  
that he has omitted to select a single  
couplet from that numerous Collection  
of *Love Sonnets*, &c. which gave the  
book its title, and which, for tenderness  
and delicacy, have been perhaps rarely  
exceeded. Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, April 23.

READING in the St. James's Chronicle  
of April 6 an excellent letter  
of admonition to juries, it put me in  
mind of a remarkable case which hap-  
pened some years ago. The heir of an  
illegal



illegitimate offspring claimed a right to the family-estate. The cause was tried, and the illegitimacy proved to the satisfaction of every person present; yet, to the astonishment of all, the verdict was given in favour of the illegitimacy, and the family lost their estate. So may the most sacred obligations and the highest privileges be perverted.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

YOU will oblige a constant reader of your valuable work by informing him who *Christopher Willoughby* was, that lived at Bishopston, near Marlborough, about the year 1678; and, by a deed bequeathed to the Parish of Wily, Wilts, the following sums, to be paid by the Mayor of Marlborough, from the interest of 200*l.* given for ever to the above Corporation, viz. 3*l.* to one old man, 3*l.* to one old woman, 20*s.* to the Minister, for a sermon preached on or near Midsummer day, (when the other sums are paid,) 10*s.* to the clerk, 10*s.* to the churchwarden, and 2*s.* to the town of Marlborough. By his will he desires, that the family of *Locke* might be preferred, if *necessitous*, in filling up either the vacancy of the man or woman. What relation was he to that family now settled at Wily? Was he any to the great Metaphysician, who was either a Wiltshire or Somersetshire man? Was the late Mr. Willoughby, of Knoyle, his descendant, so ably attacked about 30 years since under the signature of *Tom Telltruth*, for an oppressive act, by, I believe, a great Law Lord, now retired to enjoy *Osium cum Dignitate*, till necessity shall call him in action again? or who was he?

Yours, &c.

O. S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Chelsea, May 13.

IT is probable the following anecdote, taken from Thomas More's Life of his great grandfather, p. 179, which I give in its original spelling, will sufficiently answer the enquiry in p. 327.

"On the Sunday even, when he was Lord Chancellor, he wore a surplice, and sang with the singers at the high mass and matins in his parish Church of Chelley, which the Duke of Northfolke on a time finding, sayd, "God bodie, God bodie, my Lo. Chancellor a parish clerk. You disgrace the King and your office." "Nay," sayd Sir Thomas, smilingly: "Your Grace may not make I knowen my pince in my du-

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tifuness to his Lord and ours, having in his minde that saying of David in the like case dancing before the Ark of God, when his wife Michol laughed at him, *Vilior fiam oculis meis*: I will still thinke meanly of my selfe whatsoever others shall thinke of me."

This passage seems, by a note at the bottom of the page, to have been collected from Mr. Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More, p. 29. Stapleton Vit. Th. Mori, cap. 6. p. 220. Hadfeldon's Hist. of Sir Tho. More, chap. 10. p. 66. W. I.

Mr. URBAN,

Southton, Feb. 12.

AN Old Correspondent (vol. LXII. p. 1098.) writes like a true lover of nature, and a man possessed of those fine sensibilities generally connected with poetic genius. He complains of the painful lassitude such men are doomed to feel from their inability to fill up the intervals of their sublimer enjoyments, by those common concerns or amusements with which vulgar minds are satisfied. I would just give him a hint, that if he has never tried the beneficial effects of religious pursuits and consolations in this respect, it will be well worth his while, at least, to make the experiment.

"A man," says Archdeacon Paley, "who is in earnest in his endeavours after the happiness of a future state, has an advantage over all the world, for he has constantly before his eyes an object of supreme importance, productive of perpetual engagements and activity, and which pursuit (which can be said of no pursuit besides) lasts him to his life's end; yet even he must have many ends besides the far end; but they will conduct to that, be subordinate, and in some way or other capable of being referred to that, and derive their satisfaction or additional satisfaction from that."

Here then is an object adequate to the boundless desires of an immortal mind, and the various kinds of innocent or laudable pursuits we are severally attached to; nay, under the controuling influence of this one great principle, be rendered subservient to our improvement for a better state of existence. The lover of nature may then derive more than mere amusements from Creation's varied charms. Religion dignifies his enjoyments, and, instead of being soothed by them into indolence and incapacity for the duties of life, he finds the best feelings of his heart quickened to the daily exercise of virtue.

"XO

"He looks abroad into the varied field  
Of nature—and though poor, perhaps, compar'd

With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,  
Calls the delightful scen'ry all his own;  
His are the mountains, and the valleys his;  
And the resplendent rivers—his to enjoy,  
With a propriety that none can feel,  
But who with filial confidence inspired,  
Can lift to Heav'n an unpresumptuous eye,  
And smiling say, my Father made them all.  
Are they not his by a peculiar right,  
And by an emphasis of interest his,  
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,  
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind

With worthy thought of that unwearied love,  
Who plann'd, and built, and still upholds, a world,

So cloath'd with beauty for rebellious man!"

TASK, BOOK V.

Your Correspondent will excuse my thus pointing out what I esteem a sovereign cure for the melancholy intervals of which he complains. The truth is, if we look not principally to have the stream of our enjoyments fed from "the fountain of living waters," the "broken cisterns" of nature will never afford us unfailing or unalloyed supplies.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

THE following speculations may, perhaps, not be thought unworthy of insertion in a Magazine, which, in the diversity of its contents, appears to embrace every possible subject of research.

That we are frequently affected in a much more lively manner with joy and grief in our dreams than we ever experienced when awake, is a fact sufficiently notorious. There is often a peculiar glow of colouring in our raptures, and in our distresses, in these imaginary scenes, which no power of language can describe, nor any situation in actual life realize. Few persons, I believe, Sir, have ever passed through life without making this reflection. Philosophers, I know, have endeavoured to account for this phenomenon, by supposing, that the soul in sleep, being more abstracted from the body, is more open to those finer sensibilities which the grossness of our material organs either totally extinguishes, or considerably deadens, when we are awake: but, I must confess, Sir, the errors, the follies, the absurdities, of dreams are such, that I cannot draw any inference from the superior perfection of the soul in that state, to explain any phæ-

nomenon whatever. An intelligent friend, with whom I was conversing on the subject, has given a much more easy, and, as it appears to me, satisfactory, solution of the question. "When we are awake," says he, "we are never entirely occupied with the object before us; we are either looking back on the past, or forward to the future; and our attention is always, in some degree, more or less, diverted from the direct impression of the moment; but, in sleep, both memory and foresight are extinguished; we are solely occupied with the object before us; and we receive from that object the full impression it is capable of producing on our minds."

There are not wanting a variety of topics to illustrate and enforce this opinion of my friend. Supposing the natural acuteness of feeling the same, a man possesses sensibility in proportion as he is abstracted from the cares of life. A man immersed in business or pleasure can never be a man of sensibility. The man of sensibility is, if I may say so, in a state of perpetual dream; he lives and acts in a world of his own creation; and attends to external circumstances little more than as they coincide with his internal system. He feels more than other men on particular subjects, because he feels on other subjects less. The effect of ebriety is to make us forgetful of the past and careless of the future: in this state we are particularly open to the impression of the moment; those impressions are generally pleasurable, and a state of moderate intoxication is a state of jollity; but we are highly susceptible on these occasions of grief as well as of joy, and the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed have taken place after a free circulation of the bottle. Madness, Sir,—that most dreadful and tremendous calamity which afflicts the human species—madness appears often to arise from excess of sensibility. A man of high and acute feelings is deeply struck with some momentous event; he broods over it day and night; his mind at length becomes totally occupied and *possessed* with this idea; and we behold him a maniac. I speak, Sir, from observation. That there are "in madmen joys which none but madmen know" has been affirmed by one who was not unacquainted with the sensations of that frightful malady; and I believe him. There appear, too, to be sorrows and anguish in that state, which no sound imagination can conceive.

I will

I will not at present, Mr. Urban, occupy any more of your time. The subject on which I have touched, appears to me as a matter of mere curiosity, extremely

interesting; if you and your readers should be of the same opinion, I may possibly resume it on some future occasion. Yours, &c. T. G. Temple.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. (Continued from p. 336.)

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 28, 1793.

**T**HE Archbishop of *Canterbury* moved that the Bishop of St. David's be desired to preach in the Abbey Church Westminster, on the 30th instant, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the first.

The Marquis of *Stafford* presented to the House a message from his Majesty similar to that presented to the House of Commons, together with copies of letters from M. Chauvelin, and the answers returned thereto;—the message being read was upon motion ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday next, the Lords to be summoned, and the several papers to be printed.

A bill to dissolve the marriage of Alexander Stewart with Elizabeth Leigh, his now wife, was upon petition presented, and read a first time.

In the Commons the same day, Simon York, Esq. took the oaths and his seat for Grantham.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* moved that the Chaplain of the House be ordered to preach at St. Margaret's on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

The Marine Mutiny bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means, voted a Land Tax of 4s. in the pound, for the present year; also the malt duty.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas*, standing at the bar, addressed the Speaker, and informed him, that he had a written message from His Majesty to deliver to the House. He was directed to bring it up, which he accordingly did, and delivered it to the Speaker, who read it from the Chair, the Members being uncovered. The message was as follows:

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty has given directions for laying, before the House of Commons copies of several papers which have been received from M. Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and of the answers returned thereto;

and likewise copies of an order made by his Majesty in Council, and transmitted by his Majesty's command to the said M. Chauvelin, in consequence of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

“In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and land; and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons, to enable his Majesty to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his Allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition, on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but are particularly so, when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society.

“G. R.”

As soon as the Speaker had read the message,

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* moved that, the House should take into consideration his Majesty's speech on Thursday next, when an address would be moved, stating that the House would approve of the message, and an augmentation of his Majesty's forces. He trusted that there was but one prevailing sentiment on a late calamitous event. He would at present suppress his feelings and emotions on the subject. He was convinced that where there were such violations of humanity and religion, that the feelings of the House would be in proportion to the enormity of the circumstances. He did not press the business at present, as he conceived it of that magnitude and importance, that it required the most serious deliberation of a British House of Commons.

Lord *Wycombe* and Mr. *Fox* deprecated war as the greatest of calamities, and hoped the question would be discussed with all the coolness and reason imaginable. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 30.

Lord *Loughborough* went to the House at twelve o'clock, where he took his seat

as Speaker, and soon after, his Lordship, the Archbishop of Canterbury, 7 Bishops, and 51 Temporal Peers, proceeded to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Before they went to the Abbey their Lordships congratulated the Speaker, on the honour his Majesty had so recently been pleased to confer upon him, in promoting him to the elevated situation of Lord High Chancellor of England; and still more on the satisfaction they individually felt, in having a nobleman of such transcendent abilities, and whose experience was co-extensive with his abilities, to preside in that House.

His Lordship felt the weight of obligation; he felt the signal honour his Sovereign had been pleased to confer upon him, and his gratitude to the House, for the approbation they testified on his promotion to the Woolstack.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, on the same day, together with a very numerous assembly of Members, attended Divine Service at St. Margaret's Church, where a sermon was preached by their own Chaplain.

#### H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 31.

The Marquis of *Stafford* moved that the consideration of his Majesty's message, be postponed till to-morrow. Passed.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made a similar motion. He then gave notice, that the proposed augmentation of seamen would be 20,000, in addition to the 25,000 already voted. Adjourned.

#### H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 1.

Lord *Grenville*, in a speech of considerable length, in which he urged nearly the same arguments as the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (as subjoined in the Commons) moved "an Address to his Majesty, expressive of their abhorrence of the late atrocious act perpetrated in France, and assuring his Majesty of the support of the House to the measures of Government, and of its co-operation in augmenting the forces by land and sea.

This motion was carried without a division, after some opposition from

the Lords *Landerdale* and *Stanhope*.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker having read his Majesty's message, and the order of the day for taking it into consideration,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, amid the important objects of national concern, it was before impossible; he proceeded to the consideration of his Majesty's message, for the House not to direct its attention to the calamity and dreadful outrage against justice, humanity, and religion, which recently occurred at Paris. This brutality, as great as ever stained the annals of History, was such as must excite the same emotions throughout this island, as in every civilized country in the world. If he were to consult his feelings, he would wish to draw a veil over that melancholy and deplorable transaction.—It was so full of grief and horror, and so painful to the mind to dwell on it, that he wished he could erase it from his memory, and, for the honour of human nature, expunge the cruel transaction from the pages of history for ever. But let us not decline demonstrating our abhorrence, that in the history of our own time it may at least be recorded that we have entered our solemn protest against the sanguinary transaction. Let us prove to mankind that we abhor those principles that would encourage the bloody deed, and that with one voice we reject their doctrines. Every benefit arising from the Revolution was lost in this one act, which every mind must commiserate. To this country, benefits would arise from the contemplation of the measure, and the principles by which the people of France were actuated. It would impel us to resist the contagion of their doctrines, and reflection would instruct us to place an insurmountable barrier between us and their principles. The excess of their professions must make all rational minds distrust their protestations, and look with horror on their fallacious and bale suggestions. With respect to this country, France in her conduct has been extremely reprehensible. She viewed with a jealous eye our happy situation, and the contrast it bore to her distracted situation. She saw, that the wise and happy mixture of a Monarchical Government, not founded on base superstition, but blended with temperate aristocracy and independent democracy, was a government superior to

to any that could arise from their visionary projects. She saw with pain the inviolability of the Sovereign, the operation of the three Estates, and the check of the Laws. Thus she found that we made a splendid contrast to that unfortunate country, where theory and impracticable speculations, in a thousand shapes, had reduced her to the lowest ebb of misery and misfortune. If the doctrines which France has promulgated were once to infect the people of this country, she knew that then this country could no longer exist. He wished the House to turn their thoughts to the communications on the table, which contained circumstances that claimed the most serious consideration of a British Parliament. From the note of the 18th of June it would appear that reiterated assurances had been made, that aggrandizement was not the object of France, and that she would observe (in consequence of our neutrality) a sincere neutrality to his Majesty, and his Allies. But what was the consequence? They manifested that aggrandizement was their first object, in their success against *Savoy*, and without disguise publicly announced that they would annex it for ever to the present sovereignty of France. Their military operations in every country manifested that aggrandizement was their sole object; and their decree of the 10th of August was an illustration of what he had asserted. If aggrandizement was not their object, why, in consequence of a temporary occupation of a country, subvert every ancient establishment, and trample on every law, both human and divine? He intreated the House to look to her conduct with respect to the *Netherlands*; she attempted to consolidate that country with her other conquests, and, under the mask of *liberty*, would continue to rule them with the worst of all despotism, that of the French Jacobins. She had indeed said, that she would only keep possession during the war; but those who recollected the illuminations on the arrival of Dumourier, while the people acted under military law, will perceive, that *permanent occupancy*, and not a temporary residence, was the object of the French. The people must smile at their idea of liberty, when the magistrates were obliged to act within a hollow square formed of French troops, while the tree of liberty was planting in the centre. It was obvious, that they altered their plans, and made new professions, according to the existing circum-

stances of the times, and on their arrival proposed adding Hainault to France as the 18th department. In the decree of the 19th of November, the National Convention had farther offered fraternity and assistance to every people that wished to recover their liberties, to whom they would grant the situation of *younger brothers*. They had intended to propagate their doctrines all over the world, doctrines by which moderation was proscribed as a crime. The National Convention have given by their acts the greatest insult to this country. They received the addresses of the most contemptible societies, contemptible both in consequence and numbers, at the bar of their Assembly, though treasonable and seditious, with the most indecent exultation, and the most extravagant theatrical applause. In violation of the right of our allies, they had opened the Scheldt; but it had been demanded whether Holland manifested her wish that we should assist her to repel any invasion on the part of France. To this he would reply, that, admitting no such requisition to have been made, the necessity for our providing such assistance was no less pressing. Gentlemen would remember how easy it had been for Dumourier at Antwerp to have over-run Holland; and that such was the threatening progress of the French arms, and such the formidable menace of their successes, that it was perhaps impossible for the Dutch to speak frankly their desire of our aid. To suffer the farther triumph of that nation, would be the ruin of all legislation, of all morality, of all religion; it would destroy not merely the glory of this country, but of Europe, and the world. Seeing then that nothing short of hostilities was likely to curb their overweening arrogance and ambition, it became him to state, that war was the most likely result of the existing circumstances; and that though, until the actual commencement of hostilities, the door to pacification and adjustment was always open, yet any idea of peace was far from probable. In consequence, he came forward with confidence to appeal to the honour and wisdom of that House, and should move, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communications to the House, and assuring him of their zeal and readiness to furnish that augmentation of forces required by his Majesty for the purposes stated in the message."



Lord *Beauchamp* seconded the motion. Lamenting the calamity of war, his Lordship preferred it to an inglorious peace; and contended, that the possession of Savoy and the Netherlands by France were objects rendering a war absolutely necessary; as the possession of Savoy would subject all Italy to France, and make her mistress of the Mediterranean; and the possession of the Netherlands enable her to be dictatress of the government of Holland.

Lord *Wycombe* opposed the motion, considering a war unnecessary and ruinous in the present situation of this country and the precarious situation of Ireland. He contended, that neither the rights of his Majesty, nor the security of the State were threatened by the French—they were eager and desirous to maintain peace with us—that their explanations had been sufficient—and that, the Scheldt not being deemed by the Dutch a sufficient inducement for them to declare war, we could not on that ground justify it.

Mr. *Whitbread*, jun. attributed the cruelties committed in France to the conduct of the combined armies, and to the execrable manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. He charged Administration with not having exerted themselves to avert a war, but of having, by their haughtiness, provoked, with the intention of overturning the present government of France—a government founded on the will of the people, and with which we had no right to interfere.

Mr. *Ainslie* followed for the Address, declaring, that less had been said against the motion, and weaker arguments advanced, than he had ever heard advanced against any motion ever before offered in that House.

Mr. *Fox* conceived that he should shrink from his duty to his constituents, and to the people at large, if the cries and calumnies of malevolent persons, whispered with astonishing eagerness, and believed with incredible credulity, were to deter him from deprecating a war with France as the greatest calamity in which this nation could be involved. The death of the French king he conceived to be an event as disgraceful as the page of history could furnish. Notwithstanding this, he owned that he did not see the propriety of the Parliament of Great Britain expressing any opinion on this public act, unless it was alleged as a ground affecting this country. He then considered the confederacy formed

against France, and afterwards stated at large the probable grounds of the war in which the country was about to enter. In speaking of the principles of the French Revolution, he said, it was fit that the House should understand what was reprobated in so lumping a manner. The principles themselves were good; they declared that all men are equal in respect of their rights. He who had a shilling had as much right to it as he who had an hundred pounds. Men possessed equal rights in unequal things. It was the abuse of these principles that deserved reprobation. He had had too many controversies with Mr. Burke to wish to draw upon himself additional severity of remark, but still that wish should not prevent him from saying, *that the people are the sovereigns in all countries—that they might amend, alter, and abolish, the form of government under which they lived at pleasure—that they might cashier their monarchs for misconduct.* James the Second was cashiered. The people elected William. They elected the House of Brunswick, even its whole dynasty. It was clear, therefore, that the present family enjoyed the throne from the sovereignty of the people. Entertaining those opinions, he could not accede to that position of Mr. Burke, that, though they possessed the sovereignty before the Revolution, they did not possess it afterwards. Having stated the grounds on which he deprecated a war, he begged to say one word of himself. He could not walk about the streets without hearing whispers of plots and designs, and of his own and his friends correspondence with men in France. If any man had heard that he had corresponded with improper persons in France, he had heard a *falsehood*. Having made this assertion, he conceived that he possessed a right to demand the candour of the House; and to desire that his actions should not be imputed to motives of an improper or a sinister nature.

Mr. *Wyndham* replied to most of the arguments urged by Mr. Fox. He agreed that, in all probability, France had no wish at this moment to go to war with this country, as they were not yet ready to do so. When they should have accomplished the designs they were about, England would have the consolation which Polyphemus intended for Ulysses—that he should be the last to be devoured. He had as strong a sense of the calamities of war, and was as desirous



of averting them as much as any one; but the reason for which he recommended war was, that he thought it the better alternative, as there was no safety in peace. Against the propagation of the destructive doctrines of the French, and their aggrandizement by conquest, England must fight *pro aris & focis*.

Lord *William Russell* declared that he could not see the policy or necessity of a war with France.

The Address was carried without a division.

February 4.

Robert Salisbury, esq. took the oaths and his seat for Monmouth.

Lord *Parker* made the report of the Address to his Majesty; and stated, that it had been graciously received.

H. OF LORDS.

February 5.

The Judges, agreeable to summons, attended to give their opinion on the following question, submitted to them during the last session of parliament:

"Whether the instrument in question be a writ sufficient in law to certify, according to the statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, that Francis Viscount Dumblaine, on the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1790, appeared in Chancery in open court, and took and subscribed the oaths and declaration therein mentioned."

The Lord Chief Baron delivered the opinion of his brethren at considerable length; the result of which was, an affirmative of the question propounded.

There not appearing in the Commons, the same day, a sufficient number of members to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Warwick election, the Speaker adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 6.

After prayers, the Duke of *Dorset* acquainted their Lordships, that his Majesty had received their Address, and had returned a most gracious answer to it.

In the Commons, the same day, the same cause as yesterday prevented the transaction of business this day.

H. OF LORDS.

February 7.

Counsel were called to the bar on the adjourned appeal of yesterday, *McDuff v. Henderson*; and, having finished their pleadings, Lord *Thurlow* made a few comments on the conduct of the appel-

lant, and moved, that the decree of the Court of Session might be affirmed, and that 200*l.* with costs of suit might be adjudged to the respondent. The motion being put, it was agreed to accordingly.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker took the chair at four o'clock; but 60 members only attending, they were obliged to adjourn.

H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

Lord *Grenville* presented the following message from his Majesty:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that the Assembly now exercising the powers of government in France, have, without previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of treaty; and have since, on the most groundless pretences, declared war against his Majesty and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this war on and unprovoked aggression, his Majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the House of Lords, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war; and in endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

In a cause of such general concern, his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those powers who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquility of Europe.

G. R."

The Message being read by the Lord Chancellor and the chief clerk of the House,

Lord *Grenville* moved, "that it be taken into consideration to-morrow."

His Lordship next moved, "that all the Peers be summoned to attend for the above purpose."

In the Commons, the same day, Committees were ballotted for, to try the petition on the Warwick election, and the petition on the Stockbridge election.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought down a res.

a message from his Majesty, similar to that brought down by Lord Grenville to the House of Lords.

The Message being read, Mr. Dundas moved, "that it should be taken into consideration to-morrow."

Major *Maitland* declared that it was not his intention to adduce any charges against the House with respect to its conduct on the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings, or against the managers of the Impeachment. He wished only to allude to the great length of time to which the Impeachment had continued. Mr. Hastings had been in a state of accusation for nine years, six of which he had bent the knee at the bar of the House of Lords. During that period the House had been particularly remiss in attending the trial, and it was a fact that the necessary number to compose the Houses had been procured by the interest of the accused. Indeed he could not augur well relative to the attendance of Members at the renewal of the Impeachment, when for several days past not one hundred Members had attended, though the most important questions relative to peace or war were to be discussed. The length of the trial might afford an argument to those who wished to attack the English Constitution, and therefore it was necessary some measures should be adopted to bring it to a speedy conclusion. The method that he should suggest was, that a Committee of enquiry should be appointed, and that a conference should be held with the Lords on the subject.

Mr. Dundas believed that the attendance of several of the managers of the Impeachment had not been more constant than that of other gentlemen. He wished, with regard to the plan proposed, that every thing should be done, consistent with justice, to expedite the Impeachment.

Sir *W. Young* supported the motion; it was quite consonant to his feelings: he thought that it was a breach of *Magna Charta* to keep any man so long on his trial as Mr. Hastings.

The motion was agreed to, and an open Committee was appointed in which every gentleman that attends has a voice. Adjourned.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*Feb. 12.*

The order of the day being moved for taking into consideration his Majesty's message,

Lord Grenville desired to observe, that the House had recently, and almost unanimously, manifested their approbation of the measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers to curb the views of ambition and aggrandisement manifested by the French; then indeed the danger was remote—it affected only our Allies, and the general safety of Europe—now it approached with gigantic strides; and he trusted every Noble Lord would support Administration with his life and fortune in repelling a flagitious and unprovoked aggression on the part of France. The declaration of war, or rather the commencement of hostilities, might be collected from an assemblage of flagrant occurrences—the report of Brissot—the speeches of several Members in the National Convention—by a decree which adopted that report, and stated the motives for engaging in a war. His Lordship enumerated the charges imputed to this country in that declaration. It alleged that the King, antecedent to the 10th of August, clandestinely joined the coalition of *Crowned Heads* against the liberties of France, at the time he professed a strict neutrality—that he recalled his Ambassador, and refused to accredit the Minister of the French Republic—that, without assigning just cause, he dismissed him, and discontinued all correspondence, and refused to recognise the existing provisional Executive Council as the Legitimate Government of France,—that the British Parliament had, in the present session, passed many obnoxious laws, dissolving the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the two nations in 1786. Independent of these unfounded assertions, which admitted of no ambiguous construction, it was manifest, that while they amused us with negotiations, they had formed a resolution of subverting the liberty and independence of Europe. Such was the result of their deliberations in the Cabinet. Their seizure on the shipping of this country was an overt act of their hostile intentions, and a wanton, outrageous, and unprovoked aggression on us, and a violation of every treaty heretofore subsisting between the two nations. Having controverted all those positions, his Lordship drew a most affecting picture of the excesses committed on the 10th of August, and the subsequent periods up to the martyrdom of Louis XVI.

(To be continued.)

113. *An Oration on the Discovery of America. Delivered in London, October the 12th, 1792, being Three Hundred Years from the Day on which Columbus landed in the new World. The Second Edition, with an Appendix, containing, among other Things, a Description of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia; illustrated with an accurate Engraving. By Elhanan Winchester. 12mo.*

**C**Hristopher Columbus must be allowed to have possessed a great, original, and enterprising mind; and it is to be lamented that the Western continent does not, at this day, bear the name of the man, or rather the hero, who first discovered the new world. The author of the present tract, after describing the voyage of this eminent navigator, looks upon it as a circumstance very unfortunate for America, that it first fell into the hands "of such a cruel, covetous, and bigoted nation as the Spaniards," who, in the course of forty years, if we are to believe their own accounts, "destroyed fifteen millions" of the poor unsuspecting natives.

The first permanent settlement made by the English on the new continent was in the province of Virginia, at a place called James Town, probably after James I. in the year 1607.

It is the boast of Mr. W., and it is surely a glorious one, that his native country "is the very birth-place of civil and religious liberty; or at least the very first country where true, equal, civil, and religious liberty has been *established*!—The United States (he adds) have the happiness of teaching the world the following grand and important lessons:

1. That it "is possible for a large and extensive country to be ruled by a republican form of government, without monarchy or aristocracy.

"2. That religious worship may be well supported without any legal establishment; and that to allow all to think freely for themselves in matters of religion, and to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, is the best policy.

"3. That to place all denominations (or sects) upon an equal footing is the ready way to destroy all animosity and strife, all bigotry, persecutions, and intolerance, and tends effectually to promote peace, harmony, and good-will in the community.

"4. That church and state may both subsist and flourish without being allied together, it being thus proved that political government may exist without any support from the church.

"5. That changing the punishment of  
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death for hard labour and confinement tends to prevent crimes far more than those laws which inflict death as the punishment of almost every offence.

"6. That the more mild and equitable a government is, the more happy and contented the people will be; and that such a government, far from being weaker and more inefficient than arbitrary governments, is really stronger, and is not in such danger of being overturned. And

"7. That the admission of the Jews to all the privileges of natural-born subjects is far from being a dangerous experiment, as has been hitherto supposed."

These, we are told, are a few of the important lessons which the United States have taught to mankind at large; and our author, in the true spirit of philanthropy, hopes the time is not far distant "when all the world shall learn and practise these lessons in a still more perfect manner than they are yet practised in America itself."

After anticipating the future happiness and prosperity of his fellow-citizens, Mr. W. concludes as follows:

"Transported at the thought, I am borne forwards to days of distant renown! In my expanded view the United States rise in all their ripened glory before me. I look through and beyond every peopled region of the new world, and behold period brightening upon period.

"Where one contiguous depth of gloomy wilderness now shuts out even the beams of day, I see new states and empires, new seats of wisdom and knowledge, new religious domes spreading around. In places now untrod by any but savage beasts, or men as savage as they, I hear the voice of happy Labour, and behold beautiful cities arising to view!

"Lo, in this happy picture I behold the native Indian exulting in the works of peace and civilization! His bloody hatchet he buries under ground, and his murderous knife he turns into a pruning-hook—to lop the tender vine, and to teach the luxuriant shoot to grow. No more does he form to himself a heaven after death (according to the poet), in company with his faithful dog, behind the cloud-top hill, to enjoy solitary quiet, far from the haunts of faithless men; but, better instructed by Christianity, he views his everlasting abode—'a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!'

"Instead of recounting to his offspring round the blazing fire the bloody exploits of their ancestors, and wars of savage death, shewing barbarous exultation over every deed of human woe, methinks I hear him pouring forth his eulogies of praise, in memory of those who were the instruments of  
Heaven

heaven in raising his tribe from darkness to light; in giving them the blessings of civilised life, and converting them from violence and blood to meekness and love."

The nine hymns in favour of American liberty possess merit rather on account of the subject than the poetry.

The plan of the city of Washington, situated on the banks of the Patowmack, possesses much originality, for it does not in the least resemble any other in the known world.

114. *Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and Regulation of Trade to the East Indies; and Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Occunomy, and of Domestic Administration, for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain.* 4to.

THIS work, we understand, is published by the protection, and under the auspices, of the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS. Coming from such a quarter, and on such a subject, it must needs contain very valuable information. This information is the more desirable, as the object to which it relates at the present moment is particularly interesting, and, comparatively to its importance, is but very little known. It contains, first, a Sketch of the History of the East India Company; then, a View of the different Plans which have been suggested for its Government; and, lastly, an Account of the System now proposed by Mr. Dundas. On each of these points it gives very full and clear information. Of the first, it gives a better abstract than is any where else to be found; and, in detailing the last, it is evident that it must have had peculiar advantages. But it is valuable not only on account of the political matter which it contains; as a piece of composition, it has considerable merit; the language is well chosen; and great praise is due to the compiler for the manner in which he has executed his task. In short, the work contains more knowledge of Indian affairs, in a more pleasing form than any yet published.

115. *The Barrister; or, Strictures on the Education proper for the Bar.* 2 vols. 12mo.

MOST of these essays have already appeared in the public papers, and have excited a considerable degree of attention. Their object is a very commendable one — to make the progress to professional skill more certain, as well as more easy, and to prevent the loss of much valuable time, by directing the at-

tention of the student to those things only which are essential to his improvement. These will be found useful volumes to those who may consult them, particularly as the writer avows that he himself has experienced the benefit of his own prescriptions. We remark, sometimes, a want of perspicuity in the style, and, occasionally, a fondness for expressions which are less familiar; errors which are carefully to be avoided by all those whose office it is to communicate instruction to youth. — Of the Judges the author remarks, that they are not *astute* only in black letter, &c.; and, in his introduction, he observes, that the disrepute in which the professors of the law are sometimes held is to be imputed to the *vindictory sanction of the law*, an expression much above our comprehension.

116. *Songs of the aboriginal Bards of Britain.* By George Richards, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE pleasure which we received from the perusal of the first specimen of Mr. R's poetical genius, and the favourable opinion we expressed of it in vol. LXI. pp. 657. 946, are not lessened by this second instance. These two songs, intituled "The Battle," and "The Captivity of Caractacus," are inscribed, with great propriety and judgement, to Earl Harcourt; and the poet has happily availed himself of the opinion which the aboriginal Britons entertained of transmigration, imagining that the soul, after death, would return to earth, and animate future warriors and bards to pay some well-placed compliments to the successor and his contemporaries, whom he introduces, in the manner of Mr. Gray, into the first of these poems.

"We the Bards shall frequent die,  
And rise to breathe our native sky;  
Enshrined in more than mortal forms,  
Sing 'mid Cambria's mountain storms;  
In gentle summer's even tide  
Recline on Mulla's reedy side\*,  
Or haunt for ages Arun's† humble vales:  
This harp on Avon's bank shall sound‡,  
Hoel's high soul within the heavens' high  
bound [gales§."

Presume an earthly guest, and draw empyreal  
The allusion in the character of transmigrated chiefs is extended to Alfred,

\* Spenser. † Collins, Otway, and  
Mrs. Charlotte Smith. ‡ Shakspeare.

§ Milton:  
"Into the heaven of heavens I have presum'd  
An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air."  
*Paradise Lost.*

the signing of Magna Charta, the Black Prince, the Crusades, Queen Elizabeth, his present Majesty, and the House of Brunswick.

In the second song the behaviour of Caractacus before the Emperor Claudius, as described by Tacitus, is happily referred to.

117. *An historical and picturesque Description of the County of Nice. folio.*

AN elegant and splendid production, illustrated with twelve neatly coloured engravings, in the manner of drawings.

“ Although the county of Nice be on this side of the mountains, geographers have always considered it as a province of Italy, since they have given to this beautiful part of Italy the [river] Var for a Western limit, which is also the boundary of the county, and flows into the sea, at a league distance from the capital. This province is partly covered by the maritime Alps; and is bordered on the East by Piedmont, and the states of Genoa; on the South by the Mediterranean; on the West by the Var; and on the North by Dauphiny. Its length is about twenty leagues of the country, which make about thirty-six English miles; its breadth is ten leagues; and its population is about 120,000 souls.

“ The town [city] of Nice is the capital, and the seat of the senate, the bishoprick, and government. It has become, within these few years, a delightful abode, by the number of strangers who assemble there in the Winter, either to re-establish their health, or to enjoy the mildness of the climate, and the beauty of the country, where an unceasing verdure presents eternal Spring.

“ The town is situated on the sea-shore, and is backed by a rock entirely insulated, on which was formerly a castle, much esteemed for its position; but it was destroyed in the year 1706, by Marechall Berwick, the garrison being too thin to defend the extent of the works. There is a distinction between the old and the new town; this last is regular, the houses are well built, and the streets are wide. Its position is by the side of the sea, and is terminated, on one side, by a charming terrace, which serves for a promenade.

“ Any person may live peaceably in this province, without fear of being troubled on points of faith, provided they conduct themselves with decorum. The town has three suburbs:

“ 1st. That of St. John, which conducts to Cimier\*, &c. The promenades this way are very delightful, and may be enjoyed in a carriage.

“ 2d. That of the Poudriere.

\* About three leagues North from Nice.

“ 3d. That of the Croix de Marbre, or Marble Cross. This suburb is new, and the English almost always lodge in it, being very near the town. The houses are commodious, facing, on one side, the great road which leads to France, and, on the other, a fine garden, with a prospect of the sea. All the houses are separate from each other; the company hire them for the season, i. e. from October till May. Apartments may be had from 15 to 250 louis. The proprietors commonly furnish linen, plate, &c. There are also in the town very large and commodious houses, as well as the new road, which is opened from the town to the port, by cutting that part of the rock which inclined toward the sea. The situation is delightful, and warmest in Winter, being entirely covered from the North wind, and quite open to the South.

“ The company is brilliant at Nice; and the amusements of the carnival are, in proportion to the size of the town, as lively as in any of the great ones in France. There is always an Italian opera, a concert, and masked ball, alternately; and the company play rather high.

“ It is impossible to find a happier climate than Nice, both for Summer and Winter. Reaumur's thermometer, in 1781, never fell more than three degrees below the freezing-point; and that only for two days; while at Geneva it fell ten; and in the course of the Winter of 1785 it only fell two degrees; while at Geneva it fell fifteen. The month of May is rarely so fine in France as February at Nice. The Summer is not so hot as might be expected. The thermometer never rises more than twenty four degrees above temperate in the shade; and there is always an agreeable sea-breeze from ten in the morning till sun-set; when the land-breeze comes on. There are three chains of graduated mountains, the last of which confound their summits with the Alps; and to this triple rampart is owing the mild temperature so sensibly different from the neighbouring parts.

“ The cultivation of the ground is as rich as can be desired. There are, alternately, rows of corn and beans, separated by vines attached to different fruit-trees, the almond and fig; so that the earth, being incessantly cultivated, and covered with trees, olive, orange, cedar, pomegranate, laurel, and myrtle, causes the constant appearance of Spring, and forms a fine contrast with the summits of the Alps, in the back-ground, covered with snow.”

Some account is added of the neighbouring port of *Villa Franca*, whose road is said to be one of the finest in Europe: 100 ships of the line may commodiously ride in it; and the town, which is but two miles from Nice, contains 3600 inhabitants.



118. *Contemplatio Philosophica: A Posthumous Work of the late Brook Taylor, LL.D. F.R.S. some Time Secretary of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed, A Life of the Author, by his Grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. F.R. A SS. With an Appendix, containing sundry Original Papers, Letters from the Count Raymond de Montmort, Lord Bolingbroke, Marquilly de Villelte, Bernouilli, &c. 8vo. Not published.*

DR. BROOK TAYLOR was born at Edmonton, Aug. 18, 1685. He was the son of John Taylor, Esq. of Bifrons-house, in Kent, by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Durham, Bart. His grandfather, Nathaniel Taylor, was one of those puritans whom "Cromwell thought fit to *elect* by a letter, dated June 14, 1653, to represent the county of Bedford in parliament." The character of his father partook, in no small degree, of the austerity that had been transmitted to him in the line of his ancestors, and by the spirit of the times in which they lived; and to this cause the editor ascribes the disaffection which sometimes subsisted between the father and even such a son as is the subject of these memoirs. His morose temper, however, yielded to the powers of musick; and the most eminent professors of the art in that period were hospitably welcomed in his house. His son Brook was induced, by his natural genius, and by the disposition of his father, which he wished, by all the means in his power, to conciliate, to direct his particular attention to musick; and he became, very early in life, a distinguished proficient in it. "In a large family-piece he is represented, at the age of thirteen, sitting in the centre of his brothers and sisters, the two elder of whom, Olivia and Mary, crown him with laurel, bearing the insignia of harmony." He was not less eminent for his skill in drawing and painting, many specimens of which are still preserved in his family. In 1701 he was entered a fellow-commoner at St. John's college, Cambridge. This was a period when "mathematicks engaged more particularly the attention of the University; and the examples of eminence in the learned world, derived from that branch of erudition, attracted the notice, and roused the emulation, of every youth possessed of talents and of application. We may presume that B. T., from the very hour of his admission at college, adopted the course of study which a Machin, a Keil, and, above all, a Newton, had opened to the mind of

man, as leading to discoveries of the celestial system. That he applied early to these studies, and without remission, is to be inferred from the early notice and kind attention with which he was honoured by these eminent persons, and from the extraordinary progress which he made in their favourite science."

In 1708 he wrote his treatise *On the Centre of Oscillation*, which was not published in the Philosophical Transactions till some years afterward. In 1709 he took his degree of bachelor of laws. In 1712 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. During the interval between these two periods he corresponded with Professor Keil on several of the most abstruse subjects of mathematical disquisition. Sir W. Y. informs us, that he has in his possession a letter, dated in 1712, addressed to Mr. Machin, which contains at length a *solution of Kepler's problem*, and *marking the use to be derived from that solution*. In this year he presented to the Royal Society three different papers: one, which was the first that he communicated to this society, *On the Ascent of Water between Two Glass Panes*; a second, *On the Centre of Oscillation*; and a third, *On the Motion of a Stretched String*. It appears, from this correspondence with Keil, that in 1713 he presented a paper on his favourite subject of *musick*; but this is not preserved in the Transactions.

These are a few of the learned productions of Mr. B. T. about this period; but his biographer confesses that he is not competent to enumerate all the various and indefatigable labours of this prolific genius.

His distinguished proficiency in those branches of science which engaged the particular attention of the Royal Society at this period, and which embroiled them in contests with Foreign academies, recommended him to the notice of its most illustrious members; and in 1714 he was elected to the office of secretary. In this year he took, at Cambridge, his degree of LL. D.; and at this time he transmitted, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, *An Account of some curious Experiments relative to Magnetism*; which, however, was not delivered to the Society till many years afterward, when it was printed in the Transactions. His application to those studies, to which his genius inclined, was indefatigable; for we find that in 1715 he published, in Latin, his *Methodus Incrementorum*; also, a curious essay, preserved in the Phi-

lophilical



Philosophical Transactions, intitled, *An Account of an Experiment for the Discovery of the Laws of Magnetic Attraction*; likewise a treatise, well known to mathematicians, and highly valued by the best judges, *On the Principles of Linear Perspective*. In the same year (such were his admirable talents, and so capable were they of being directed to various subjects,) he conducted a controversial correspondence with the Count Raymond de Montmort, on the *tenets* of *Malesbranche*; which occasioned his being particularly noticed in the eulogium pronounced by the French Academy on the decease of that eminent metaphysician.

The new philosophy of Newton, as it was then called, engaged the attention of mathematicians and philosophers, both at home and abroad. At Paris it was in high estimation; and the men of science in that city were desirous of obtaining a personal acquaintance with the learned secretary of the Royal Society, whose reputation was so generally acknowledged, and who had particularly distinguished himself in the Leibnitzian or German controversy, as we denominate it, of that period. In consequence of many urgent invitations, he determined to visit his friends at Paris in the year 1716. He was received with every possible token of affection and respect; and he had an opportunity of displaying many traits of character, which mark the general scholar and accomplished gentleman, as well as the profound mathematician. His company was courted by all "who had temper to enjoy, or talents to improve, the charms of social intercourse." Beside the mathematicians, to whom he had always free access, he was here introduced to Lord Bolingbroke, the Count de Caylus, and Bishop Bossuet. "He inspired partiality on his first address; he gained imperceptibly on acquaintance; and the favourable impressions which he made from genius and accomplishments he fixed in further intimacy by the fundamental qualities of benevolence and integrity."

From some notes addressed to him by Lord Bolingbroke, and preserved in the appendix to this treatise, it appears how much he was esteemed by his lordship, and with what ardent friendship they were mutually attached to each other.

Among the ladies, who honoured Dr. B. T. with a particular regard, we may mention the names of Marquise de Villette, and of Miss Brunton, the beau-

tiful and accomplished niece of Sir Isaac Newton.

Early in 1717 he returned to London, and composed three treatises, which were presented to the Royal Society, and published in the XXXth volume of the Transactions.

About this time his intense application had impaired his health in a considerable degree; and he was under the necessity of repairing, for relaxation and relief, to Aix-la-Chapelle. Having likewise a desire of directing his attention to subjects of moral and religious speculation, he resigned his office of secretary to the Royal Society in the year 1718.

After his return to England, in 1719, he applied to subjects of a very different kind from those that had employed the thoughts and labours of his more early life. Among his papers of this date, Sir W. Y. has found detached parts of *A Treatise on the Jewish Sacrifices*, and a dissertation of considerable length, *On the Lawfulness of eating Blood*. He did not, however, wholly neglect his former subjects of study, but employed his leisure hours in combining science and art; with this view he revised and improved his treatise *On Linear Perspective*. Drawing continued to be his favourite amusement to his latest hour; and it is not improbable that his valuable life was shortened by the sedentary habits which this amusement, succeeding his severer studies, occasioned.

"He drew figures with extraordinary precision and beauty of pencil. Landscape was yet his favourite branch of design. His original landscapes are mostly painted in water-colours, but with all the richness and strength of oils. They have a force of colour, a freedom of touch, a varied disposition of planes of distance, and a learned use of aerial, as well as linear, perspective, which all professional men who have seen these paintings have admired. Some pieces are composition; some are drawn from Nature; and the general characteristic of their effect may be exemplified in supposing the bold foregrounds of Salvator Rosa to be backed by the succession of distances, and mellowed by the sober harmony, which distinguish the productions of Gaspar Poussin. The small figures interspersed in the landscapes would not have disgraced the pencil of the correct and classic Nicholas."

The work of Dr. B. T. in linear perspective was censured by Bernouilli, in a treatise published in the *Acts of Leipzig*, as "abstruse to all, and as unintelligible to artists, for whom it was more especially written." It must be acknow-  
ledged

ledged that this excellent work, for so it deserves to be called, was not level to the apprehensions of practitioners in the art of drawing and design; but it was much esteemed by mathematicians. Three editions of it have been published; and, as it is now scarce, a re-publication of it, in its most improved and perfect state, would be very acceptable. Mr. Kirby, however, has made it more plain and popular, in his treatise intituled *B. Taylor's Perspective made easy*; and this book, detailing and illustrating the principles of the original work, has been the *vade mecum* of artists. Dr. B. T. was incensed by the invidious attack of Bernouilli; and he published *An Apology against J. Bernouilli's Objections*, which may be seen in the XXXth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. We have also an essay, in the appendix to this work, which will give the reader a farther idea of the nature of this learned dispute, and of the animosity with which it was conducted. We have no reason to doubt Dr. T's claims to the undecided discovery of the method which he describes; though he is not an original inventor. This method was long before published, by Guido Ubaldo, in his *Perspective*, printed at Pesaro, in 1600; where it is delivered very clearly, and confirmed by most elegant demonstrations; and where it is actually applied to the art of delineating the scenes of a theatre. See Dr. Wilson's Appendix to Robins's *Mathematical Tracts*, vol. II. p. 322.

Toward the end of the year 1720, Dr. B. T. accepted the invitation of Lord Bolingbroke to spend some time at La Source, a country-seat near Orleans, which he held in right of his wife, the widow of the Marquis de Villette, nephew of Madame de Maintenon. During his residence at this beautiful spot, he fixed and cemented a friendship with its noble owners, which terminated only with his life.

In the next year he returned to England, and published the last paper which appears with his name in the Philosophical Transactions, intituled, *An Experiment made to ascertain the Proportion of Expansion of Liquor in the Thermometer, with regard to the Degree of Heat*.

In 1721 Dr. B. T. married Miss Bridges, of Wallington, in the county of Surrey, a young lady of good family, but of small fortune; and this marriage occasioned a rupture with his father, whose consent he had never obtained. The death of this lady, in 1725, and

that of an infant son, whom the parents regarded as the presage and pledge of reconciliation with the father, and who actually proved such, deeply affected the sensibility of Dr. T. However, during the two succeeding years, he resided with his father at Bifrons; where

"The musical parties, so agreeable to his taste and early proficiency, and the affectionate attentions of a numerous family welcoming an amiable brother, so long estranged by paternal resentment, not only soothed his sorrows, but ultimately engaged him to a scene of country retirement, and domesticated and fixed his habits of life. He could no more recur to the desultory resources and cold solace of society, which casual visits, slight acquaintances, and distant friendships afford the man—who hath none to make, and cheer, a constant bane."

In 1725 he formed a new connexion; and, with the full approbation of his father and family, married Sabetta, daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq. of Olanthigh, in Kent. In 1729, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the family-estate of Bifrons. In the following year he lost his wife in child-bed. The daughter, whose birth occasioned this melancholy event, survived, and became the mother of Sir William Young, to whom we owe these memoirs of his grandfather.

In the interval that elapsed between the years 1721 and 1730, no production by Brook Taylor appears in the Philosophical Transactions; nor did he publish, in the course of that time, any work. His biographer has found no traces of his learned labour, excepting *A Treatise of Logarithms*, which was committed to his friend Lord Paisley (afterward Abercorn), in order to be prepared for the press, but which, probably, was never printed. His health was now much impaired; relaxation became necessary; and he was diverted, by new connexions, from the habit of severe study, which had distinguished the early period of his life, and which had contributed to contract the duration of it. Happy in the social circle of domestic enjoyment, and devoting his attention to business or amusement, as they occurred, his application and his literary emulation seem to have declined. He did not long survive the loss of his second wife; and his remaining days were days of increasing imbecillity and sorrow.

"The essay intituled *Contemplatio Philosophica*, now printed, appears to have been written about this time, and probably with a view to abstract his mind from painful recol-

lections and regret. It was the effort of a strong mind, and is a most remarkable example of the close logick of the mathematician applied to metaphysics. But the blow was too deep at heart for study to afford more than temporary relief. The very resource was hurtful, and intense study but accelerated the decline of his health. His friends offered every comfort; in particular, Lord Bolingbroke pressed his consolation, and sought to call his mind from regret of domestic endearments to social friendship at Dawley, with a solicitude which places the affectionate heart and goodness of that statesman in the most unequivocal point of view."

The attention and kindness of his friends, however, could not ward off the approaches of dissolution.

"Having survived his second wife little more than a year, Dr. Brook Taylor died of a decline, in the 45th year of his age, December the 29th, 1731, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Anne's, Soho. I am spared (says his descendant) the necessity of closing this biographical sketch with a prolix detail of character;—in best acceptance of duties relative to each situation of life in which he was engaged, his own writings, and the writings of those who best knew him, prove him to have been *the finished Christian, gentleman, and scholar.*"

The posthumous essay now printed (though not intended for public sale) seems to be part of a more extensive work, never finished. Its subjects are, metaphysical speculations on Substance, Time, Space, Body, and Mind, and the Existence of God.

119. *The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford; in Two Books.* By Anthony A Wood, M. A. of Merton College. Now first published in English, from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library. By John Gutch, M. A. Chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi Colleges. Vol. I.

OUR readers will recollect that the design of publishing this original MS. of the Oxford Antiquary, as he left it, was announced in our review of that part of it published in 1786, under the title of *The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls, &c.* (vol. LVI. pp. 973, 974). Mr. W. having left no other preface to this work than that which is prefixed to the Latin translation, it is thought proper to retain the original English copy of the same, from a loose paper preserved in the beginning of the MS. The following short review of the life and character of Mr. W. is extracted from a MS. intitled *Historical Collections relating to England, made in the*

*Years 1700 and 1701*, by Mr. Hearne, among his MSS in the Bodleian Library, folio, N<sup>o</sup> 8. p. 267, and another copy among Rawlinson's MSS. 8vo. N<sup>o</sup> 1166; to which a supplement is added by the obliging communication of another friend. The catalogue also of Mr. W's MS collections is taken from the same MS. of Mr. Hearne, with corrections and additions by the editor. Hearne refers to "a life of Wood, written by Dr. W. Kennet, before a copy of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which he saw and perused in the study of a most worthy and learned gentleman in Berkshire, 1695, when he had no thoughts of being engaged in this work, and therefore took no notes of it, nor concerned himself in burthening his memory." The supplement is made up of various particulars from original letters, and a vindication of Dr. Tanner as editor of the second edition of the *Athenæ*; in which he seems to have softened many passages too strongly expressed by Wood. The alterations in the old lives were transcribed from Wood's interleaved copy in the Museum; and Mr. T. did not superintend the publication after it was put into Tonson's hands. It is probable also that many obnoxious papers were burnt in the author's life.

Mr. W. takes up the history of the university of Oxford from the times of the Britons and Saxons, before Alfred, or perhaps, with a greater air of probability, from the reign of that prince. Camden's account of the passage to that purpose, on Aflerius Meneventis, not now to be found in any MS, is attested by B. Twyne, in a paper now stuck in the Bodleian copy of that edition.

It would be endless and tiresome to institute an exact comparison between this original and the Latin translation which was first published; not to mention that it is to be presumed that, had the present editor observed any material variations, he would have particularly noticed them. We may expect, therefore, that they occur more frequently in the second part, which he proposes to publish with all convenient dispatch.

Some apology is necessary here from us to this most industrious and worthy editor, for omitting to notice the

120. *Appendix to the History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford; containing Fasti Oxonienses; or, A Commentary on the Supreme Magistrates of the University: By Anthony Wood, M. A. Now first published in English, from the original*

ginal MS. in the Bodleian Library: with a Continuation to the present Time; also, Additions and Corrections to each College and Hall, and Indexes to the Whole. By the Editor, John Gutch, M. A. &c. Oxford, 1790.

THIS is the second article of the second part of Wood's original MS. promised in vol. LVI. p. 974; immediately after the delivery of which, the remainder, the *Annals of the University*, &c. in two large volumes quarto, were put to press, and the first of them is now published. In the advertisement prefixed to this "Appendix" Mr. Gutch bears handsome testimony to the merit of the late Professor Warton, who died May 21, 1790, whose judgement of the work first induced him to undertake it, whose friendly opinions encouraged him in the prosecution, and whose kind admonitions assisted in its completion.

121. *The Duties of Man in Connexion with his Rights; or, Rights and Duties inseparable.*

THE author, in a plain and rational manner, lays down the duties of man, under the several heads of Religion, Duty to the King, and the Reasonableness of paying Taxes and Tithes. What he says on each head deserves an attentive perusal.

122. *The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within Twelve Miles of that Capital; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M. A. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford. Vol. I. County of Surrey.*

MR. L. regrets that, "whilst a taste for local history so generally prevails, it is somewhat singular that the counties adjacent to London should not have had their due share of illustration; for even in those of which histories have been published, some very interesting particulars have been wholly unnoticed." The counties here alluded to can be only Surrey and Kent. Of the former, the accounts by Aubrey and Salmon are not to be considered as histories; and that more complete one by Manning reverts all opportunity to procure its appearance (see vol. LXII. p. 1180). Mr. Hasted, it must be confessed, has rather disappointed the public expectation in what he has done for Kent: notwithstanding which, we regret that he has left it unfinished. Mr. L. so perfectly understands the requisites for a history of a county or a district, that we are sorry he confines his

researches to a district, and does not extend them to a county, especially as there will be so few places in MIDDLESEX left to be described that exceed the limits he has set himself. We will therefore indulge a hope that he will embrace them all, and make one of his volumes a county-history.

The parishes described in the present volume are, \*Addington, \*Barnes, \*Battersea, \*Beddington, Bermondsey, \*Camdenwell, \*Carshalton, \*Cheam, \*Clapham, \*Croydon, \*Kew, \*Kingston, \*Lambeth, Malden, \*Merton, \*Mitcham, Morden, \*Mortlake, \*Newington Extra, \*Petersham, Putney, \*Richmond, \*Rotherhithe, Streatham, Sutton, Tooting, \*Wandsworth, and Wimbledon, including several considerable hamlets. To those marked \* additions are given in an appendix, in which is also inserted the present state of population in all the several parishes.

Under the article *Addington*, the dish of pottage called the *Mess of Gyron*, or *Manpegyrnon*, is discussed, and supposed to be the same called *Bardolf* by a family of which the manor was some time held. That mess was a "pottage of almond-milk, the brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chicken parboiled and chopt, &c."

At *Barne Elms* we learn that Sir Francis Walsingham entertained his royal mistress, Elizabeth, and her whole court, 1589. Adjoining to the mansion-house, now Lady Heare's, Tonson the bookseller had a house, ornamented with the portraits, by Kneller, of the members of the Kit-kat club, to which he was secretary. These we remember to have seen, near forty years ago, in a house of Mr. Tonson's at Dixton; but where they are now does not appear; though we have heard they are in the house of one of the sons of the late Sir Wm. Baker, in Hertfordshire; and they have been all engraved in mezzotinto by the younger Faber. "They are generally mentioned as a set of wits, but were in reality the patriots that saved Britain." *Anecdotes of Painting*, III. 179.

Above 300 acres of land in *Battersea* are rented for gardens, to supply the London markets, whose labourers, on an average, are not one to an acre; their wages from ten to twelve shillings per week, and the women's pay from six to seven shillings; who, living mostly on the vegetables they cultivate, do not spend above 1s. and 6d. per week.—Although Mr. Lysons declines giving a list of incumbents, which he might have done with little trouble or cost, he should not

not have omitted the late Professor Fraigneau here. Many curious particulars, and a correct pedigree of the Bollingbroke family, are given. On the site of their house is an horizontal air-mill, of a new construction.

At *Beddington* house, rebuilt by Sir Francis Carew, whom Queen Elizabeth visited there in 1600, were the first orange-trees in England, planted in the open ground, and protected by a moveable shed, but destroyed in the hard frost, 1739-40.

In the South wall of the chancel at *Camberwell* are two stone stalls, and a nich for holy water, all concealed, except the tops, by the wainscot.

The wedding-clothes of Miss Eliz. Draper, 1550, are thus described, with the prices, and seem to have been a present from her husband, John Bowyer, Esq. of Lincoln's inn:

"Wedynge-apparrell bought for my wyffe Elizabeth Draper the younger, of Camberwell, against 17<sup>th</sup> die Junii, Anno Domini 1550, with dispensalls.

First, 4 ells of tawney taffeta, at 11s. 6d. the ell, for the Venyce gowne	s. 46	d. 0
Item, 7 yardes of silk ohamlett crymsyn, at 7s. 6d. the yard, for a kytyle	52	6
Item, one yard and a half of tawney velvet, to gard the Venyce gowne, at 15s. the yard	22	6
Item, half a yard of crymsyn sattyn, for the fore-slyves	6	8
Item, 3 yardes of russetts black, at 4s. 6d. the yard, for a Dutch gowne	35	0
Item, half a yard of tawney sattyn	5	0
Item, a yard and a quarter of velvet black, to guard the Dutch gowne	17	8
Item, 6 yardes of tawney damaske, at 11s. the yard	66	0
Item, one yard and half a quarter of skarlett, for a petycote with plites	20	0
The whole amounting, in modern money, to	£.13	11 4

The wedding ring is described as weighing "two angells and a duckett," graven with these words: "Deus nos junxit. J. E. B. Y. R." The date of the marriage is inserted by Mr. E. with great minuteness (at the hour of 8, the dominical letter F, the moon being in Leo), with due regard to the aspects of the heavens, which at that time regulated every affair of importance" (p. 78).

In this church-yard is a monument to "Robert Nettleton, Esq. late governor of the Russian Company, who died in 1774."

In the register, 1684, are recorded the names of persons touched for the king's evil; and some curious extracts are added from the *Mercuries* of 1660 and 1661 (pp. 81, 82).

*Dulwich*, being a hamlet of Camberwell, furnishes our curious compiler with many new anecdotes of Alleyn the player, and his collegiate foundation, and of bear-baitings. The inscription on the font should be printed

NIYON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OYIN  
NIYO NANOM HM AMHMONA NOYIN  
as it is to be read backwards and forwards, and is part of the rep'y of St. Peter to our Saviour: "Not my feet only, but also my hands and my head: wash my sin, and not only my face." The same verse is on the font at Harlow in Essex, &c. — One wishes to know what is become of the valuable collection of old plays given to the college by Mr. Garrick, when he was making his theatrical collections, in exchange for some more modern publications; and what these modern publications were which HE could take in exchange for old plays. By *what authority* were these old plays parted with by the trustees? or *who gave* them that authority? The antient view of London, said to be by Norden, which, in the *British Topography*, I. 747, is said, after Bagford, to have been destroyed by the damp of the wall, is here spoken of as existing (p. 112). A *silver book* was presented by Mr. Alleyn to a lady (perhaps *Suffolk*), 1617. This might be such a book as the famous *golden one* \* of Queen Elizabeth, and, like it, perhaps a *new year's gift*. A *noije*, and *two noyes* of trumpeters (p. 114), may be a pair, or set, or company of trumpeters. Dr. Lister, the first physician of his time, was an *urine* doctor.

Speaking of *Carshalton* church, Mr. L. says, the capitals of the pillars of the nave are ornamented with *feathers* and foliage (p. 126).

In the chancel at Cheam is this inscription in memory of Sir Joseph Yates †:

"Sacred to the memory  
of the Honourable

Sir JOSEPH YATES, Knight,  
of Peel-hall in Lancashire,

successively a judge of the courts  
of King's Bench and Common Pleas;  
whose merit advanced him to the  
seat of justice, which he filled with the most  
distinguished abilities and invincible integrity.

\* See our vol. LX. pp. 99, 988, 1100.

† He was of Staple-hall, where his arms remain in painted glass.



He died the 7th day of June, 1770,  
in the 48th year of his age,  
leaving the world to lament the loss  
of an honest man and able judge,  
firm to assert,  
and strenuous to support,  
the laws and constitution  
of his country" (p. 145).

In *Cheam* parish we have some curious details about *Nonsuch*-house; but we are surprised at not finding any notice of the school kept there, with so much reputation, by the celebrated Mr. Gilpin, and now by his son.

The mansion-house of *Clapham*, now down, was built by Sir William Gauden, brother to the Bishop of Exeter, and some of the rooms were wainscoted with *japan* (p. 162). In the North aisle of the old church, left when the new one was built, is a monument to Dr. Martin Lister, Queen Anne's physician, who died 1711-12 (p. 164). Anthony Blackwall, of Market Bolworth, was rector from 1726 to 1729 (p. 169).

Of *Croydon* little can be added that has not appeared in the history of that place by Dr. Ducarel, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° XII. Mr. Lysons has given a beautiful engraving of Archbishop Sheldon's monument by Mr. Laurens, "in which the likeness and spirit of the countenance are extremely well preserved." More might have been said of the late vicar, Dr. Apthorpe, who lately resigned this living and that of Bow, on succeeding to the valuable prebend of Finsbury, and is quite blind.

In *Kew* chapel is a monument to Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. late painter in miniature and enamel to his Majesty, with verses by Mr. Hayley, and his bust above. His grave is in the church-yard, where is the tomb of Thomas Gainborough, esq. the celebrated artist, who died in 1768, and *has only the date of his death* on his slab. By them lies Joshua Kirby the architect, and author of the well-known book on Perspective, who died in 1774.

Some curious selections are made from the church-wardens' accounts, which commence in the reign of Henry VII. and from the chamberlain's books, beginning in that of Edward VI. In the latter is an entry for the game of *Kyng-ban*, an annual game or sport, conducted by the parish-officers, who paid the expences attending it, and accounted for the receipts: also, Robinhood and May-game, Corpus Christi play, and Hoctide gatherings. These last, in Lambeth registers, p. 307, are called *Oke-money*.

In the description of the pictures at Lord Dysart's, at *Ham*, it is pity the describer prescribed himself any limits (p. 240).

In the nave of *Kingston* church is a tombstone with an inscription to the memory of *Thomas Cranmer*, M. D. who died in 1748, *John Cranmer*, Esq. who died in 1773, and others of that family (p. 247).

Licences for begging were frequently granted in the 16th century, by different persons, and within certain limits. There was an office for granting protections to poor people who should go about and collect alms, which, in 1592, was held by Matthew Stuart (Barlegh papers, II. 798). These licences still exist, and are called *briefs*; but they have undergone some regulations, being never granted but by the crown, and for losses to a considerable amount; the money is not collected by the sufferers in person, but by the officers of each respective parish" (p. 252).

The late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. clerk of the parliament, and recorder of this town, who died in 1758, was a good scholar, and an intelligent antiquary. It was by his encouragement and advice that Stuart undertook his journey to Athens, with the view of illustrating the antiquities of that celebrated city. Mr. H. wrote Latin verses with extraordinary facility; a collection of them was printed after his death, by his son, George H. Esq. (p. 253).

Dr. Battie was buried, by his own direction, in this church, 1776, near his wife, without any monument or inscription (p. 254). Kingston bridge is the oldest over the Thames, except London (p. 255).

The portrait of Archbishop Arundell, in Lambeth-palace, is copied from the original at Penshurst, perhaps the oldest portrait of an English archbishop extant (p. 264). Does it not deserve to be preserved by engraving? Is it certain that Archbishop Tillotson wore a wig?

What we said of Croydon is applicable to *Lambeth*, allowing for continuations from the date of the separate history of both parishes.

The expressions cited from the records of Merton-college, to prove that it was not first founded at *Malden*, are more equivocal than usual in such deeds. The *house of the scholars*, and *domus scholarium apud Merton*, can only, by forced construction, apply to that at Oxford (pp. 332, 333).



At *Merton* a particular account of the founding of the abbey is given from a MS in the Herald's college, written by a contemporary. Against the North wall of the parish-church hangs a large picture of Christ bearing the cross, much damaged, but appears to have been a good painting, and either the work of Luca Jordano, or a copy from him. It is not known when or by whom it was given to this church (p. 347).

Two hundred and fifty acres of the rich black mould of *Mitcham* are occupied by the physick-gardeners (p. 350).

The manor-house at *Mortlake* was the residence of several archbishops of Canterbury, while they held the manor, which Cranmer alienated to Henry VIII. The house was, probably, soon after pulled down, and the manerial residence removed to Wimbledon (pp. 365, 366). In the history of the sufferings of Dr. Dee, who resided and died here, some persons may trace a conformity with those of another Doctor.

Mr. Lysons, or rather his brother, has given an etching of the inside of a chapel erected in *Putney* by Bp. West of Ely (p. 409). Some curious circumstances respecting the plague, 1665, are to be found in p. 418. The celebrated Toland, buried here in 1722, has not his own epitaph on his tomb. Mr. Wood, the classic traveller, buried in the new burial-ground, 1771, has one drawn up by the present Earl of Oxford. The ferry over the Thames continued at Putney from Domesday-book till the wooden bridge was erected, 1729. Here is a charity-school, founded for twenty watermen's sons, by Mr. Thomas Martyn, 36 Charles II. still subsisting.

"Within the walls of Richmond-park is an eligible and compact farm, of 225 acres, to which it is said his Majesty, who has shewn a very laudable zeal for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, will pay particular attention, by the application of the soil to the purposes most apposite to its nature, and, in particular, by introducing the Flemish system of husbandry. In this system two horses only are used for ploughing, and the lands are cultivated for alternate crops for man and beast, on a plan which is supposed to be productive of reciprocal advantage to both. It is said the labourers on this farm are to be paid half their wages in wheat, according to the standard price of that commodity, the hint of which is taken from Bp. Fleetwood's scale of the proportionate price

of labour and provisions, in his *Chronicon Pretiosum*. Its beneficial consequences, both to the labourer and also to the landlord, are fully pointed out in an ingenious little treatise on the subject, written in the year 1777, by Mr. Kent, who, it is presumed, will be employed to superintend these improvements, under his Majesty's own direction" (p. 457).

Is not a *superior violin* (p. 460) a first fiddle?

In *Streatham* church are specimens of modern Latin epitaphs, by the pen of Dr. Samuel Johnson, on the late Mr. Thrale and his wife's mother; for which see our vol. LIV. pp. 341, 456, with Mr. Maty's remarks on one of them, p. 341.

The Rev. Henry Miles, minister of the presbyterian congregation at *Tooting*, deserved commemoration.

An account of Henry Smith, alderman of London, benefactor of 26 parishes in this county, with a statement of their legacies, and his epitaph, at *Wandsworth*, may be seen p. 512—515.

In the account of *Wimbledon* are given two views of the old house, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Cecil, 1588, and taken down by the old Duchess of Marlborough, early in the present century, from prints in the collection of Richard Bull, Esq. who, if we mistake not, purchased them at the sale of Mr. Gualston's prints, or there was an old *drawing* or two of the same house in that gentleman's collection.

The register of *Bermondsey* is kept, for the last 16 years, by the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, curate, on a very useful plan, nearly similar to that recommended by the present Bishop of Durham, in his Letter to the Clergy of Sarum (see vol. LIX. p. 1025). The date of the birth of each child, as well as of its baptism, is inserted, with the profession of its parents, and their place of abode; and, in the burial-register, the age of the parties (p. 552). In the same register is the form of "a solemn vow made between a man and his wife, having been long absent; through which occasion, the woman being married to another man, took her again, 1604; witness the parson, and a third person" (p. 554).

The number of houses in *Mortlake*, *Putney*, and *Wandsworth*, is 1431, of inhabitants 8614, at about 6 to an house. Clapham is almost a single instance where the average is nearly 7. In the other parishes here treated of, the houses amount to 16,246, inhabitants 97,476.

	houses	inhab.
Add to	16,246	97,476,
Mortlake, Putney, and } Wandsworth }	1431	8614
Clapham	384	2700
	-----	-----
	18,061	108,790

Upon the whole, we have not read a more entertaining or useful collection of anecdotes, drawn up in an unaffected, manly style, than this volume affords; and not doubting Mr. L's talent to execute the remaining volumes with equal ability, we heartily wish him success, and all the dispatch consistent with the nature of his plan.

123. *A Guide to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, with a particular Account of the late great Improvements made therein under the Direction of James Wyatt, Esq. By William Dodsworth, Verger of the Cathedral.*

THE improvements here alluded to having been represented in so different a light during the execution of them (see our vol. LIX. pp. 873, 1065, 1164; LXI. 692, 788, 908), it is but fair that the author of them should be permitted to speak for himself. We are to suppose him speaking through the organ of the compiler of this new Guide, who has given an history and description of this ancient structure, with an account of its monuments, which he has selected from the best accounts published. The late improvements he has progressively attended to, and endeavoured to describe; to which is added, an abridgement of the lives of the bishops of Sarum. The principal alteration is the opening of the Lady-chapel to the choir, by the removal of a screen. To make the alteration complete, it was found necessary to remove a Gothic chapel on either side of the Lady chapel, which, it is generally allowed, destroyed both the external and internal uniformity of the building, and, for erecting them, very material supports of it were taken away; buttresses, walls, and columns totally removed, and windows reduced. Mr. Pice's authority is quoted on this occasion. Mr. W. was perfectly sensible of the great beauties of these chapels, but it was found necessary to remove them for the safety of the building. It was done with proper caution, and with the consent of the descendants of the founders. The ornamental parts, many of which were defaced, are perfected, and judiciously arranged; and, in changing the sites of the monuments, the greatest

delicacy and precaution were observed. By the disposition of the present organ-screen the grand East pillars, which support the tower and spire, are opened to view; and the additional arches in the principal transept, which had been formerly erected to prevent any farther pressure inwards of the grand legs, which support the spire, completed: and, as they were posterior to the organ-screen, and rested on it, the arches were obliged to be shored up, and completed to the height of the screen. The side-aisles, or chapels of the transept, are thrown open; an entrance through a porch at the North end of the transept, not being an original one, is walled up; and the porch, which is supposed to have been brought from Old Sarum, is removed to Mr. P. Wyndham's garden, and a spire and other Gothic ornaments added, which it is supposed originally to have had. There is now only one North entrance, and that an original one, near the West end, from which the full effect of throwing the aisles open, and discovering the four grand pillars which support the tower and spire, is seen. A beam, placed across the choir, to resist the pressure of the side-walls, has been removed. The North end of the Eastern transept is made a morning-prayer chapel, instead of the Lady-chapel, and adorned with the ornaments removed from other parts of the church. The side aisles of this transept are laid open; "the North end are the chancel and baptistry of the morning-chapel." The choir is fitted up in a style of Gothic of the 14th century; the organ-screen composed of different ornaments, selected from the chapels removed, where they were but little noticed; the organ-case, designed by Mr. W. in the same style. The bishop's throne is supposed to be the first piece of work of its kind, forming altogether a perfect piece of Gothic architecture, not to be equalled for richness of style and correctness of design; and the same style is preserved in the pulpit opposite the throne. The canopies of the stalls, particularly the dean's and precentor's, are of the most ornamented Gothic, and a rich screen at the back of the canopies greatly adds to the beauty of the whole. The East windows are adorned with paintings on glass of the brazen serpent, by Mortimer and Pierson, and the Resurrection of Christ, by Reynolds and Eggington; on each side of these, and in the South and North windows of the Lady-chapel, are

Mosaic

Mosaic pavements. This chapel forms the present choir, the vaultings being lower and richer than the old choir, and the number of clustered columns round a marble floor, differently paved from the other, form a space which seems peculiarly appropriated for the use of the altar. The windows are restored to their original level, under which Gothic niches are formed, which is agreeable to what was in the chancels of most cathedrals, and was formerly on each side the altar of this church. The altar-piece consists of five niches of curious workmanship, three immediately over the communion-table, and one on each side. The two last formed out of ornaments taken from the entrances to the Beauchamp and Hungerford chapels; the arms of the respective families remain on their tops, in their original form; and the painted window of the Resurrection connects itself with the whole. The communion-table is of stone, and in the same style with the whole of the altar-piece, and composed of the parts that remained of an old altar-piece that was discovered on the removal of that of the Lady-chapel. The organ is a beautiful termination of the choir, and a present from his Majesty, built by the celebrated Mr. Green, of Isleworth, who has lately made those of Windsor, Canterbury, Lichfield, &c. The singing-men and choristers' seats, which are, in most cathedrals, nearly in the centre of the choir, are now removed to the front of the great organ, on either side the choir-organ; and, although there have been various opinions with regard to the effect that will be produced by this change, yet those who are judges are fully persuaded that the alteration is much for the better. The erasure of the fresco paintings on the vaultings of the choir and Eastern transept is next vindicated. "These paintings were, confessedly, mere daubings, but admired for their antiquity; and many gentlemen were much offended at their being erased, some not scrupling to affirm that they were coeval with the building\*. When this business was in hand, I had the curiosity to carefully examine what they might conceal, and if some probable conjecture might not be formed as to their antiquity; and, on examination, I discovered the evident remains of lines drawn in imitation of brick, which the

medallions had concealed. Similar lines still remain on the cieling of the Western part of the nave and principal transept. This circumstance indisputably proves that the paintings were added subsequent to these lines. I should imagine, therefore, that no one will think such a work to have been of great antiquity; and on no other account could it have been admired" (pp. 41, 42) — Mr. Price says, p. 21, "It is apprehended, by certain dates discovered at the West end of the nave also, near the South-west grand leg and other places, of 1619 and 1620, that the chasms in the vaulted cielings were repaired at those times, and lines ridiculously drawn upon the plastering, to represent the several courses of chalk of the vaultings." If this is intended to prove that the date of these fresco paintings was not earlier than the 17th century, it is a most egregious blunder, and entirely overthrows the apology founded on it. If it is supposed that the frescoes could not *very early* succeed to the lines drawn in imitation of brick-work, it betrays a total ignorance in the art of painting among us, there being every probability in favour of these paintings being at least 500 years old; and, if the rudiments of science are to be sacrificed to its progressive improvement, there is an end of science.

The belfry in the churchyard, and the buildings round it, are removed; the paths leading to the church are raised; the water carried off by proper drains and sewers, to the great security of the foundation. "The avenues to the church are handsomely graveled, and the green is planted with cedars and other choice trees." We are not informed whether it be true, as reported, that the churchyard is leveled with an uniform cover of green sod, and the graves and tombstones removed so completely, that it was necessary to have a plan made of the whole, in order to ascertain the vaults or graves of several families buried in it.

The monuments removed from the Lady-chapel, and the chapels on each side of it, are added to the monuments on the base, between the pillars of the nave. On the South side, nearer the East end, those of Bp. Beauchamp and Robert Lord Hungerford. On the North side, those of John Montacute Earl of Salisbury, and Bp. Osmund. On the North side opposite†, Lord Stourton, and Bp.

\* Mr. Price thought they had "been ever since the dedication of the church."

† Does this mean the North wall of the North aisle?

de la Wyle. On the opposite side \* are two tombs of the Hungerford family, over which stood the iron chapel. On the same side is the monument of *Lord Cheney*, from *Beauchamp's chapel*. On the opposite side †, the wooden tomb and marble figure of *William Longespée Earl of Salisbury*. In the North transept is an handsome marble monument, erected by *Lord Malmesbury*, to the memory of the *Harris family*, whose grave-stones were defaced; and, near it, that of *James Harris, Esq.* engraved p. 817. At the North end of this transept is the monument of *Bp. Blythe*. In the baptistery of the morning-chapel, before-mentioned, is the monument of *Bishop Poore*, removed, with his remains, from the North side of the altar. The monument of the *Earl of Hertford*, at the upper end of the South aisle, has been repaired and beautified, at a great expense, by the *Duke of Northumberland*. Such is the present arrangement of the monuments removed from their original sites, some accompanied with the remains of persons they covered, and some not. Among them, no notice is taken of the tomb of *Lady Hungerford*, which stood in the middle of the *Hungerford chapel*; nor of the parents of *Bishop Beauchamp*, in his chapel. A plan of the church would have contributed to the better understanding of this new arrangement, which cannot easily be understood by this *desultory* description.

224. *Scottish Poems, reprinted from scarce Editions. Collected by John Pinkerton, F.S.A. Perth, &c. &c. In Three Volumes.*

THE editor of these volumes is sufficiently known, and greatly respected, in the world of literature. It is the character of Genius, and often its infirmity, to be marked by certain peculiarities, which, though they may not at all detract from its intrinsic value, have a tendency to make it less generally esteemed. The publick have not forgotten the eccentricities which marked an early publication ascribed to *Mr. Pinkerton*, and which, as *Dr. Johnson* observes of *Mr. Gray's* two celebrated Odes, caused people to gaze in mute amazement. We allude to the fanciful emendations of our language as proposed in *Heron's Letters on Literature* ‡. The subsequent labours

of this gentleman, distinguished alike by learning and utility, have been very favourably received, and have evinced very extensive and various accomplishments. The work now before us contains some very scarce poems, three of which have never before been published. The reprinted poems are,

The Tales of the Priests of Peblis.

The Palace of Honour.

Squire Meldrum.

Eight Interludes, by *David Lindsay*.

Philotus, a Comedy.

Gawan and Gologras, a Metrical Romance.

Ballads, first printed at Edinburgh 1508.

The hitherto unpublished pieces are

The Houlah.

The Bludy Srek.

Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway.

The work is inscribed to the *Earl of Buchan*; and the author, in his address to that Nobleman, complains with great severity, and not without justice, of the little encouragement and scanty patronage which the great and powerful among us extend to men of letters. He observes, also, that, looking into the *mental treasures* of other nations, less has been done for the real antiquities of Scotland, for her antient history, poetry, laws, manners, monuments, than for those of any other kingdom of Europe.

*Mr. Pinkerton*, proceeding to give an account to the reader of the nature and object of his work, objects to the term "preface," as well as to the exotic term "prolegomena." He therefore adopts the word "preliminaries," in preference to both. Prolegomena may certainly appear to many a pedantic expression; but, for our parts, we are not able to discover any material difference betwixt the purport of "preface" and "preliminaries." If our writers made a point of applying words with a strict regard to their etymological and appropriate meaning, the case would be different; but a great latitude is in this respect taken and allowed by the best authorities. The preliminaries give a succinct but satisfactory account of the reprinted and of the hitherto unpublished volumes; and conclude with some miscellaneous remarks on old Scottish poems, which shew the editor to be remarkably well qualified for the task which he has here undertaken.

The plates prefixed to the different volumes are very interesting and curious, those of the second and third books more particularly, which are taken from

a scarce

\* Is this under the North or South aisle?

We think the latter. † Is this North again?

‡ See vol. LV. pp. 719, 784, 949; LVI. pp. 95, 280, 284, 390, 588, 942, 944, 940, 1114, 1128.

a scarce French work on the dresses of all nations. A very useful glossary is added; and we are induced to express our regret that Mr. Pinkerton should declare this to be, *probably*, the last opportunity he shall take of making observations on the subject of old Scottish poems.

125. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox; in which is proved the absolute Necessity of an immediate Declaration of War against France.*

A candid answer to Mr. Fox's letter, reviewed in p. 158, and which a series of events has refuted.

126. *The real Grounds of the present War with France.* By John Bowles, Esq.

"A survey of the actual situation of a great part of Europe is calculated to excite the liveliest apprehensions, and the keenest sensibility, in the breast of every friend to humanity. It is not merely the calamities of war, nor the ravages of desolating armies, nor the shock attending the fall of empires, that disturb the tranquility, and menace the welfare, of this quarter of the globe. But an evil, as unprecedented in its nature as alarming in its tendency, was reserved for modern times; an evil which, besides carrying in its train all the misfortunes that have hitherto afflicted the human race, seems, if not timely checked, to be pregnant with mischiefs that surpass all experience, and defy all remedy; an evil which threatens to destroy the general and permanent happiness of mankind, and to occasion the total loss of all the advantages resulting from a state of society. It would be extremely inadequate to describe the evil alluded to by the general and common term, 'The French Revolution.' The event of a Revolution does not unfrequently occur in the history of the world. But that of France has little, in common with those which preceded it, except the name; and we must resort to those circumstances which are peculiar to itself, and by which it is essentially distinguished from all others, to account for the unspeakable mischiefs it has already produced, as well as for those which it still portends" (pp. 1, 2) — "The distinguishing feature of the French Revolution has been an endeavour to subvert all legitimate authority. If the mischiefs which have resulted from the adoption of this principle had been confined to France, they would have afforded a most striking and awful lesson to the rest of the world, suggesting that the greatest misfortune that a people can suffer is to be freed from the restraints of Law and Government; restraints which are inseparable from an orderly state of society. The progressive horrors of the four

last years, and the accumulated miseries which mark the present situation of that once flourishing country, must impress every feeling mind in a manner that Language would in vain attempt to describe. If merely the *political* interests of so many millions were left at the mercy of every wild caprice and mad project of an inflamed, deluded, and inexperienced multitude (themselves the engines of artful miscreants), the calamity would be highly deserving of commiseration. But France also exhibits an immense and populous country in every respect a prey to confusion and disorder—subject to no legitimate controul—exposed to all the outrages of wild fury, ungovernable passion, and insatiable malice—affording no personal security but what is found in the precarious resources of silence, concealment, or hypocrisy—under the dominion of terror, of violence, and crimes—where the dissensions are composed only by blood, and slaughter alone gives predominance to faction—where the ties of Society are all loosed, the feelings of Nature and Humanity obliterated, every social duty and affection despised, the obligations of Morality and Religion ridiculed, and Infidelity and Atheism publicly avowed and applauded—where, in short, the manners and habits of a once polished and liberal people are become ferocious and sanguinary, and their national character is degraded far below that of savages. Such are the consequences which have flowed from the principles adopted and acted on in France; consequences which flow as naturally from such a source as night succeeds to day, or as the effect proceeds from the cause. But, besides the influence of sympathetic sensibility, the rest of Europe has abundant reason, on its own account, to interest itself in the situation of France. The disorders to which that country is a prey are not only themselves of a contagious nature, but the French people, insensible of their own delirium, seem eager to spread the infection, and to render all mankind as miserable as themselves. Like the fallen angels, they aspire to no other happiness than that of involving others in their own guilt and wretchedness. Torn and divided among themselves, destitute of all internal sources of union, they accord only in a wish to curse their neighbours, by communicating their own ungovernable spirit of licentiousness, most falsely termed liberty, and by extending their wild and pernicious notions of absurd and unattainable equality to every part of the globe. They seem sensible, and with great reason, that it is only by extending the reign of Anarchy abroad they can preserve its empire at home; and that, unless they can succeed in such an attempt, they must at length be compressed, and probably by a very painful process, into a state of order and cohesion. For, when mankind are once loosed from the restraints of Govern-



ment, Law, and Order, they unavoidably become so wild, ungovernable, and vitiated, that nothing but the strong hand of arbitrary Power can bring them into any kind of regular subjection, or restore their capacity for the enjoyment of orderly freedom" (p. 3—6, 10).

"The decree of *Fraternity*, Nov. 19, 1792, is a general declaration of war, of the most insolent, perfidious, and malignant, kind. There is abundant reason to conclude, that the Convention was encouraged the sooner to pass this decree by the rash confidence it reposed in the assurances of those unworthy English subjects who represented, according to their seditious wishes, though in direct contradiction to the fact, that England was ripe for revolt, and eager to adopt the principles, and follow the example, of France. For, in less than two months after, when the British people with a zeal, a fervour, and an unanimity, unparalleled in the history of the world, had testified their ardent and inviolate attachment to their King and Constitution, and when the British Government, strong, and formed in the fidelity and affection of the people, as well as in the unprecedented prosperity and unrivaled resources of the country, spoke the firm, manly, and seasonable, language of determination to curb the insolence, chastise the perfidy, and check the conquests, of France, and vindicate the dignity and independance of Great Britain and her allies, then did the French ministers think it prudent to crouch to the British lion, and endeavoured to soften the decree, by an explanation which, however unsatisfactory and inadmissible, was so forced and unnatural, that it had never occurred, and never could occur, to any one on the real and original meaning of the decree itself" (pp. 15, 16).

Even this explanation maintains the right of France to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries (p. 19).—The decree of Nov. 19 was an universal declaration of war; the explanation of that decree was an assertion of universal sovereignty (p. 21).

"Under the mask of religion the arms of Mahomet established the empire of the Saracens; and, under the mask of liberty, the French seek to establish the infinitely more formidable empire of Anarchy. But surely, at the close of the 18th century, mankind are much too enlightened to be deluded into a belief that either true religion or true liberty can be propagated by force of arms (p. 25).—By the decree of Dec. 15, 1792, it reduces the general plans promulgated by the decree of fraternity into a regular system; and furnishes the detail of that process by which other states are to be broken up and decomposed, and their governments, institutions, laws, usages, and constituted authorities entirely abolished" (p. 25).

This last decree Mr. B. ably examines and discusses; and shews that, in the conduct of France, considered as it affected the welfare and security of all nations, Great Britain was equally interested, with other states, and comes alike within the scope of French principles and French decrees. He next discusses the proofs that England was distinctly, as well as generally, involved in the revolutionary plans of France. The numerous efforts to excite our people to insurrection, by emissaries, books, money, the hearty welcome given to every Englishmen who was base enough to avow himself a traitor to his Sovereign, the cordial reception of addresses delivered at their *bar* from various British societies, formed for the obvious purpose of subverting the Constitution, by the assistance of France, and the immediate and flattering responses given thereto, are facts of such stubborn and unequal nature as to defy all misconstruction, and render all retraction impossible. Specimens of these addresses are produced.

"After such accumulated evidence of the unbounded ambition of France in general, and of her particular views of aggression and hostility against Great Britain, the Government of this country would have shewn itself a very inattentive guardian of the national honour and interests if it had suffered itself to be entrapped into confidence and supineness by the delusory explanations of M. Chauvelin and the Executive Council; explanations calculated only to amuse, and which could not have been accepted without affording a sanction to those principles which had given such ground for offence and alarm. There never was a period, at all distinguished for its importance, wherein the line of duty was so plain on the part of Administration. There was so little room left for option, or even for deliberation, as almost to preclude the claim of merit for prudent resolves and sagacious measures; while the public voice, with almost unprecedented unanimity, declared the wishes and feelings of the nation to be in perfect coincidence with its obvious interest" (p. 50).

The evasive answer of the Executive Council, insisting, with only an artful and evasive change of terms, on a right to regulate all other governments, in a suppositious case, of which they make themselves the sole judges, defending their unprovoked aggression on Holland, a neutral power, and an ally of Great Britain, in the affair of the Scheldt, they avow a claim of annulling, at pleasure, the most solemn and binding treaties, and of violating the rights even of nat-



tral nations, persist in this aggression, menace war, and their *conciliatory* advances are followed by the insolent menace of appealing to the people against the lawful government of Great Britain. Where had been the dignity and the honour of this country if such insolence had been received with compacency, and returned with submission? While we declared our resolution to accept no terms but such as would restore tranquillity and security to Europe, and preserve the independence of its respective states; and while we persevered, with unremitting activity, in forwarding those preparations, the necessity of which has been since fully evinced; it is pleasing to reflect that we displayed a readiness, even to the last, to avert the calamities of war, and to hearken to any proposals which might be consistent with the indispensable objects we had in view. Even at the moment immediately previous to the commencement of hostilities, Lord Auckland, at the Hague, received directions from his Majesty to accede to the proposal of Dumourier for a conference on a particular day, though that scheme was altogether frustrated by the unextinguishable eagerness of the Convention to begin the war: a strong proof of the impossibility of negotiating with an assembly so rash and precipitate in its resolves, and so regardless of every established form and rule (pp. 53, 54). The subsequent steps taken in this country, and the futile motives of France, avowed in her declaration of war, and a most perfidious commencement of hostilities, by seizing the English vessels which had entered her ports in confidence, and holding out a temptation to British sailors to become traitors and pirates, by carrying the vessels they are engaged to defend into French ports, and the audacious menaces thrown out against our own gracious Sovereign\*, are next examined (p. 55—57, and n. B. 75). It is curious to see the Convention claim the merit of having exhausted all means, compatible with the *dignity of the Republic*, to avoid extremities. After what has passed, indeed, nothing that assembly can say or do is capable of exciting surprise. But

\* It has been said in the Convention, by Danton, that "they had thrown down a King's head as a gauntlet to the Kings of Europe; and that the scaffold erected in Westminster-hall for the *eternal* trial of Mr. Hastings would serve for the Minister, and even for the \*\*\* himself" (p. 57).

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it is truly astonishing that Englishmen should be found who are daring enough to contend that we are the aggressors in hostility, and who, in all their reasonings upon the subject, chuse to take it for granted that the *onus* lies upon us to justify the war (p. 58). This Mr. B. does very ably in the remaining pages. We may reflect, with satisfaction, not merely that the war was unsought by us, but that it was out of our power to avoid it.

"Upon its success depends the welfare of Europe, and, perhaps, of the whole world. Upon its success depends the important questions, whether Government shall exist? whether Religion shall retain any influence in social life? whether Laws shall continue to be observed? and Justice be any where administered? In short, if any link of the social chain shall be preserved unbroken, or whether mankind shall be uncivilized, and reduced to a state of more than Gothic barbarism, and the whole of this quarter of the globe, like France, become at once the licensed theatre of every crime? When consequences of such magnitude depend upon the fate of our arms, it should excite our gratitude to Divine Providence to be able to reflect, at such a period, on the wealth and prosperity of the nation, the extent of its resources, the strength and excellent condition of its natural bulwark the navy, the intrepid bravery of its sea and land forces, the harmony of its people, the energy of their character, and their zealous, unalterable character and rational attachment, both to the person of their Sovereign and to the Constitution of their country. Our wonderful and almost miraculous progress, in a short period of time, from distress and weakness to unprecedented strength and prosperity, seems intended, by the all-wise Disposer of Events, as the means, not only of our own preservation, but of restoring order and tranquillity to other countries" (p. 67—69).

"The common welfare and security of all nations call loudly for their united efforts, before it be too late, to check the progress, to chastise the insolence, to repel the ambition, of France. The best interests of Humanity, the well-being, the existence of Society, are at stake. A common enemy should be resisted by united force. It is a most fortunate circumstance for the happiness of mankind, that France has so openly displayed that intemperate spirit of civil aggression by which she was actuated, and which has at once connected all other states in the same intent, and drove them to mutual co-operation in their common defence" (p. 70).

"Both the safety and honour of Great Britain require her to concur with spirit, cordiality, and vigour, in such an union. The language of those who call this a co-operation

ration with despots, to check the progress of liberty, is vain and idle rant. When the object is, to escape destruction, wisdom justifies alliances, connexions, and plans, which would, perhaps, in another case, be inexpedient" (p. 72).

We must transcribe the whole work to do justice to its author's arguments. But we cannot, in justice to our country, avoid inserting the following passage from his notes:

"The extracts presented to the reader display in a striking manner the open encouragement afforded by France to the disaffected part of the British nation. Such extracts, therefore, as they relate to acts of gross insult and direct aggression, are closely in point in an enquiry respecting the real grounds of the war. But, from a paper signed by Condorcet, and published in the Chronicle of Paris, Nov. 23. 1792, it appears that our most inveterate Gallic foes did not rely solely for the success of their incendiary plans on the direct efforts of sedition but that they depended also on the more secret machinations of those persons who under the pretext of reform sought to undermine the very foundations of the Constitution. The following passages of the paper alluded to deserve particular notice, as they contain a very useful warning to the people of this country. 'Since the explosion of liberty in France a hollow fermentation has shewn itself in England, and has more than once disconcerted all the ministerial operations. Popular societies have been established in the three kingdoms; and a parliamentary reform has been talked of just in the same manner as at the end of the year 1788 we in France talked of the necessity of calling together the States General. It is well known what a number of persons there are who think rightly, and daily enlighten the people of England, and whose opinions furnish subjects for useful disputation. This people, who at once fear and desire such a revolution as ours, will necessarily be drawn along by these causes and enlightened persons who always determine the first steps. The opening of the session of parliament which approaches will infallibly become the occasion of the reformation which are most urgent, such as those which regard the national representation, FROM THENCE TO THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC.'

"The advocates for parliamentary reform always leave us in the dark (those who mean well are in the dark themselves) respecting the final extent of their plans. eager to begin the great work they studiously keep out of view the important question *how it may end*. Condorcet is much more explicit; he unfolds at once the plot of the *démocrate*; and candidly traces the progress of reform to the catastrophe of

'the entire establishment of a republic' (pp. 74, 75).

Herein Mr. B. concurs with Mr. Young (see p. 345), and we with both.

127. *The Example of France a Warning to Britain. The second Edition. By Arthur Young, Esq.*

THIS second edition is enlarged by the addition of a few pages of new matter, the incorporation of the passages which formed the appendix to the first edition, and a new appendix, shewing that whatever representation took place in ancient times was of property, never of persons. This edition, if we are not misinformed, has been revised by Dr. Symonds, professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge, whose residence is at Bury St. Edmund's, where it is printed. An abstract of it, addressed principally to farmers and the labouring poor, is announced as preparing for publication.

128. *A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Friday, April 19, 1792, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By Ralph Churton, M. A. Fellow of Brasen-nose College, Oxford, and Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, 1793.*

WE have with pleasure met Mr. C. in our literary walks (LV. 982, LX. 342); and the satisfaction is not lessened in perusing this discourse, in the advertisement to which he takes an affecting leave of the university of Oxford, which, after a residence of 21 years, he is about to quit with sentiments of devout esteem and unalienable affection. From a well-known passage in Luke, xiii. 2, 3, Mr. C. takes occasion to correct the uncandid application of it to others without a proper direction to ourselves. He detects the mistaken notions of *Humanity* if unequally exercised, and only transient in the heart; the misapplication of *Honour* made consistent with the indulgence of almost every vice; the abuse of prosperity converted into ruin. To his academical audience he thus energetically addresses himself:

"Is it certain that we have entirely shut out the world and its vices? Has it not been suffered to break in upon our retirement to our imminent danger? Perhaps human ingenuity cannot apportionate time more commodiously, to serve the common and inseparable interests of religion and learning, than in the customary distribution and order of collegiate hours; where temperate refreshment, cheerful society, and

salutary exercise, have their just and stated seasons; where devotion has her homage, and literature her attendance, at proper intervals through the whole day; but if in conformity to fashionable hours, we have permitted them to be followed by those inconveniences which do not attend them in the world, though if they did they would be less reprehensible, if in any instance in 6 days out of 7, or if in one day out 6 (for I will not suppose Sunday to be so abused) 4 or 5 hours are devoted, I will not say to intemperance, I will not say to games of chance, both which, however, and worse consequences, must ensue, should it become a prevalent custom, if 4 or 5 successive hours are given, not by accident or on some extraordinary occasion, but regularly and systematically merely to social converse, what a grievous waste of precious time, which is registered in heaven, for every moment of which an account must be rendered at the tribunal of Christ. But, leaving this high consideration to the consciences of those whom it may concern, if any such hear me, suffer me to say that whatever takes from the student the academic evening robs him of hours which those who have experienced, men of the first talents and profound erudition, have always found and describe as among the moments most favourable to study and propitious to genius, alike for cultivating science or for soliciting the Muse. It may seem partly beneath the dignity of this place and occasion to caution the younger part of my hearers against a querulous-censorious disposition, a fondness for satire and delight in caricature. Yet, in truth, these things are the seeds of mischief, which, if suffered to take root, or not carefully extirpated from the juvenile mind, will prevent the growth of better fruit. He who is accustomed to look at the worst side of things, who is on the watch for blemishes, and habituated to ridicule, will soon become offensive to others and dissatisfied with himself; by attending to foibles, he will lose the relish for greatness and excellence, and miss substantial comforts by being disconcerted and uneasy at trifles. Perfection belongs not to human operations, and there is much truth in the trite observation that it is an easy matter to find fault. It is a mark of higher genius and superior discernment to discover and elucidate genuine beauties and true sublimity; the mind, therefore, should be strengthened and enlarged by being accustomed to works of the highest merit, by contemplating with admiration in literature and in life, in religion and government, those exalted graces, those pre-eminent virtues, that have commanded the applause of successive generations. In a neighbouring kingdom, now, alas! no longer a kingdom, nor even a state, it is said that one of the earliest preludes, one of the first symptoms of that total subversion of government, that

universal destruction of order, and those enormous crimes which astonish and appal the civilized world, was the want of subordination and impatience of restraint in the seminaries of learning. If there is the remotest tendency to similar passions in our own country and among ourselves, we should crush the growing evil in the bud, we should recommend by our example, and enforce by our authority, habits of sobriety, of decency, of order. Let the governors, therefore, exercise meanness, discretion, vigilance, clemency; let the governed shew reverence, submission, and affection; let all promote harmony, goodwill; let all advance charity, all study peace" (p. 15—18).

We could transcribe more, but we refer to the work itself; the tendency of which, to shew that "He who dwelleth in heaven hath a right to judge not only of the merits of the cause, but of the demerits of the persons concerned in it; and often punishes first of all the wickedness of those whom finally he proposes to employ as instruments of his vengeance against blacker guilt and more atrocious enmities" (p. 19). With regard to our part in the correction of the present disturbances in Europe, the advice of Moses, Deut. xxiii. 9, is particularly applied: "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies then keep thee from every wicked thing."

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMSTERDAM. *Epistola critica in Propertium, &c.* A critical Epistle on Propertius, addressed to the learned Laur. van Santen. To which are added, Some Remarks on Catullus and Tibullus. By J. G. Hufschke. 8vo. 110 pages. 1792—Amongst other literary fragments left by the late celebrated Peter Forein, some remarks on Propertius fell into the hands of Mr. van S. who gave them to Mr. H. to publish. Thus he has done, and enriched them with many of his own, so that the whole will be an acceptable present to the learned. Some excellent observations on the style of the Latin poets, and their imitation of the Greeks, are also introduced.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD. Mr. Murphy's Translation of Tacitus is expected to furnish the English reader with a precious fund of historical information. Gordon had done much, and his dissertations are valuable; but his style is ill adapted to the present taste; he is consequently little read.

A new

A new edition of the celebrated Griefbach's Greek Testament is coming out, improved by the collation of 200 MSS. The Duke of Grafton applied to him, through Mr. Elmsly, for some copies upon a fine Dutch paper. He wrote an elegant Latin letter, in answer to the Duke, mentioning his intention of striking off 500 copies on fine paper, which will soon become very valuable.

Mr. Coxe is setting out for Germany, to collect materials for his great work, the General History of Europe.

We are soon to expect from the pen of Mr. Wraxall a great work on the history of manners and society in Europe for the three last centuries.

### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The packet from the neighbourhood of Hinckley is received; and we are much obliged to our Friend for his information.

We shall thankfully accept the proffered communications of SENEX.

M. p. 259, is informed that the original endowment of a vicarage, if existing, may probably be met with at the Augmentation Office, New Palace Yard, Westminster.

VIGORNIENTSIS informs S. P. p. 355, that if he will procure some narrow slips of the best Russia leather, and lay the same indiscriminately among his books, clothes, &c. V. has not the least doubt but it will answer the desired end, it having been used in his family with the greatest success. The leather may be procured at any bookbinder's in town, and a pound, which will last a long time, costs about a shilling.

A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT mentions an agreeable surprize he met in the town of Mountsoel near Leicester. Where the old Crois formerly stood (described in our vol. LVII. p. 790), a beautiful stone building is now erecting for a market-house, by Mr. Thomas, the architect. It is of the Doric order, and will have a very pleasing effect. It is presented to the town by Sir John Danvers, bart. lord of that manor, who has also paved the town at his own expence. The old Crois is removed nearer Swithland church, on the rising ground in the park.

J. N. will be glad of any memoirs of John Lowthorp, M.A. F.R.S. who vacated the rectory of Colton, in Leicestershire, in 1688-9, as a Non-conformist; and afterwards published the first series of the *Abridgement of Philosophical Transactions*.

Where is to be found the best account of the "Parson Adams" of Fielding.

PHYSICUS wishes to be informed where an account of the MEAL-WORM can be found, having looked for it in many Natural Histories to no purpose. If there is no description of it published, it would be worth *inquiring to*, as its changes are very curious.

PHILANTHOPUS RUSTICUS says, "In a late debate in the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope asserted, on the authority of a calculation made by Mr. Morton Pitt, that the present resources of the poor in this island are scarcely competent to the provision of a bare subsistence. Has that calculation been published, and where is to be had?"

X Y.Z. informs Sylvana, p. 332, that the fashion she enquires after in our last certainly existed in the Metropolis some short time since, but what gave rise to it is matter of mere conjecture.

To the same purpose VERITAS writes; who adds, "I am rather inclined to think that some lady of rank may have found it convenient to introduce such a fashion. A similar style of dress was introduced in 1757 and 1760; and not till 1770 did the fashion begin to decline and to take the opposite direction; and, though I am truly sorry that our fair country-women have so far thrown off their modesty, yet I must approve of the fashion of small waists (which I am certain have for a length of time injured the ladies health) being thrown aside, and I hope the ladies will study to preserve their natural shape, which will contribute greatly to their health, give them ease, and make them appear much more pleasing."

A Correspondent in the Isle of Wight asks, "Why the Glove is hoisted previous to the commencement and during the time of holding Fair?"

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT, who has been informed of a very singular poetical epitaph written on Mrs. Rachael Williams Greene, late resident in part of Yorkshire, and who married Peter Greene, esq. will thank any gentleman in that county, or elsewhere, who may be in possession of it, to inform him where it can be seen, and in what church or parish it is; or where any branch of the family now resides, of whom the enquiry could be made?

The doubt of CLERICUS is easily solved. Dugdale mentions the date when Domesday book was begun; Ketham, and the Record itself, that of its completion.

If I. C. is related to the founder of St. Paul's school, he will find a very satisfactory account of him in Knight's "Life of Dean Colet," and in the Biographical Dictionary.

W. to Dr. Priestley should be used if we could spare sufficient room for it.

Mr. WATHER's View of Caplow (p. 295) is engraving for our next; in the mean time we take leave to correct a few errors in his hasty letter in our last.

P. 204, l. 60, r. "Caplow-wood."

P. 295, l. 15, r. "Dinder-camp."

l. 16, r. "Cordon hill, near Kenchester;" and "Lady *lyft*, near Foxley."

The Memoirs of Dr. FELTON in our next; with M—s; CLERICUS on Cambridge; F.H.L.; E. P.'s List of Heraldic Authors; &c. &c.

*Abstract of the Premiums offered by the Society, instituted at London for the  
Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

**T**HE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended, nor has any nation received more real advantage from any publick body whatever, than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work and may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still further to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last *Tuesday* in *May*, 1794, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the *Polite Arts* are to signify their ages and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The Eleventh volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement.

*Adelphi, May 8, 1793.*

By Order, SAMUEL MORS, Secretary.



## Premiums for Planting and Husbandry.

### PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

#### CLASS.

1. **A CORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1792, and April, 1793; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

15. **RAISING OAKS** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different manners of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

*Accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

17. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1792, and April, 1793, mixed with seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

18. For four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

23. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1792, and June, 1793; the gold medal.

26. For five thousand; the silver medal.

27. For four thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

37. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1790, to June, 1791, five thousand, to be between two and four years old; the gold medal.

38. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

49. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1789, and June, 1790, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

50. For one thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

56. **UPLAND or RED WILLOW.** For not less than three acres, planted before the end of April, 1792, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

57. **OSIERS.** For three acres, plan-

ted before the first of April, 1793, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; twenty pounds.

58. For two acres; ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

61. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1790, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

65. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1790, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

66. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

75. **MIXED TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1789, and May, 1791; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

79. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from fires, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty pounds.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

81. **MULBERRY CUTTINGS, or TREES.** For not fewer than three hundred, planted in 1791; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

82. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

*The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

*Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

83. **TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.** For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz,

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chesnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech



beech, or silver fir; the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

85. PLANTING BOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS. For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting boggy or morassy soils; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

83. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

90. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

91. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between September, 1791, and March, 1792, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1792; twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

94. DRILL HUSBANDRY. For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1793; the gold medal.

An *Account of the soil* and *certificates* to be delivered on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

96. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill, or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in April, 1794.

98. GREEN VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

100. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNEP ROOTED CABBAGE. For satisfactory experiments, on the drill and broad-cast culture of turnep-rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the silver medal and ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1793.

102. TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For raising in the year 1792 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal.

103. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1793.

106. POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP. For cultivating, in 1792, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

109. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1792, and May, 1793, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage. viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793; the gold medal.

111. FEEDING HORSES. For an account of not less than four horses kept on green vegetable food in the stall or stable; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

112. MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1794.

115. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1793, not less than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

116. For two hundred plants; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

119. RHUBARB. For rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

*Certificates*, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

120. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

123. ASCERTAINING THE COMPO-

NEW

**MENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND.** For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

**128. DRAINING LAND** For making not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

**130. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

**131.** For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

**136. MANURES.** For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *account* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

**139. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS.** For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**143. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1793.

**147. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN.** For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

**148. IMPROVED HOE.** For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

**150. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER.** For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**151. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.** For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**154. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.** For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**153. CURE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP.** For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts* of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**154. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP.** For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

#### PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

**156. KELP.** For four tons of kelp, containing much more alkaline salt than any now made for sale; twenty pounds.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**157. BARILLA.** For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**158. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES.** For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

**159. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE.** For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

*Certificates* and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**161. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET.**

**SWEET.** For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

*Accounts*, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

**164. DESTROYING SMOKE.** For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**166. CONDENSING SMOKE.** For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts, certificates, and specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

**168. CANDLES.** For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

**169. REFINING FISH OIL.** For disclosing a method of purifying fish oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

**171. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL.** For discovering a method of clearing feathers from their oil, superior to any known; forty guineas.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**172. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST.** For discovering a substitute for or preparation of yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Specimens* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1793.

**173. SECURING EMPTY CASKS.** For discovering a method of securing empty casks from becoming musty or stinking; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**174. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS.** For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

**176. INCREASING STEAM.** For a *GENT. MAG. May, 1793.*

method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**178. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER.** For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

**180. FINE BAR IRON.** For making ten tons with coak from coak pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

**182. WHITE LEAD.** For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty pounds.

*Certificates* that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

**183. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT.** For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; thirty pounds.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

**185. REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

**187. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Specimens and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

## PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

**188. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1794; the gold medal.

**189.** For the second in merit; the silver medal.

**190, 191.** The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

**192. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAW-**

**DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1794; the gold medal.

193. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

194, 195. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

196. **DRAWING.** For the best drawing in Indian ink of the statue of King Charles at Charing Cross, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

197. **PORTRAIT.** For a copy, in oil colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

198. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1794, the greater silver pallet.

199. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

200. **DRAWINGS OF MACHINES.** For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of the spinning and winding machine by Mr. Burr, in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794.

201. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794, the greater silver pallet.

202. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

203. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1794, the gold pallet.

204. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

205. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of an county in England or Wales; the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June, 1789, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

209. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the

author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty pounds. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

#### PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

212. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1793; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

213. For five pounds; the silver medal.

216. **MACHINE, FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

217. **WEAVING FISHING NETS.** For the best specimen of netting, for fishing nets, twenty yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1794; fifty guineas.

218. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS.** For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in England, the gold medal, or thirty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

219. **WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS.** For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Accounts, and five pounds of the wicks, with certificates, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1794.

221. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES.** For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

222. **MAINTAINING AND EMPLOYING THE POOR.** For producing to the Society the best practical and most economical plan for maintaining and employing the poor in parish-workhouses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The plans to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1794.

#### PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

223. **TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.** For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty

forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1794.

224. GUN FOR THROWING HARPOONS. To the person who shall produce the best gun for throwing harpoons; the silver medal, and twenty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

225. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

*Certificates* of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

227. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

228. PORTABLE MACHINE FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS. For inventing and producing the most simple machine for loading and unloading goods; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

229. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For a metal rope or chain to work over pulley, and answer the purpose of a hempen rope, of at least two inches diameter; fifty pounds.

*Certificates* of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1793.

230. HANDMILL. For the best constructed handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

231. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

232. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; forty guineas.

*Certificates* and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

233. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1794.

234. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING

FIRE. For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1794.

235. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL-CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel-carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1793.

### PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

236. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1793.

238. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies, imported in 1792, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

240. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For conveying, in the year 1792, from the islands in the South Sea to the islands in the West Indies, six plants of one or both species of the bread-fruit tree in a growing state; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in October, 1793.

242. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal.

243. For one acre, the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1793.

248. DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE FROM CANADA TO THE SOUTH SEA. To the person who shall discover and open a passage from Upper Canada to the South Sea; the gold medal.

249. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called in the West India islands the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1794.

252. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1796.



*The following Inscriptions partake so much of the essential spirit of Poetry, as to appear deserving of a place in our Journal.*

**TWO INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE VIN-DHYA MOUNTAINS, TRANSLATED FROM THE SANSKRIT BY CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ.**

*First Inscription, in a Cavern called the Grot of the Seven RISHI's near Gaza.*

1.

ANANTA VARMA, master of the hearts of the people, who was the good son of SREE SARDOOLA, by his own birth and great virtues classed amongst the principal rulers of the earth, gladly carved this statue of KREESHNA of unfulfilled renown, confirmed in the world like his own reputation, and the image of KANTEMATEE\*, to be deposited in this great mountain-cave.

2.

SREE SARDOOLA, of established fame, jewel of the diadem of Kings, emblem of time to the martial possessors of the earth; to the submissive, the tree of the fruit of desire, a light to the military order, whose glory was not founded upon the seats of a single battle, the ravisher of female hearts, and the image of SMARA †, became the ruler of the land.

3.

Wherever SREE SARDOOLA is wont to set his own descendant right towards a foe, and the fortunate star, his broad eye, is inflamed with anger between its expanded lids, then falleth a shower of arrows from the ear-drawn string of the bow of his son, the renowned ANANTA VARMA, the bestower of infinite happiness.

*Second Inscription, in a Cave behind Nagarjeni.*

1.

The auspicious SREE YAJNA VARMA, whose movement was as the sportive Elephants in the season of lust, was like MANOO ‡, the appointer of the military station of all the chiefs of the earth: by whose divine offerings, the God with a thousand eyes being instantly invited, the emaciated POW-LOMEE\* for a long time sullied the beauty of her cheeks with falling tears.

2.

ANANTA VARMA by name, and the friend of strangers, renowned in the world by the character of valour; by nature immaculate, as the lunar beams, and who is the offspring of SREE SARDOOLA; by him this wonderful statue of BHOOTAPETEE and of DEVEE, the maker of all things visible and invisible, and the granter of boons, which hath taken sanctuary in the cave, and caused to be made. May it protect the universe!

3.

The string of his expanded bow, charged with arrows and drawn to the extremity of the shoulder, bursteth the circle's centre. Of spacious brow, propitious distinction, and surpassing beauty, he is the image of the moon with an undiminished countenance. ANANTA VARMA to the end. Of form like SMARA in existence, he is seen with the constant and affectionate, standing with their tender and fascinating eyes constantly fixed upon him.

4.

From the machine his bow, reproaching the crying KOORARA\*, bent to the extreme, he is endued with force, from his expanded virtue he is a provoker; by his good conduct his crown reacheth to afar; he is a hero, by whose coursing steeds the Elephant is disturbed, and a youth who is the seat of sorrow, the wonder of his foes. He is the director, and his name is ANANTA †.

**ODE TO SPRING.**

NO more the hollow blast, awak'ning dread,

Sighs through the naked wood, or howls  
Terrific Winter hives his hoary head, [afar:  
And spring with rosy cheek remounts  
her car.

Sweet smiles and genial breezes mark her way,

A vivid verdure all her steps adorn;  
She hangs her blossoms round on every spray,  
And plants her dew-drops on the glist'ning thorn.

Whilst vegetation thus her pow'rs confess,  
And sport their beauties in her infant beam;  
See the wild tenants of the woods express  
Her praise, and grow enraptur'd with the theme.

And, whilst their notes in concert wild aspire,  
And speak the feelings of each little heart,  
Shall man not catch a portion of their fire,  
And in the gen'ral chorus bear a part?

Shall he behold the renovating year  
In every varying tint of beauty dress'd;  
Shall sounds of gladness die upon his ear,  
Yet wake no sympathy within his breast?

Oh! could my Muse aspire like HIS ‡, whose  
page

Portrays the seasons' grand mysterious  
Where Spring looks green, and Winter frowns  
in age,

And Summer burns, and Autumn fruits  
Then could I sing of him th' Almighty Power,  
Whose bounty thus smiles round on every  
side,

Whose breath perfumes, whose pencil paints,  
That decks the lawn, or blooms the gar-  
den's pride.

\* The favourite mistress of Kreesna.

† The cupid of the Hindoos.

‡ The first legislator of the Hindoos.

\* A bird, which constantly makes a noise before rain.

† Eternal, or infinite.

‡ Thomson.

Who.



Who gave to man that spark of heav'nly fire,  
That intellectual ray, to gild his gloom,  
Which bids him, whilst on earth, to heav'n  
aspire,  
And look beyond the confines of the tomb.

Warm'd by this glimpse divine, the eager soul,  
Spurning its clay, on wings of genius soars;  
Measures the mighty planets as they roll,  
And Nature's mystic principles explores.

Thus Newton, to the wond'ring world, de-  
fines

How systems are impell'd, the Power that  
guides;

How by reflection Night's pale regent shines,  
Fills her proud horn, and regulates the tides.

With eagle power thus Shakspear's mental  
eye

Throughout the moral world would nobly  
Unlock the springs of actions, and descry  
The complicated movements of the heart.

And, whilst his Muse of fire, sublimely wild,  
Creations grasp'd, exhausted, and renew'd,  
Great Nature's self would view his darling  
child,

Admire her work, and wonder as she

Names, dear to Fame and sacred to the Nine!  
Long shall your verse to form mankind con-  
spire,

Whilst youthful poets, from your classic mine,  
Shall catch a spark of pure celestial fire.

Oft has the bard, who now your praises  
chaunts,

Felt the bewitching influence of your tale,  
Been led o'er fairy lands and wizard haunts,  
Whilst at each step he felt his cheek grow  
pale.

And, midst the care, that's wove in Fate's  
dark loom,

Your treasure'd precepts fortify'd his breast,  
Have spread a sun-shine 'midst contagious  
gloom,

And strew'd with flow'rs the path that

To charm his way, may Nature still prevail,  
Whether in your exalted page she speak,  
In vest of varying hue adorns the vale,  
Or sweetly blushes o'er Lucinda's cheek.

Yes, lovely maid! fair emblem of the scene  
That now, full-blooming, charms my rap-  
tur'd sight,

Long! long! shall mem'ry dwell upon thy  
That oft hath swell'd my bosom with  
delight.

Oh! were I bless'd with thee, the blissful year,  
In lapse serene, its circling course would  
wing;

Stripp'd of its terrors Winter would appear,  
And life's whole day be one perpetual  
Spring!

*Canterbury, May, 11:*

POSTHUMUS.

# R U N I C O D E.

## THE HAUNTING OF HAVARDUR.

SON of Angrym, warrior bold,  
Stay thy travel o'er the wold;  
Stop, Havardur, stop thy steed,  
Thy death, thy bloody death's decreed.  
She, Coronzon's lovely maid,  
Whom thy wizard wiles betray'd,  
Glides along the darken'd coast,  
A frantic, pale, and shrouded, ghost.  
Where the fisher dries his net,  
Rebelling waves her bovy beat;  
Seduc'd by thee, she tols'd her form  
To the mad fury of the storm.

Know, thou feeble Child of Dust,  
Odin's brave, and Odin's just;  
From the Golden Hall I come  
To pronounce thy fatal doom:  
Never shalt thou pass the scull  
Of rich Metheglin deep and full:  
Late I left the giant throng  
Yelling loud thy funeral song;  
Drinking large, in wond'rous dread,  
Curse on thy guilty head.  
Soon, with look, thy tortur'd soul  
Must in boiling billows roll;  
Till the God's eternal light  
Bursts athwart thy gloom of night;  
Till Surtur gallops from afar  
To burn this breathing world of war.

Bold to brave the spear of death,  
Heroes hurry o'er the heath:  
Hasten to the smoking feast—  
Welcome every helmed guest;  
Listen hymns of sweet renown,  
Battles by thy fathers won;  
Frame thy face in wreathed smiles,  
Mirth the moodiest mind beguiles.—  
Yet I hover always nigh,  
Bid thee think,—and bid thee sigh;  
Yet I goad thy rankled breast,  
Never, never, shalt thou rest.  
What avails thy bossy shield?  
What the guard thy gauntlets yield?  
What the motion on thy brow?  
Or the hauberk's rings below?  
If to live in anguish fear,  
Danger always thund'ring near.  
Lift on high thy biting mace:  
See him glaring in thy face;  
Turn—yet meet him, madd'ning, fly,  
Curse thy coward soul, and die.

Not upon the field of fight  
Hela seals thy lids in night;  
A brother of infernal brood  
Bathes him in thy heart's hot blood;  
Twice two hundred vassals bend,  
Hail him as their guardian friend;

Mock thee, writhing with thy wound,  
Bid thee bite the dusty ground,  
Leave thee suffering, scorn'd, alone,  
To die unpity'd and unknown.

Be thy naked carcase strew'd,  
To give the famish'd eagles food;  
Sea-mews, screaming on the shore,  
Dip their beaks, and drink thy gore.  
Be thy fiend-fir'd spirit borne  
Where the slaves of sorrow mourn,  
Wreck'd upon the fiery tide,  
An age of agony abide.

But soft, the morning-bell beats one,  
The glow-worm fades; and, see, the sun  
Flashes his torch behind the hill.  
At night, when weary'd Nature's still,  
And Horror stalks along the plain,  
Remember—we must meet again.

#### ODE ON A COLLEGE FEAST DAY.

##### I.

**H**ARK! heard ye not yon foot-steps  
dread,  
That shook the Hall with thund'ring tread?  
With eager haste  
The Fellows pass'd,  
Each intent on direful work,  
High lifts his mighty blade, and points his  
deadly fork.

##### II.

But, hark! the portal's sound, and pacing forth,  
With steps, alas! too slow,  
The College gips, of high illustrious worth,  
With all the dishes, in long order go;  
In the midst, a form divine,  
Appears the fam'd surloin;  
And soon, with plums and glory crown'd,  
A mighty pudding sheds its sweets around.  
Heard ye the din of dinner bray?  
Knife to fork and fork to knife;  
Unnumber'd heroes in the glorious strife,  
Through fish, flesh, pies, and puddings, cut  
their destin'd way.

##### III.

See, beneath the mighty blade,  
Gor'd with many a ghastly wound,  
Low the fam'd surloin is laid,  
And sinks in many a gulph profound.  
Arise, arise, ye sons of glory,  
Pies and puddings stand before ye;  
See the ghosts of hungry bellies  
Point at yonder stand of jellies;  
While such dainties are beside ye,  
Snatch the goods the Gods provide ye;  
Mighty rulers of this state,  
Snatch, before it is too late;  
For, swift as thought, the puddings, jellies, pies,  
Contract their giant bulks, and shrink to  
pigmy size.

##### IV.

From the table now retreating,  
All around the fire they meet,  
And, with wine, the sons of eating  
Crown at length their mighty treat;  
Triumphant Plenty's rosy graces  
Sparkle in their jolly faces;  
And mirth and cheerfulness are seen  
In each countenance serene.

Fill high the sparkling glass,  
And drink th' accustom'd toast;  
Drink deep, ye mighty host,  
And let the bottle pass.  
Begin, begin, the jovial strain,  
Fill, fill, the mystic bowl,  
And drink, and drink, and drink again,  
For, drinking fires the soul.  
But soon, too soon, with one accord, they reel,  
Each on his seat begins to nod,  
All-conqu'ring Bacchus' pow'r they feel,  
And pour libations to the jolly God.  
At length, with dinner and with wine oppress'd  
Down in the chairs they sink, and give them-  
selves to rest.

#### THE SISTERS.

**L**ET Arab bards, in Agra's groves,  
Extol their tall and graceful loves,  
Whilst we, beneath our colder skies,  
Feel the mild warmth of Bridget's eyes:  
And let them still their Houris sing;  
Much fairer maids can Albion bring:  
Much fairer sure is Bridget seen,  
And sprightlier far my fav'rite's mien.  
If, too, the calm of Anna's breast  
Lulls ev'ry tender care to rest,  
Should we to foreign charmers roam,  
Believe me, Love resides at home.  
Yes, Love with gentle Anna dwells,  
To her his sweetest tales he tells:  
With her the urchin proves his art,  
And robs who listens of his heart.  
Ere long shall both the nymphs receive  
More grateful praise than I can give;  
Yet never wish was more sincere  
Than that their poet whispers here.  
May Hymen, crown'd with Fortune's smile,  
The future hours of both beguile!  
Long may they live, true bliss to see,  
And sometimes too remember me!

#### SONNET, to WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal.

By Dr. MAJOR.

**W**ARM with my country's love, I  
hail thy name, [pride!  
Hastings! her shield, her honour, and her  
Dear to each Muse shall shine thy patriot fame,  
And *Tbames* and *Ganges* roll thy praises wide.  
"Brave, just, and wise," shall be thy *Britain's*  
 strains, [plains.  
And Echo tell the same o'er *India's* smiling  
Though Faction's arts thy merit veil awhile,  
And tardy Justice still suspends her scale;  
I see thy foes lament their futile toil,  
And truth o'er florid impotence prevail.  
I see the worth emerging from the cloud,  
Bright from the contrast, fairer to our eyes:  
So when the mists day's orb, resplendent,  
shroud, [lumes the skies!  
His sudden bursting light more strongly

#### TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

(See our Vol. LXII. p. 656.)

**H**AD I but spent the many live-long days,  
The piercing chilling nights, and the  
lost time,

My giddy youth has squander'd and mispent,  
With thee, thou holy guide, thou heav'nly light;  
Had I but listen'd to thy voice, O Wisdom;  
Then had my peace been perfect: Blest with  
thee, [fitly,  
Joy would have crowded in to drown adver-  
And comfort then had freed my soul from pains  
Then had I seen what now unseen remains,  
And not been curs'd by knowing what I know.  
Both poor and blind, grown old with care,  
o'ercome

With ignorance, I now deliver thee  
A mind estrang'd from idleness and toil;  
Receive it, Wisdom, take it to thy wing,  
And let the wretched be no longer so;  
For, though anxiety has much disturb'd it, still  
Obedience to thy will will give it ease;  
In thy sweet looks will I retrieve my loss,  
And think no more of pain and trouble past.

ON A PIECE OF BLANK PAPER.

I.  
**F**AIR spotless leaf! (thou emblem pure  
Of innocence) beware,  
Nor think thy beauty too secure,  
'Tis dangerous to be fair.

II.  
To wit obscure and impious jest  
Thou liest too much expos'd;  
Give truth possession of thy breast,  
Or be for ever clos'd.

III.  
Some wanton pen may scrawl thee o'er,  
And blot thy virgin face,  
And whiteness, deem'd thy praise before,  
May turn to thy disgrace.

IV.  
O give me then thy faultless page!  
Ere yet foul stain be drank;  
On virtue's side with me engage,  
Nor leave for vice a blank.

V.  
By thee shall idle vacant hearts  
This useful moral learn,—  
That, unemploy'd, the brightest parts  
To vice and folly turn.

VI.  
By thee shall innocence be taught  
What dangers wait on youth,  
Unless with early precepts taught,  
And prepossess'd with truth.

VIII.  
By thee shall beauty learn to yield  
To real Worth her charms;  
For, Virtue, though an ample shield,  
But incompletely arms.

FROM THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES.

Ἐφ' ὧς ἀνιχὰς μάλα, κ. λ.

**P**RÆLII invite Cupido princeps,  
Davitis census furiose raptor,  
Quam genis lentè teneris puellæ  
Nectè recumbis.

Dirigis cursum super alta vasti  
Vada Neptuni celerem, quietum

Visis atque idem stabulum coloni  
Rusticus erra.  
Non quis evitat superum beatus,  
Nec tuum numen quis homo, diem qui  
Unicum vivit modo, amore captum  
Sed furor urget.

Tu dolis mentem sapientis angis,  
Tu prius purum maculasque labe,  
Inter affines agitas nefanda  
Prælia sævus.

Ast amor ridens radicis venustæ  
Luminum Nymphæ superat potentem  
Præsidem, nam corda Aphrodita pollens  
Omnia vincit.

In the last stanza, according to Burton's  
recommendation I read *πάσιδος*, that it may  
be referr'd to Hæmon, the lover of Antigone.  
May 6, 1793.

**A**UREA cæsariem, prædulci argentea voce  
Hei mihi, cur duro ferrea corde manes.  
ENGLISHED.

YOUR silver voice, your golden tresses,  
How much for you my soul possesses!  
But, ah! you want the sense to feel,  
Because you have a heart of steel. W.H.R.  
To ANNA.

Dicere dum conor nostros tibi vita, dolores,  
Ah! misero ex ipsis verba labris abeunt.  
Dum tegere, et clauso meditor sub corde  
tenere,

Ingeminat vires abdita flamma suas.  
Quid faciam? ex equo magnum discrimen  
utrinque est:

Sive loqui coner, sive tacere velim.  
O quæ sola meo jam dudum in pectore regnas,  
Tute tibi casus, Diva, referte meos.

ENGLISHED.

WHEN I endeavour to reveal  
The ardent passion I conceal,  
My words but to my lips apply,  
And there in timid silence die;  
Too potent for a wav'ring heart  
While there they but increase its smart.  
What 'vantage then can passion claim  
When or to speak or not's the same?  
Thou sole inspirer of my breast,  
Instruct me to pursue the best! W.H.R.

PLACARD.

The following lines have been stuck up at the  
entrance of the National Assembly in Paris.

PLAISANTE ADRESSE A L'ASSEMBLEE  
NATIONALE.

**I**A famine est le premier don  
Que nous fit votre main céleste:  
Vous nous donnez la guerre: bon:  
A quand ajournez-vous la peste?

On observing a Lock of Miss B---n---s Hair  
separated from her Head-dress, and hanging  
towards the author.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

**W**ILD Furies with dishevel'd locks are  
drawn,  
And rustic lasses romping on the lawn:  
But, sweet Ekza! — gentle as thou art fair,  
Strange that at all disorder'd is thy hair!

Scare

Sure it has been with calm composure drest;  
And yet one recreant lock avoids the rest.  
No more; — for, I perceive, with conscious  
This lovely lock inclining to my side. [pride,  
When such kind partiality I see,  
Ott may it wander—if it strays to me!

ELEGY. *Inscribed to MAJESTY.*

By MRS. C. STEPHENS.

**O** THOU! who only canst controul  
The tumult of my troubled soul;  
Thou,—who alone hast art and pow'r  
To soothe the sadly-ling'ring hour,  
And bid my pain worn bosom know  
Suspension from the worm of woe,—  
Sweet Poesy! by all confess'd  
Earth's hallow'd and immortal guest;  
By votive myriads vainly sought;—  
I woo thee to my raptur'd thought,  
And bid thee softly revel there,  
Repellant to the spectre care!—  
Yes,—lov'd enchanter,—in her come,  
And all thy witching charms assume;  
Bid, bid, the young ideas fly  
Before my joy-illum'd eye,  
And still impel them to impart  
A transient rapture to my heart.  
Come thou, sweet Nymph of placid mien,  
Yalept Cottage,—a Cottage Queen,—  
Come thou;—and I will own me blest,  
And stretch thee to my glowing breast.  
Ere 'twas thy pride to me to dwell,  
As those that know me best can tell;  
With thee I roved o'er the plain,  
And pour'd the folly-herald strain:  
With thee on ——— I sang I hung,  
And I staid to that forest-tongue,  
While on my nose the southern gale  
Wafted the fragrance of the vale;  
Wanton'd for me the flowers around,  
And left their beauty on the ground;  
But Evening made the fruits her care,  
And, murr'ring with a dewy tear,  
Bade them, like virtue, now assume  
A worth surpassing empty bloom;  
Bade them mature—and take the pow'r  
To bless the Winter's social hour;  
In age, like wisdom, give the feast,  
And claim the honours of the guest;  
New energy to life impart,  
And help to cheer the loyal heart:  
Yes! in full vintage crown the board.  
With—*Health to George, our Sovereign Lord!*  
I woo'd Content—I woo'd the Muse  
To wander just as fancy chooses:—  
And, scornning Fiction's airy dream,  
They all adopt the earnest theme:  
And now, in joy I love to state,  
Would fain unfold the gates of Fate;  
Fain show the long illustrious train  
Of glories yet to grace the Ragna;  
Flattering, they float in fancy's eye,—  
She hears the echoing shout of joy,—  
Celestial the *Is Praise* she sings:  
She hears a happy *Nation* sing:  
One heart, one voice—one pow'ful band—  
And, round his throne, a bulwark stand:—

Hark! hark! for BRUNSWICK still they cry,  
In notes that climb th' applauding sky—  
While, high in Heaven's ambrosial air,  
Their starry crowns e'en angels rear;  
Th' *Omniscient* their applause approves,  
And guards the virtue that he loves!  
If, to this warmly-loyal heart,  
Too much its pregnant hopes impart;  
Yet let me breathe the pious pray'r,  
That Heav'n will make my Prince its care!  
Blast each black *Anarch's* dire intent,  
And bring the wretch to punishment!  
And now for those, too prompt to fear,  
Too prompt to drop the tim'rous tear;  
The soft associates of his board,  
*Consort and Daughters* of my Lord;  
Let me—the humblest of the train,  
That dares approach Apollo's fane,—  
My little tuneful tribute bring;  
And, tho' I tremble while I sing,  
Their gentle hearts shall deign to take  
The tribute for the intention sake.—  
Oh! may they never, never, know  
The touch of fear, the sense of woe!  
Still may those beauteous eyes, benign  
With peace and pleasure, brightly shine!  
And, if the prompt command of Fate  
Bid either grace a kindred state,  
Her own pure wishes may she prove,  
And find a husband worth her love!  
Life, Sun unclouded, let her see,  
While all her subjects love like me!

A LOVE SONG to A Laughing Fair.

**Y**E shepherds, so gentle of mind,  
More tender and soft than your sheep,  
Who no occupation can find,  
But to wander, to sigh, and to weep;  
A plague on your sighing and whining,  
My passion is better by half;—  
It gives me no cause for repining,  
I've nothing to do but to laugh.

Your Phillis is saucy and vain,  
Your Chloe as cold as a Nun;  
If they love, they cause nothing but pain;  
If they frown, the poor swain is undone.  
Can this be a passion divine,  
That makes a man look like a calf?  
To Venus more pleasing is mine;  
She loves, Homer tells us, to laugh.

Your banks may be cover'd with bees,  
Your cheeks may be furrow'd with tears;  
But the nymph meets your efforts to please  
Like the adder that stoppeth her ears.  
You languish a year for a smile,  
For a fimper a year and a half;  
If I walk with my Jenny a mile,  
I'm frequently blest'd with a laugh.

If laughing is better than crying,  
If joy more than sorrow allures;  
If living is better than dying,  
My passion is better than yours.  
Then come, thou best-humour'd of creatures,  
The nectar of mirth let us quaff,  
Bid defiance to funeral features,  
And publish our joy by a laugh.

MINUTI

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (continued from p. 363.)

March 4. **A** LETTER was read, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which announced that the city of Hamburg, either through fear or rashness, had violated her neutrality with France, and had entered into the league of tyrants. The Duke of Brunswick, in quality of Director of Lower Saxony, had signified to the Senate of Hamburg his orders for dismissing M. Hoch, Chargé des Affaires of the Republic in that city. The Senate was so weak as to comply; and though the commercial and political interests of that city were opposite to such a step, M. Hoch had been ordered to quit it the 31st of January.

The Minister observed, that it was with pain he was obliged to reckon a free people in the number of the enemies of France; but prudence had obliged the Executive Council to adopt prompt measures. In consequence thereof, an embargo should be laid on all those ships in the French ports which belong to the Hans-Town.

March 5. A Secretary ascended the Tribune, and read a letter from the Belgic Commissioners.

M. Carra observed the impression that the letter had made, and he did every thing to lessen it. "I know from the Minister at War," said he, "that the enemy has not more than 24 or 25 thousand men at most." You have been informed that they were divided into three columns: they are not, then, very formidable. Valence wished to spare the blood of our brothers; he was not obliged to fly, but retired in good order: and Dumourier has been ordered to form the siege of Maestricht according to the rules of art, and to make himself master of it, as afterwards we shall be masters of all Holland. The siege has not been raised: M. Miranda has not ceased to bombard the place. In fine, that may furnish us with an opportunity of coming to an engagement with the enemy, who will shew us what they are, viz. Cowards.

It was observed, that the event would prove whether or not he was a good prophet.

M. Choudieu proposed to submit to the disposition of the Executive Council all the federates who shall arrive daily at Paris, with the view of reinforcing the army.

The most violent opposition was made to his motion.

"We are far from having nothing to fear in Paris," said M. Lanjuinais, "since there is here a Committee of Insurrection, which, without doubt, prepares us for other misfortunes."

Mr. Buzot denounced the Municipality of Paris, which is only provisional, and which usurped, for the misfortune of France, the

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place of those really chosen by the people. He then fixed their attention upon Paris, which, he said, *would soon be a desert*, if an end was not soon put to the evils that prevailed: he added, that *the grass would grow in its most public streets before six months*, if the Convention did not assume the station that became it.

M. Isnard mounted the Tribune. The most complete anarchy prevailed. The President put on his hat, and Mr. Isnard was allowed to speak. He affirmed, that to this time the votes had not been free; that the Convention was influenced by a few *factious* persons, who wished to give law to the whole Nation.—"Blush," said he, "to hear any longer the chains with which the Monster of Anarchy loads you: break them; or, if you are base enough not to be able to rid yourself of them, get you hence"—Menaces and hootings obliged him to sit down.

Mr. Frondrede proposed, that the federates from the marine departments actually at Paris should return to them, to be in a constant state of readiness, like other citizens.

The first object that struck the Convention this day, in some degree, with surprise, was to observe, that the tribunes were filled with men only; there was not a single woman. On enquiry, it was found that the men had prevented the women from entering the hall.

The commissioners deputed the preceding day to the sections, gave an account of their mission, and the disposition in which they found the people.

The report of the public danger having every where gone before them, they found all the city inflamed with ardour and zeal to defend their country. A new army is going to issue out of Paris; new victories are about to signalize the infant Republic.

Some sections have expressed their anxiety to the Commissioners, respecting the public tranquillity during the absence of the troops on the frontiers; and, fearing that some counter-revolutionists might again conspire against the Republic, required that a Revolutionary Tribunal should be formed.

On the report which the Commissioners made of their demand, the Convention decreed, that there should be established an extraordinary tribunal, to judge without appeal, and without having recourse to the Tribunal of Cassation, all conspirators and counter-revolutionists.

Danton, after declaiming against the avarice of usurers, and inhumanity of creditors, moved, that all prisoners confined for debt should be set at liberty, in order that they might march to the assistance of their brethren.—Decreed.

Saint



Saint André moved, that confinement for debt should be abolished.

Some members having stated that certain exceptions should be made, the whole was referred to the Committees of Legislation and Commerce.

*March 17.* Gamon desired to be heard for a denunciation, and after much debate obtained a hearing. He stated, that many individuals had the day before prevented the women from entering the Tribunes; and had given, as their reason, a design which had been formed for an expedition to the Assembly.

*March 17.* A deputation of Mulattoes requested the Assembly not to yield to the fears of the white colonists, and said that to recall the Civil Commisaries would be a dangerous measure.

The sister and heirs of the late Paul Jones claimed several sums due from the French Government.

*March 18.* The sum of 30,000 livres was voted to the municipality of Brest for the navy.

A letter was read, announcing that the communication between Nantes and Rennes was intercepted by a number of insurgents.

A member asserted, that in the department of Du Pas-de-Calais the Counter-Revolutionists did every thing they could to impede the recruiting. In two districts the commissioners sent by the department had been insulted by the aristocrats, and their lives threatened. Another member announced that the departments of La Vendee and des Deux Sevres were in the possession of the insurgents, who had also seized on the district of Cholet, and set fire to it. The forces sent to quell these Counter-Revolutionists had been repulsed with loss, the aristocrats being provided with artillery.

Lafource announced to the Assembly, that the Counter-Revolutionists were in force in the departments of Lille and Villaine, to the number of 800; that they were possessed of about ten leagues of the country, had cut off several communications, and had driven the troops of the line, the national guards, and the Gens d'Armes as far as Chateau Briand; they had also murdered a Mayor, his son, and a constitutional curate. They say it is time the cap of liberty should be thrown down. The Convention, on the motion of Lafource, ordered a proper force to be sent against them.

Barriere moved, that the Republic should be declared in a state of revolution; and that whoever proposed an Agrarian law, a proposition which had misled the people, should be punished with death. The latter the Assembly decreed unanimously.

A decree was issued ordering the Counter-Revolutionists in custody at Rennes, Lannulle, &c. to be brought to Paris.

A member of the Committee of General Safety informed the Convention, that Gene-

ral Labourdonnaie had been ordered to his post in Brittany; and that General Marie was on his march against the insurgents. The war minister requested of the Convention that the latter might be dispersed with cannon, as they held secret intelligence with the enemies of the Republic; this measure, he added, was the more urgent, as an English ship of three masts had appeared on the French coasts, and fired some cannon. This advice was approved of.

The city of Orleans was declared in a state of rebellion.

A decree was passed, purporting that every emigrant, or banished person, who is found in France after the time mentioned in the sentence, shall be taken up, and tried in the course of 24 hours.

*March 19.* The Administrators of the Department of Deux Sevres complained that they were threatened with the same evils which desolated the Department of Vendee. They had taken measures to repulse the revolvers. A courier had arrived, dispatched by the Administrators of the Department of Vendee, stating that four hundred men had departed with cannon for Fontenai-le Peuple.

More disastrous news was announced from the President of the Council General of the Departments of Maine and Loire. The success of the rebels had been such as required the most vigorous measures. All that part separated on the south by the Loire was in their power. The Patriots of Saint Florent had been murdered by them; they had pillaged the public treasures of the district, and carried off the records.

Chemilly had suffered in the same manner. On the 16th there had been an engagement, when the Patriots were vanquished. Saumur was threatened. The Magistrates had assembled the scattered forces, to offer a resolute front to the Counter-Revolutionists. Couriers were gone to the neighbouring Departments to demand assistance. All communication with the Lower Loire was interrupted. The plunderers were masters of Ancenis. They all wore the white cockade. They demanded a king, and the recall of the emigrants. The President of the Department terminated his letter by informing the Convention, that the domestics of the *ci-devants*, and some priests, having kindled first of all the fire of discord, 250 of them had been made prisoners; and he demanded the establishment of a Revolutionary Tribunal, to do justice to the traitors upon the very spot.

When this letter was finished, a deputy from Mayenne and Loire said, he was informed that Saumur was actually besieged; he said, it might hold out for some time, being situated between the confluence of the Cher and the Loire, if it received speedy succours. Different propositions were then made:—one to break every correspondence with such



countries with which they were at war, and to drive from the Republic all strangers, except those who had been settled before the 14th of July, 1793. Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

*March 20.* Goyer was appointed Minister of Justice.

*March 21.* A letter from the National Commissioners stated, that the insurgents, in the department of the Lower Loire, had attacked General Marcée on the 18th, with 1300 men, and seven pieces of cannon, and been repulsed with the loss of 100 men.—The General, having received a reinforcement of 1000 men, was preparing to pursue them on the 19th.

*March 23.* Deputies Extraordinary from the departments of Vendee and Deux-Sevres brought intelligence, that General Marcet had been defeated by the insurgents on Tuesday, near Chantonay, and obliged to abandon the place, with his wounded and artillery.

*March 24.* A letter, dated Nantz, March 19, stated, that that place was in the middle of a civil war; and that the insurgents, within a circumference of three leagues, were not over-rated at 40,000.

*March 26.* A letter from the Commissioners at Rennes, dated March 23, stated, that five departments were covered with insurgents, and called for additional forces.

The Executive Council gave an account of the progress of the revolt; by which it appeared, that although the insurgents had been beaten in various places, they had prevailed on the peasants in the neighbourhood of Brest to join them.

*March 27.* *Robespierre* moved, that all the relations of the late King, except his son, should be banished from France within eight days; and that the late Queen should be tried for her life before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Convention, almost unanimously, passed to the Order of the day.

*Monday, April 1.* Several Members wished to speak on the conduct of Dumourier; but it was observed, that it would be better to wait till his arrival. *Danton*, however, entered into some explanations of his own conduct, and expressed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

*Lafayette* said, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only because he saw his perfidy unmasked.—The precipitate journeys of Danton; his refusal to appear in the Committee; his efforts to raise the people in a body; and the immense sums which he had spent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Liberty and Egalité should be put under arrest; that a Commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the Commissioners in Belgium; that the minute addressed by Dubouillon, Parryze, and Paoli, should be printed and sent to the army; and that an address should be pre-

pared, to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country.

*Danton* The patriots are oppressed by the aristocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [He was interrupted by a vehement agitation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded.]—You reproach me, you who sit on the Mountain, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath bestowed upon me. You accuse me of weakness. Very well! I confess my error, and I proclaim before all France, that those, who through stupidity or weakness meant to withdraw the tyrant from the sword of the law, are the same men who indulge in the insolent practice of calumny. I am reproached with, not repairing to the Committee at the moment of my return from Belgium—How could I?—Overpowered with fatigue, after passing several nights without rest, was it not natural to yield to this first call? Scarcely had I obtained a few hours of repose, when I repaired to the Committee; and I call to witness all who were present, what were my first words.—“Dumourier must be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier has said, that the Convention consisted of 300 fools, led by 400 ruffians.”

“But Dumourier wishes for a King, and Danton is suspected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal, idea! Danton, who, if I may say so, led the tyrant to the scaffold. But let us cease to impute to innocence a crime of which those only who had the wickedness to keep terms with Louis can be reasonably suspected—those who at clandestine suppers concerted plans of conspiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a single line of mine that can compromise me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit.” He concluded with proposing to levy fifty thousand men for the protection of Paris; and that the Commission above decreed should take cognizance of all the Deputies since the opening of the Convention, and of all publications against the unity of the Republic, &c, &c

*April 2.* The Popular Society of Toulon denounced General Paoli as a supporter of despotism, who, in concert with the Administrators of the Department, had inflicted every kind of hardship upon the patriots, at the same time favouring the emigrants and the refractory priests. They demanded that his head should fall under the avenging sword of the law.

*Lafayette*. “When the inhabitants of Corsica combated for their liberty, General Paoli, who was at their head, appeared to support their cause, that he might obtain a throne which he had long regarded as his own; his object was to be declared King.—I demand his dismissal.”

*Marat* accused him of being an intriguer, aspiring to the Sovereignty of his Island, and devoted

devoted to the English. He moved, that he should be put in a state of accusation.—After some debate, the Convention decreed, that the Procureur General Syndic of the Department of Corsica, and General Pavia, should be ordered to the bar, to give an account of their conduct.

*April 7.* After a warm debate, it was decreed that a Committee of Public Safety should be chosen, to consist of nine Members, with powers almost unlimited; but on this account they are to continue for one month only.

Letters were read from the Commissioners at Valenciennes, the purport of which was to acquaint the Assembly that the camp at Maulde was disorganizing; and that Dumourier, Valence, Egalité, the two Thouvenots, and several other officers, with the Commissary General Soliva, and most of the hussars of Barchiny, had gone over to the Austrians. They added, that the army of the Ardennes, consisting of 20 battalions, with their artillery, &c. joined the army of Valenciennes, which consisted before of above 30,000 men. General Dumourier's headquarters are at an Anstrian village to the left of the camp of Maulde.

*Marat* moved that the wives and children of the emigrants should be taken into custody, to answer for the lives of Courmouville and the other Commissioners in the hands of the Austrians; the Convention, however, on the motion of Fausrade, decreed that all the Members of the Bourbon family should be kept as hostages for their safety.

A letter was read from Philip Egalité requesting to know if he was included in the House of Bourbon. The Convention unanimously declared in the affirmative.

The following are the Members of the new Committee of Public Safety, viz. Barreire, Dumas, Breard, Cambon, Jean de Bré, Danton, Gauthier, Moureaux, Treillard, and Lacroix of Eure and Loire.

Citizen Egalité, Father and Son, are erased from the list of Jacobins.

*April 10.* Business commenced with a discussion on the plan of a decree from granting unlimited powers to the Commissioners sent to the armies; and notwithstanding a strong opposition which was made to it by several Members, who saw in this measure a new species of despotism, the Convention decreed:

I. The representatives of the people delegated to the armies are invested with unlimited powers for executing the functions committed to them by the present decree. They may employ whatever number of agents they may think proper. The extraordinary expense which they shall authorize shall be paid from the public Treasury, on statements being presented by them. Their decrees shall be provisionally executed, provided they transmit copies of them to the Convention within twenty-four hours; or,

if they require secrecy, to the Committee of Public Safety.

II. They shall immediately pursue proper measures for discovering, arresting, and carrying before the Revolutionary Tribunal every agent, civil or military, and every other citizen, who may have aided, advised, or favoured the treachery of Dumourier, or any other treachery; and who may have endeavoured to disorganize the army, and to ruin the Republic.

*April 11.* In this session, *Marat* urged, that the praise bestowed by Dumourier on Goulet, Vergniaud, Brissot, and Gensonne, was a sufficient proof of their guilt. As to Philip Egalité, he would not say whether he was a traitor, but he knew him to be a man without morals, without capacity, and without honour.

He next demanded, that young Egalité, as well as all the absent members of the *apex* family, should be pronounced guilty of *Leze-Nation*. In the mean time, he wished that the Members accused by Robespierre should be brought to consign punishment, if they could not justify themselves from the charges preferred against them. [*Violent murmurs.*]

It was demanded that *Marat* should be called to order. A violent tumult ensued, and the President put on his hat.

*Purcavaux* intimated, that those who were so desirous to frame a Decree of *Leze-Nation* against young Egalité, Dumourier, and the *ci-devant* Princes, might wish them to be taken off, if apprehended, to the end that their own treasons might be concealed. He thought that the four Commissioners in the hands of the enemy might fall a sacrifice to these violent measures.

He was interrupted by cries from the Mountain, some of the Members of that party observing, that none but the friends of the Capets, and Statesmen, could agree in such a sentiment as that delivered.

At these words the tumult rose to the highest pitch. All the Members on the right side of the Hall holding up in a menacing way their sword cane, proceeded in a body towards the Mountain.

The President was again covered, and it was a long time before tranquillity could be re-established.

It was demanded, that one of the menacing Members should be sent to the Abbaye, for having threatened the Deputies with a naked weapon in his hand.

The Mountain insisted, that those who were desirous of assassinating the Members should be punished.

*Duperret*, the Member accused of having aimed a blow with his naked weapon, justified himself by observing, that the scandalous Faction of the Mountain, intent on destroying the Public Weal, had prevented the honest part of the Convention from speaking their sentiments. He added, that one of this Faction had held a pistol to his breast.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**Dantzick.** We are now completely a Prussian town: a garrison of 2700 men are quartered upon the inhabitants; a commissary is arrived, to regulate our imports, duties, excise, &c.; the old municipal government still remains; but that also must soon give place to another arrangement. Some individuals among our chief citizens have left the town, and gone to settle at Hamburg and other places, not chusing to live under a military government. The comfortable side of our prospect is an increase of trade and of the means of subsistence to the poor classes of the people, who have for many years past suffered grievously from the consequences of the oppressive conduct of our neighbours, and the gradual decay of our trade. Dantzick has lost one fifth of its inhabitants from these causes in the last ten years. The present acquisitions made by Prussia, though vastly inferior to what Russia gains, are indeed very important: they contain above 1761 square German miles, above 5000 English miles square; 262 town or cities, 8174 villages, and 1,126,189 souls."

**Brussels, April 18.** His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles made his public entrance into this city, this day, in quality of Governor-general of the Low countries. His carriage was drawn by 150 citizens; the cavalcade was preceded by 14 postillions blowing horns; the horse volunteers in green uniform; the foot volunteers, a large band of music, the assisting deans, and 20 citizens, drawn from each of the seven Sermens, bareheaded, and holding a flambeau of wax in their hands; and the municipal corporations, who, at a certain distance, presented his Royal Highness with the keys. In this manner the procession went on to the church of St. Gudule, where Te Deum was chaunted by his eminence the Pope's Nuncio, his Royal Highness being seated under a magnificent canopy. After which the cavalcade returned to the court, where there was a levee. In the evening his Royal Highness went to the theatre, and a ball and supper at the king's house finished the day. All the streets through which he passed were ornamented with tapestry, and the city was illuminated for three days. On the 1st instant the magistracy presented his Royal Highness with the vine of honour.

**Paris.** The commons have passed a decree which places the fortune of every one at the mercy of the nation. They mean to make an assessment of ten francs on those who have a revenue of 1000 livres; 40 on 2000; 80 on 3000; 150 on 4000; 200 on 6000; 1500 on 10,000; 3000 on 15,000; 5000 on 20,000; 10,000 on 25,000; and 12,000 on 30,000. The surplus of any sum exceeding that is at the disposal of the nation.

**Townay, May 1.** The French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advanced posts on the centre but were there likewise repulsed. They suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss both of men and cannon.

**May 10.** In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, the D. of York determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde, with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian general was by this means enabled to reinforce himself at St. Amand and the adjoining wood with the troops which had occupied that important position. The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbey de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand. To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorf, having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbey de Vicogne, his Royal Highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his support. When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it, to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well-directed and well-supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution. The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade: the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion. It is less praiseworthy due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general

neral above them. There were seen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coudstream, and of its guns, had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions. The importance of the service rendered by his Majesty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the generals of the different armies; and, if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day. At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Raimés, the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening. General Clairfait was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince de Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter. Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening, at St. Amand and Maulde: every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay; but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from General Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelsdorff. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde. This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with a very considerable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design: the body which came from Lille has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to day at one of General Clairfait's posts, but nothing which

had the appearance of a serious attack. By the accounts of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 men on the 8th. General Dampiere is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead. The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters. The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th.

*Lisbon.* This Court has enjoined the Lieutenant General of Police to signify to M. d'Arbault, the *soi-disant* Minister of the *soi-disante* French Republic, to quit this capital within the space of three days. In conformity to this order, the said M. d'Arbault embarked, within the time limited, on-board an American vessel, which has sailed from this port for the purpose of conducting his *Excellency* to one of the ports of France.

Several Frenchmen resident in this capital, whose principles could not be other than displeasing to any attentive and well-ordered Government, have been seized by order of their police, and put on-board a Swedish vessel.

*Paris, Commune, April 20.* Louis Roux read the following minute drawn up in the Temple: "This day, April 20, the Council of the Temple being assembled, in presence of the Citizen Mayor, Pierre-Joseph Tison, on guard at the Temple, for the service of the widow Capet, appeared to give information respecting different facts, which, for some time past have taken place at the Temple.

Being asked what information he had to give, he replied, that he was prevented from seeing his daughter; that he was afraid of being endangered by the remissness which certain members of the Council shewed in their attendance upon the widow Capet—a remissness which may establish a communication from without, and which, he says, has existed. He stated also, that at two different epochs, he had found two wafers under a commode, and a drop of sealing-wax on the lock of a candle-stick, and this since the death of Capet; and that Toulon and Le Pitre conversed familiarly with the widow and Madame Elizabeth, and talked so low that they could not be heard distinctly. He accused Brunot, Moelle, Vincent, and the physician to the prisoners, of holding the like conversations; and added, that, ten or twelve days ago, the widow, during supper, let fall a pencil, which appeared to him to be new.

"Next appeared Anne Victoire Bandet, the wife of Tison, who declared, that she suspected a correspondence from without; she added, that having testified some uneasiness on this account to Madame Elizabeth, the latter replied, that in the life-time of her mother, Mary Antoinette had thrust letters to her through the cross bar. Tison's wife mentioned the same Commissioners as her husband, and mentioned one besides,  
who,

who was fair, and who appeared to be deaf, and another young one, since appointed a Commissary at War.

"After a long debate, Toulan and Vincent moved, that proper persons should be appointed to seal up, conjointly with the Justice of the Peace of the Session, the papers of the suspected Commissioners. Decreed.

"The Council decreed also, that four other Commissioners should immediately proceed to the Temple, to search the apartments of the late Capet, in order to make there also the necessary researches.

*April 21.* Boucher-René read a minute respecting the search made at the Temple of the prisoners, and persons in their service; the result of which was, that nothing reprehensible was found either in their apartments or their pockets, or any thing that could excite the least suspicion of communication from without. The search made in the chamber of Tison led to no farther discovery.

*April 23.* Muriér read a minute respecting the removing of the seals from the apartments occupied by the late Louis XVI. in the Tower, and the search made in it. In his bed-chamber were found different works of literature and devotion; in a bureau 33 louis d'ors, *la Toison d'or*, and a cross of St. Louis. In the chamber of Cléry, his Valet de Chambre, several attributes of royalty, plates, cordons of the different orders ornamented with gold and silver, a gold watch, a spy-ing glass, and gold buckle, but nothing suspicious.

The Commissioners, remembering to have seen in the apartment of Madame Mary Elizabeth a hat containing a small casket, asked her by what means she had that hat? She replied, that her brother gave it to her at the time when they resided in the small tower. It was observed to her, that her brother had only one hat; but she persisting in her declaration, as she wished to preserve it, it was committed to the care of Mathey, the other keeper. The other valuables were delivered to the office, with the minutes drawn up at the Temple.

The Council-general being desirous that no article employed by the deceased Louis, capable of exciting the passion or curiosity of the lovers of the relics of royalty, decreed, that all the effects in gold and silver contained in this deposit should be broken and melted into ingots.

*April 26.* On Wednesday, the Commissioners, who had been sent to visit some of the Southern departments, transmitted to the Convention a letter from the administrators of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. These administrators announce, that the Spaniards have poured down from the mountains, and invaded St. Laurent, a considerable village, situated a few leagues from Perpignan. Instead of exciting the citi-

zens to repulse the enemy, the municipality basely took flight. The inhabitants joined the Spaniards, and fired on the volunteers who came to combat them. The administrators immediately required all the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness. It is asserted, that the Spaniards have put two battalions in garrison at St. Laurent.

*May 3.* The shoemaker of the prisoners in the Temple having written to the Commissioners, that he could not answer for the billers or advices which might have been inserted within the texture of six pairs of shoes furnished by him, seeing that he had not delivered them into the hands of the Commissioners themselves, the Council of the Temple referred the matter to the Council-General, two of the members of which were appointed to *verify* the shoes.

Chaumet complained of the negligence of the commissioners on service, who did not prevent the prisoners from being informed of all that passed. He said, that the manner in which he had given an account of the request, made by them, of a door of communication, had been related to them; and that Marie Antoinette, on this occasion, had said, "Who is this Procurator of the Commons?—He is a monster."

Hebert wondered at the prisoners being supplied with new shoes—they had sixty pairs by them, and as many gowns. "It is quite enough," he added, "that we spare the life of these monster, without their insulting us with their extravagant luxury."

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Letters have been received from Eyles Irwin, Esq. one of the commissioners from the East India Company at Canton, who took their departure some months previous to that of Lord Macartney, as Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor at Pekin, for the purpose of settling some affairs with the Company's supercargoes at Canton, respecting the trade of China, as well as to notify the approach of the Ambassador.—The Commissioners messenger had returned from Pekin with the pleasing intelligence of the Emperor having expressed his satisfaction in the prospect of seeing an English ambassador, and requesting to see the Commissioners as soon as they had effected the object of their mission to Canton.

At Canton a terrible famine prevailed when the last Indiamen sailed, which had swept off thousands of the inhabitants. The supplies of rice carried thither fetched a most exorbitant price, insomuch that the commander of one of the Company's ships, who made a Coast and China voyage, is said to have cleared nearly 50,000 *ol.* by the sale of that article at Canton. Such was the distress of the inhabitants, that they raked the sand for single grains of rice.



mirakly this morning, with dispatches from the Admiral, containing, among other particulars, the circumstances of the capture of the General Dumourier French ship of war. This ship had been fitted out on private account; and, after cruising in the Bay of Biscay for some days, fell in with a Spanish register-ship from Porto Bello, freighted with dollars and gold ingots. The latter ship had fallen a prize to the enemy, and was within a few hours of Brest when first seen by Admiral Gell.

The money brought here in the Edgar, Capt. Bertie, (taken in the Dumourier French privateer, who had captured the Spanish register-ship,) was this forenoon landed at the Gun Wharf, and will to-morrow morning be carried from hence for London in waggons, guarded by a party of light waggons."

May 9. By order of Sir Hyde Parker, the new signal lights were displayed on the flag-staff upon the platform; they were of various colours, and were put in contrast with the old signal lanterns. The fleet were ordered to make their observations on them, and report as to-day. They are very generally approved of, and will doubtless be considered, with the improvements which are making to them, to be of the greatest importance to the fleet.

From the discoveries recently made in the Spanish register ship, the captors have formed a resolution not to sell her when completely discharged, but to break her up themselves, suspecting that in this way they may find more valuable artfully concealed. To evade the King of Spain's high duty on gold, many bars of that metal have been found, thinly coated with pewter, and denominated, in the invoice, by order of the Spanish merchant, *fine pewter*. The King of Spain will no doubt eventually take advantage of this piece of information.

May 12 Arrived the Surprise cutter privateer of London, of 10 guns, Captain Sayard, and the Resolution lugger privateer, of Guernsey, of 14 guns, Capt. Lelacheur, with the French East-India ship St. Jean D'One, about 600 tons burthen, Capt. J. M. Voui, from Pondicherry, bound to l'Orient, which ship they captured on the 12th instant, within three hours sail of her port. She was first fell in with by the Surprise cutter, who engaged her seven hours and a half, when the lugger hove in sight, bore down on her, and engaged her with the cutter for a considerable time before she struck. The French ship fought desperately, and had one man killed, and four wounded; she mounts 12 guns, and her crew consisted of 42 men; the cutter had one man killed and six wounded; and the lugger four wounded. Her cargo consists of pepper, cotton, dyewood, indigo, and other goods; and is said to be a very valuable prize. The Frenchmen knew of the war, by having two

days previous to the action with the above vessels fallen, in with a Liverpool privateer, who ordered the Captain to hoist out his boat, and come on board with the ship's papers, which, on his refusing, the privateer began to engage her; but finding the French ship an over-match, the Captain of the privateer thought it best to sheer off. The ship is very much shattered in her hull, sails, and rigging. She is now safe in Harroaze with the Surprise cutter. The Resolution lugger is gone to Guernsey to refit.

" This forenoon the following ships, under the command of Lord Hood, sailed from Spithead for the Mediterranean, viz.

	Guns.	Vice-ad. L. Hood.
Victory	- 100	Rear-ad. Sir H. Parker.
		Capt. Knight.
Bedford	- 74	Mann.
Berwick	- 74	Sir John Collins.
Robust	- 74	Elphinstone.
Leviathan	- 74	Hon. H. S. Conway.
Captain	- 74	Reeve.
Ardent	- 64	R. M. Sutton.
St. Alban's	- 64	Vaillon.
Phaeton	- 38	Sir A. S. Douglas.
L'Aimable	- 32	Sir H. Burrard.
Juno	- 32	S Hood.
Castor	- 32	Troubridge.
Mermaid	- 32	Trigge.
Tartar	- 28	Guyor.
Amphitrite	- 24	Hunt.
Vulcan	- 14	Lord Garlies.
Conflagration (fireship)	14	Freemantle.
Weazel	- 12	Taylor.
Tisiphone	- 12	Martin.
Dolphin (hospital-ship)		May.
Camel (storeship)		

" Also sailed under convoy of the above men of war the following East Indiamen; the Prince William Henry, Dundas; Lord Thurlow, Thompson; William Pitt, Mitchell; Barwell, Welladvice; Earl of Oxford, White; Osterley, Foy; Fort William, Simpson; London, Grant; Glatton, Drummond; Houghton, Hudson; Marquis of Lansdown, Tolme; Pigot, Ballantyne; Hillsborough, Brown; Ceres, Stevens; and the Earl of Abergavenny, ———. Also sailed the Ann, Collins, for Barcelona; Firm, Dunn, for Gibraltar; Swift, Wray, for the South Seas; Briton, Grace, for the Mediterranean; Constantia, Sharman; the Hope, Briggs; Lively, King; Hull packet, Fowler; Nancy, Ward; and Tysee, ———, for Oporto.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Manchester, May 6. A kind of riot has taken place here this evening, in consequence of a misunderstanding between an officer of the Yorkshire Militia and a by-stander on the Parade: in consequence of which the officer had drawn his sword; and, it was said, struck the person who offended him. No further notice was taken of the business.



till the officers were retiring from the Parade, when they were insulted by the populace, being hustled and hooted at. They drew their swords, and ordered the drums to beat to arms. A general alarm took place, and the people collected in great crowds; but no disturbance ensued. The militia were ordered to their quarters, and the mob dispersed, after nine of the ring-leaders of the mob, who shewed an inclination to riot, had been seized, and lodged in the gaol.—Every thing is perfectly quiet.

*Falmouth, May 7.* Between two and three thousand tinnors are just arrived here in a state of insurrection. The Mayor and Corporation went out to meet them, and demanded their business. The tinnors answered, that they had been informed there was a large quantity of corn and flour in the place, and they expected it to be sold to them at a reasonable price, as they could get none from the farmers. The Mayor told them that he could not dispose of the grain, as it belonged to government; but that he would apply to Ministers upon the subject; and asked them what they would agree to give a bushel? They fixed the price at 16s. the sack, or three bushels Winchester measure; and then retired in good order, with a determination, as they said, to visit the whole county, and to regulate the price of all kinds of provision.

*Colechester, May 15.* The following very remarkable occurrence transpired, in which the supreme interference of Divine Providence is very conspicuous: as a farmer's waggon and team were travelling on the high road between Colchester and Dedham, the fore-horse suddenly stopped on the sight of a small parcel of straw which lay in the rut near Birchwoods; on which the waggoner made use of his whip, and, to his great surprise, the horse would not move; after whipping him a few strokes to no purpose, he heard the cries of a child, the sound of which appeared to come from where the straw lay, and on his turning it away with the end of his whip, to his great astonishment he saw a lovely babe lying in the rut, when he took it up, and we are happy to hear has taken proper care of it.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*The Substance of the Speech of Mr. Alderman Wilkes, to the Inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without, at St. Sepulchre's Church, 14 Dec. 1792.*

"GENTLEMEN, I am happy at all times to comply with the wishes of this Ward; but particularly so at a period when we are called forth to express our loyalty to the Crown, and our attachment to the Constitution of our Country.

"I will not trouble you with many words; but I beg leave to express my private sentiments on this important occasion. I am a firm friend to a limited monarchy, as a go-

vernment founded on laws; a government which does not depend on the will or caprice of an individual, but rests on known and written laws. Such a government best answers the great end designed by it; to give security and safety to persons and to property. This is the government under which we live.

"I am particularly attached to the House of Brunswick. The last 80 years have been the happiest and most prosperous in our annals; during that period the Brunswick family has been on the throne. We are governed by wise and equal laws; the same laws for the poor as for the rich, for every subject of the state. Our persons are safe, our property secure, and our commerce most extensively flourishing; especially during the reign of his present Majesty. I trust to the good sense of the English nation not to barter these important and splendid advantages in possession for any wild and extravagant speculations, as ridiculous in theory as totally impossible in practice.

"Gentlemen, I am firmly attached to a limited Monarchy. I have spent no small part of my life abroad, in countries where the Government depended on the will, or the caprice, of an individual, of a minister, a minion, or a mistress; where no one was secure.

"One of the great advantages of our Constitution is that all is clearly defined, and the limits of each branch ascertained. Now in a Republican government there is a continued struggle who shall be the greatest. The Roman was the most famous republic, and witnessed the contentions of Marius and Sylla, of Cæsar and Pompey, for pre-eminence. But here the line is clearly chalked out by law; no subject can with us be so ambitious, or so mad, as to contend for the sovereign power. We are preserved from all those evils which necessarily attend a Republican government.

"On these principles it is that I profess my regard for limited Monarchy; a Monarchy which is not above law, but is founded upon law, and secures freedom to the subject.

"Gentlemen, I shall not longer trespass on your patience. I thought it proper to offer you the sentiments of an individual, who is always ready to come forth in your service; but the weight and the importance of your resolutions must depend on the respectable meeting now assembled."

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, May 15*

Mr. Locke's statue, the *Discobolos*, was sold by auction. It had once before been offered to sale; when 800l. was bid for it, and it was bought in by himself, at 90l. This day—such are the variations of taste—360l. was its price. Mr. Duxcombe is the buyer.

May 16. This day was held the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were present the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, president; Sir John Skinner, vice-president; his Grace the Archbishop of York; Lords Thurlow and Fielding; Bishops of London, Peterborough, Lichfield, Coventry, Lincoln, Salisbury, St. David's; Gloucester, Carlisle, Bristol, and Exeter; Aldermen Clarke, Wright, Gill, Pickett, Boydell, Skinner, Glynn, and Langston; Sheriffs Tehbs and Brandon; Sir William Dolben, Sir Richard Kaye, and George Byng, esq. with many of the clergy and gentry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Griffith Griffith, M. A. rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, domestic chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, from the epistle to the Galatians, chap. vi. verse 2. "Bear ye one another's burthen, and so fulfil the law of charity."

Collection at the cathedral on Tues. 92 5 0  
Ditto ditto Thursday 181 0 0  
Ditto at Stationers Hall ditto 578 6 6

851 11 6

May 23. A general court was held at the India-House. After the minutes had been read, the question for confirming the alteration of the 26th bye law, in order to increase the salaries of the directors, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Wilberforce's new clauses were then read, and a debate of considerable length ensuing, the following motion, made by

Mr. Lushington, and seconded by Mr. Henchman, passed unanimously; as also a motion for limiting the age of chaplains, to be sent on board the Company's ships, to 28 years and upwards.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this court, that if the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India should not at this time be equal to the number of British subjects at the several presidencies, the same should be increased, and be made commensurate to the several British Protestant Communities in India, and that to go beyond that establishment is not only an unwise expenditure of the Company's property, but may be dangerous to the peace and good order of the British possessions in the East-Indies."

The court adjourned at half past two o'clock, *fine die*.

May 31. We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that on to-morrow, the first of June, will be opened, in Lichfield Cathedral, two plain, but neat monuments, from the chisel of Westmacott, to Johnson and Garrick. The first a grateful tribute of respect from the principal inhabitants of Lichfield; the second erected by Eva Maria, Mr. Garrick's widow.

Ten additional houses to Bromley-College are just finished, for the benefit of clergymen's widows: they are built with a legacy of 10,000*l*. left for that purpose by the late Mrs. Battenson, widow of Sir Richard Battenson, of Bradburn, in Kent, and endowed with 20*l*. per annum for each inhabitant.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending May 18, 1793.									
First District, London, 6 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> . being 1 <i>d</i> . more than our last report, p. 383.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
INLAND COUNTIES.					Districts.				
	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .		<i>s</i> . <i>d</i> .		<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .		
Middlesex	6	6	Salop	6 8	1 {	Essex	6 1	8 {	Flint 6 6
Surrey	6	4	Hereford	6 5	1 {	Kent	5 11	8 {	Denhigh 7 0
Hertford	5	11	Worcester	6 1	1 {	Suffex	5 10	8 {	Anglesea 5 3
Bedford	5	10	Warwick	6 6	2 {	Suffolk	6 1	8 {	Carnarvon 6 8
Huntingdon	5	6	Wilts	5 11	2 {	Cambridge	5 6	9 {	Merioneth 7 7
Northampton	5	11	Berks	6 4	3 {	Norfolk	5 10	9 {	Cardigan 7 0
Rutland	6	4	Oxford	6 2	4 {	Lincoln	6 2	9 {	Pembroke 5 8
Leicester	6	8	Hucks	6 1	4 {	York	5 11	9 {	Cardmarth. 6 6
Nottingham	6	11	Brecon	7 9	5 {	Durham	6 7	10 {	Glamorgan 7 6
Derby	7	4	Montgomery	7 4	5 {	Northumb.	5 6	10 {	Gloucester 6 4
Stafford	6	9	Radnor	7 0	6 {	Cumberl.	6 10	10 {	Somerfet 6 9
					6 {	Westmorl.	7 1	11 {	Monmouth 6 3
					7 {	Lancashire	6 6	11 {	Devon 7 1
					7 {	Cheshire	6 5	12 {	Cornwall 6 7
									Dorset 7 1
									Hants 6 6

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 6*s*. 5*d* $\frac{1}{2}$ . Per quarter, 2*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140*lbs*. Avoirdupois, 1*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	Districts	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	Districts	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	Districts	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
1 —	2	7	10	4 —	2	8	8	7 —	2	10	2	10 —	2	11	7
2 —	2	6	5	5 —	2	4	2	8 —	2	11	7	11 —	2	17	7
3 —	2	5	11	6 —	2	15	4	9 —	2	14	5	12 —	2	12	10

Vol. LXI. p. 1226. The trial at bar in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin. J. Flood, esq. *versus* the provost and fellows of Trinity-college, was, on Friday the 10th of this instant May, determined in favour of Mr. Flood. By this decision a property of 4000l. per annum reverts to that gentleman, which, by the will of the late Henry Flood, esq. had been bequeathed to cultivate the study of the Irish language.

Vol. LXIII. p. 277, col. 1. Mr. John Banner, plumber, of St. Martin's-lane, was born at Frodham, in Cheshire: came up to London a poor lad; by industry, and his own good fortune, he accumulated a competency. Being of a convivial turn of mind, he was fond of company, and made rather too free with those great enemies to health the bottle and late hours, which brought on a dropsical disorder, and carried him off at the age of 53.

Ibid. col. 2. Sir Sampson Wright was porter in a grocer's shop some years, when his wife was a clear-streicher at her lodgings in the Strand. He was afterwards taken into the Bridge-office, as a clerk, where he even attended when on the bench in Bow-street, to which he was introduced by his predecessor, Sir John Fielding, about the year 1774. He was not in Sir John's register-office, the conductor of which was a Mr. Marsden, whose brother died suddenly, a very few years ago, in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. His only child, a son, 25 years of age, brought up at Westminster, and afterwards sent to Cambridge, has lately returned home from Newfoundland, whither he went in the department of the judge-advocate-general.

P. 379. The late Lady Sheffield was the only wife of her Lord, and the mother of his two surviving children, and of a son who died at five years old; and had been married to him twenty five years, viz. from 1767. The supposed second Lady Sheffield, copied from Owen's Peerage, vol. III. p. 393, is a wonderful mistake for Sir John Sheffield's lady.—The following translation of the French character in our last has been sent by a correspondent: "Society, virtuous souls, but especially the unfortunate and indigent, have suffered a severe and sudden loss. An unexpected death has taken off, in four days, Lady Sheffield, the most respectable of women, of wives, mothers, and friends: of manners as gentle as pure; of a mind as modest as improved; of a heart alike noble and sensible; and of a pity whose delicacy was equal to its prodigality. Such are the qualities lamented by all who knew her. Ever since the disastrous events which have thrown among us so many victims of the French frenzy, she has rivaled her generous partner and lord in softening the lot of so many unhappy persons. Priests, laity, men, women, of all ranks and opinions, provided they were honest and unfortunate, found protection in the house, relief in the bounty, and comfort in the friendship, of this

virtuous couple. It is to be feared that Lady Sheffield fell a victim to her zeal and goodness. For some time she had been afflicted with a violent and almost incessant pain in her side, which did not, however, interrupt the course of her benevolence. Sometimes she, with her own hands, administered relief to the French women, thus sparing their delicacy while she provided for their wants: at other times she brought them medical assistants, whom she did not consult for her own ease. In concert with her husband she commissioned their active friends to find out all the unfortunate sick emigrants, whom she placed in an hospital, of which her brother is governor; and she furnished cloaths to those who wanted. She had just fitted up a house for the accommodation of those who, by contagious diseases, were kept at a distance from all places of relief. On Good Friday she spent near two hours in this hospital, and two more at church, in extreme cold weather. On Saturday morning a pleurisy came on. On Tuesday the symptoms of death appeared; and the next morning she died, leaving her family and friends in the deepest affliction. All the unfortunate persons whom she was acquainted with regret her loss; and there is not a French emigrant but must bedew her ashes with blessings and tears."

P. 380. Dr. Fotheringham's lady died but a few days before him. He had been chaplain to Dr. Hurd, the present excellent Bishop of Worcester; to whom he owed his preferment to the valuable rectory of Fladbury, in that diocese, and to the warm curacy of Ely.

#### BIRTHS.

April 19. **A**T Vienna, her Imperial Majesty, a prince; who was baptised, the next day, by the names of Ferdinand, Charles, Leopold, Joseph, Francis, Marcellin. His Sicilian Majesty, represented by his ambassador (Marquis of Gallo) was the sole sponsor.

23. At Beaumont-lodge, the Lady of Hen. Griffiths, esq. a son.

Lately, in Devonshire-place, the Lady of Gerard Noel Edwards, esq. M. P. a son.

At Coleraine, in the Queen's county, Ireland, the Lady of Francis White, esq. niece of Sir Frederick Flood, bart. a son and heir.

In St. Patrick-street, Cork, the Lady of Philip Spiller, esq. a son and heir.

At York, the Lady of Francis Sheldon, esq. of Wycliffe, a daughter.

May 1. In Argyle street, the Lady of W. L. Symes, esq. of Ufford, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

5. At Kinnaird, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie, bart. a daughter.

The Lady of Samuel Smith, esq. of Wilford, co. Nottingham, a daughter.

6. The Lady of Sir Henry-Gough Calthorpe, bart. a son.

8. At Carron-hall, Lady Eleanor Douglas, a daughter.

12. Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, a still-born child.
13. At Upper Holloway, the Lady of Charles T. Crane, esq. a son and heir.
15. The Wife of John Nichols, baker, in Leeds, three children, two of which were living when born, but died soon after. She has had four boys in about ten months.
19. The Lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. of Dogmerfield-park, a son.
20. The Wife of Mr. Hulbert, carpenter, of Kensington-place, Bath, four female children, one of whom died soon after its birth; but the other three, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well. The father of this interesting little brood is a very industrious, worthy man, who has unfortunately been engaged in buildings which do not promise to supply him soon with a provision suitable to this sudden increase of family.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Bombay, Capt. Riddell, to Miss Rose Nisbett, youngest of the two daughters of Mr. N. and niece to John N. esq. merchant, M. P. for Gatton, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

1792. *Sept.* 29. At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Haldane, aid-de-camp and private secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, to Miss Maria Helm.

*Nov.* . . . At Madras, L. Brunton, esq. to Miss Mary Jackson, sister of Wm. Collins J. esq. judge-advocate general, and daughter of Mr. Geo. J. of Topsham, Devon.

1793. *April* 16. At Linton, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, to Miss Fisher, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edmund Fisher, vicar of Linton.

25. Lieut. Clarkson, of the navy, governor of the new settlement of Sierra Leone, to Miss Lee, youngest daughter of Ayton Lee, esq. of Ingaldeshtorpe, Norfolk.

Mr. Pridmore, to Miss Boulton, both of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

Jn. Adolphus, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand, to Miss Leicester, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph L. of White-place, Berks, and niece of the late Sir Walden Hammer.

27. Rob. Winter, esq. of Brecon, to Miss A. Philipps, of the same place.—Also, Wm. Winter, esq. to Miss bold, of Brecon.

At Rochester, Rev. Henry Harrison, rector of Bughrooke, co. Northampton, to Miss Sarah Harwood, of Rochester.

Mr. Thomas Claridge, of London-street, Charlotte-street, to Miss Zachary, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

28. ——— Mabery, esq. to Miss Davies, eldest dau. of Rev. Mr. D. canon of St. David's.

29. Geo. Benjoin, esq. of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, to Miss Sidney, of Chelmsford, daughter of Humphry S. esq. late of Margaretting, in Essex.

At Leicester, Mr. Marriott, comedian, to Miss A. Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Bown.

30. Mr. John Dickins, of Stratford, to Miss Minerva Manning, of Lombard-street.

*Lately*, at Sibsey, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Saul, grazier, to Miss Mary Pocklington.

Rev. Rob. Knight, M.A. vicar of Tewkesbury, co. Glouc. to Miss Humphries, of that place.

At Chelsea, Rev. J. P. Bannerman, to Miss Turing, dau. of John T. esq. of Smeane-str.

Mr. Henry Sully, surgeon, to Miss Maria Waldron, both of Wivelscombe, Somerset.

*May* 1. Mr. Rob. Hames, mason, to Miss Hornby, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Stone, of Taunton, to Miss Owens, of Tiverton.

Mr. Thomas Bennet, of Morchard-Bishop, to Miss Mary Ridgoad, of Tiverton.

2. By special licence, Henry-Berkeley Portman, esq. to the Hon. Lucy Dormer, daughter of Lord D.

Mr. Thomas Pawley, to Miss Pearson, both of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

Maximilian Western, esq. jun. of Harley-street, to Miss Loder, only daughter of Rev. Mr. L. of Hinton, Berks.

5. Mr. Samuel Braugh, silversmith, of St. Bartholomew the Great, to Miss Elizabeth Braugh, of Leek. co. Stafford.

6. Capt. Sproule, of the royal artillery, to Miss Louisa Halliday, youngest daughter of late Simon H. esq. of Westcomb-park, Kent.

At Wellington, Wm. Barry Wade, esq. late of the 25th reg. to Miss Webber, eldest daughter and coheirs of the late John W. esq. of Bindon, co. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, late fellow of C. C. Oxford, to Miss Duant, of Cornwell.

7. At the Quakers' meeting-house at Lancaster, Mr. John Walker, only son of Isaac W. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Charlton, of Yarlings.

Sam. Homfrey, esq. of Penydarran-place, co. Glamorgan, to Mrs. Bail, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan.

Mr. West, to Mrs. Waterhouse, both of Leicester.

Mr. John Palmer, merchant, to Miss Wright, both of Yarmouth.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampt. Rev. Jas. Gibbs, to Miss Outlaw, both of that place.

8. Rev. F. Parker, of Sheffield, to Miss Hare, daughter of Capt. H. of Moibrough.

Capt. Wm. Bunney, of the *May-Frances*, to Miss Lydia Rawson, of Hull.

9. At Kelvedon, near Ongar, co. Essex, Rev. J. Edwardes, M.A. fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, to Miss Williams, of Priors.

Rev. Cranley Lancelot Kerby, fellow of New-college, Oxford, to Miss Clerke, daugh. of the late Edw. C. esq. of Kingston, co. Oxf.

Mr. Fetherstone, druggist, to Miss E. Bolton, both of Hull.

10. Walter-Michael Moseley, esq. of Glathampton, co. Worcest. to Miss Sockett, eldest dau. of late Rich. S. esq. of Worcester.

11. John Blandy, esq. of Reading, to Miss Jackson, eldest dau. of Jn. J. esq. of Charlton.

12. Mr. John Watchorn, of Leicester, to Miss Blamire, of Carlisle.

14. Rev. Edmund Harvey, of Willian, co. Herts, to Miss Greave, of York.

Rev. John Jackson, fellow of Trinity-college,

lege, Cambridge, rector of Cheadle, and master of the grammar-school at Beverley, to Miss Rajueneau, of the same place.

16. Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon in Surrey, to Miss Charlotte Ruding, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Rich. Webb Jupp, of New Ormond-street, attorney, to Miss Jones, daughter of Rev. Morgan J. of Hammersmith.

Mr. Peacock, cabinet-maker, of Sitting-bourn, Kent, to Miss Mary Watts.

Mr. Nixon Quarrington, gentleman farmer, to Miss Brown, of Gillingham, Kent.

18. Mr. Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's church-yard, to Miss Curling, of Islington.

20. Capt. Gage, of the guards, brother of Viscount G. to Miss Milhanke, daughter of J. M. esq. of Wimpole-street.

Mr. Jn. Todhunter, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Thompson, of Cross-lane.

21. Shirley Steele Perkins, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of S. S. P. esq. of Orton-hall, co. Leicester, to Miss Duncumb, only daughter and heiress of the late Joseph D. esq. of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

Henry Charrington, esq. of Mile-end, to Miss Sarah Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey.

23. Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq. of Albermarle-street, to Miss Berners, daughter of Charles B. esq. of Wolverstone-park, Suff.

Barwell Browne, esq. to Miss Coffin, sister of Mrs. Barwell, of St. James's square.

26. By special licence, Viscount Milfington, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore, to Lady Mary-Elizabeth Bertie, only daughter of the Duke of Ancaster.

28. By special licence, at Sir Abraham Hume's, bart. in Hill-street, Berkeley-squa. Ch. Long, esq. M.P. for the borough of Rye, and secretary to the treasury, to Miss Hume.

29. Rev. W. Agutter, of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss Anne Broughton, of Canonbury-place, Islington.

#### DEATHS.

1792. **A**T Canton, in China, Mr. John Nov. 19. Greig, second son of the late Admiral G.

1793. Feb. 14. Mrs. Anne Temple, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. vicar of St. Gluvias, co. Cornwall.

18. At Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Henry Fombelle, late of the India-house. [the age,

“ When Vice, with Syren charms, corrupts  
Ensnarcs the youthful, and allures the sage,  
How great the soul who could each charm  
defy!

Too good to live! and, ah! too great to die!  
Such were his times, and such, alas! was he;  
A great example for posterity! [part,  
If, where kind Nature, lavish, yields her  
To please the eye, and captivate the heart,  
Claims thy attention, let the gushing tear  
Bedew the turf of him that slumbers here.  
Some had his manners, so sincere his tongue!  
So gaily moral, and so gaily young!

So firm his friendship, so compes'd a mind!  
Where every grace, and every charm  
combin'd [shade,  
To form th' amazing whole!—O! gentle  
Thy blooming virtues time shall never fade.  
This frail relief accept, my friendship pays;  
Thy fame must live, when this poor verse  
decays.”

March 3. At Luxemburgh, in his 58th year, the Reigning Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, brother to the Empress of Russia, and a general in the Austrian service. Having left no children, the branch of Zerbst finishes with him, and his estates and feudal possessions pass to the other branches of the house of Anhalt.

6. At his seat at New Utrecht, Nicholas Covenhoven, esq. first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in King's county, Long-island.

April 10. At Hamburg, in his 19th year, the eldest son of Mr. Dawson, deceased, late of Hackney.

15. Rev. Thomas Monkhouse, D. D. and F. A. S. late fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and vicar of Monk-Sherborne, Hants. He proceeded M.A. 1751, B.D. 1768, and D.D. 1780. His taste and abilities as a scholar entitled him to considerable rank in the literary world; and the benevolent cheerfulness of his disposition, joined to the integrity of his manners, will make his death lamented, and his memory revered, by a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

At Wotton-Basset, Wilts, the Rev. Timothy Meredith, M. A. of Christ-church, Oxford, vicar of that place, in the 66th year of his age; during 40 years of which he diligently performed, with deserved reputation, the duties of the church there.

16. At Cheshunt, Herts, in his 64th year, R. Wright, esq. druggist, of London.

17. At the manse of Farholton, Rev. F. Peter Wodrow.

After a regular and conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession for 39 years, Rev. Samuel Hart, vicar of Crediton, Devon. of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1763.

18. At Bath, the Lady of Rear-admiral Thomas Fitzherbert.

At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, in an apoplectic fit, the Lady of Richard Cox, esq.

19. Mrs. Taylor, of Stondon-place, near Ongar.

After a short illness, Mrs. Purling, wife of John P. esq. of Portland-place.

At his house in Lawrence street, Chelsea, David Burnfall, esq.

Mr. John Earl, of Quorndon, co. Leic.

Suddenly, in Hildeston church, while attending the service of the day, Mr. Charles Fuller, collar-maker.

20. At Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Dyne, wife of Edward D. esq. one of the aldermen of that city, and surgeon of the Chatham ordnance, and the chief there.



At Edinburgh, Robert Boyd, LL.D. author of "The Judicial Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty and Supreme Consistorial or Commissary Court of Scotland, &c. and of the Office, Powers, and Juridictions of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply."

Thomas Loxdale, esq. an alderman, and many years town-clerk, of Shrewsbury; no less eminent for his abilities and knowledge in the law, than for his generosity, integrity, and uprightness in the practice of it. In his disposition were united all the moral, mild, and social virtues; that, from his general knowledge, refined taste, and easy manners, and being a stranger to prejudice and illiberality, he was both the ornament and delight of society. In a long and painful illness, he fully evinced the strength and maturity of the Christian graces.

21. Mr. W. Stonehouse, apothecary to the Surrey dispensary

At Thornhill, co. York, in his 60th year, Rev. John Mitchell, rector of that place, B. D. and F. R. S.

In his 65th year, Andrew Ross, esq. of Knight's-hill, Herts.

At Exmouth, of a decline, in his 28th year, Edw. Jackson, esq. of Middleham, co. York.

Much lamented, in her 87th year, Mrs. Hannah Turner, of Lincoln.

22. At his lodgings in Rivers-street, Bath, aged 80, the Marquis de Gage, a French nobleman much respected. He was driven from his native country in consequence of the present commotions there.

Mr. Thomas Wood, of Hull, merchant. He was waiting at the Cross-keys inn, in Whitefriargate, for the mail coach, in which he was going to Manchester, when he fell back in the chair on which he was seated, and expired immediately.

23. At Portsmouth, Capt. Warden Bayntun, of the 2d reg. of foot.

24. At Cankwood forge, in Staffordshire, Mr. Thomas Hopkins, iron-master.

At Rosebruzze, in the Netherlands, M. Luines, who had fled from the tyranny of the National Convention. Among other lively pieces, the production of his pen, was his "Golden Rose," a satire on the rose which the Pope blesses at mass on the first Sunday in Lent, when the *Lature Jerusalem* is sung.

25. At his house in the Circus, Bath, Humphry Prideaux, esq. of Place, Cornwall.

26. At Bristol, Samuel Lowder, esq. jerquer of the customs at that port.

Aged 66, Mrs. Anne Hawkes, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Evercreech, co. Somerset, Mrs. Rodbard, relict of Sam. R. esq.

At Bristol, in a decline, aged 17, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir John Palmer, bart. of Carlton, co. Leicester.

27. In Piccadilly, aged 30, Rev. Jonathan Reeves, minister of Kingsland, and late fel-

low of King's-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1786.

Aged 85, Mrs. Armytage, of Barn-hill, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Godfrey, a capital farmer and grazier, of Duddington, near Stamford.

At Howden, the Rev. John Mallison, of Laxton, vicar of Hemmingborough, and curate of the perpetual curacies of Barmby and Laxton, co. York.

At Camden-place, Camden-town, St. Pancras, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anne Green, wife of Capt. Charles G. of the marines, and daughter of the late Jas. Innes, esq. barrister at law, and many years judge-advocate of the island of Jamaica.

At Mr. Gress's, near Maidenhead, Berks, Mrs. Susannah Combrune, only surviving daughter of the late Michael C. esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

28. At Chatham, aged 74, Mr. William Shirley, many years clerk to the late Rev. Mr. Whitfield's great meeting in that town.

29. In his 79th year, George Wright, esq. of Tottenham-court-road, late a brewer, near Leather-lane, Holborn.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. C. one of the aldermen of Stamford.

In the bloom of youth, Miss Mary Phyllick, of Sibsey, co. Lincoln.

This evening, the youngest daughter, and, on the following morning, the second daughter, of James Douglas, esq. of Kensington; who has lost one son and three daughters within a week, whose ages together were only 19 years and two months.

At Bristol, John Hotchkin, esq. of Wel-lingborough, co. Northampton.

At his apartments in Oxford-street, John Webber, esq. R. A. who accompanied Capt. Cook in his last voyage of discoveries.

30. At Teignmouth, Devon, aged 57, Ju- Moteux, esq. an eminent merchant.

At Gravesend, Mr. Churchill, 4th mate of the Lord Walsingham East India-man. As he was standing on the main hold on board the above ship, in the wake of the hatchway, a pig of lead fell out of the slings to a depth of about 16 feet, and struck him with such force between the shoulders, that he was so terribly hurt as to survive only till morning.

At the house of his nephew, Mr. Peacock, woollen-draper, in Bond-street, aged 68, Samuel Holman, esq. of Enfield, who, from a clerk in the Navy-office, rose to be agent-victualler in the West Indies, and raised an handsome fortune, which he has left to the only son of his nephew above-mentioned.

Lately, in Africa, in the service of the African Company, Benj. Bewicke, esq.

Near Augsburg, in Germany, by the unfortunate overturning of the carriage in which he was, Mr. Flint, one of his Majesty's foreign messengers. A Dutch messenger, who was also in the carriage with him, escaped unhurt; but Mr. F. was killed



on the spot, whether by the bursting of a blood-vessel, or by the dislocation of the neck, is not known. His loss is to be very seriously lamented as a very valuable man, and the father of a family of nine children. His remains were interred at Munich, by the direction of Mr. Walpole, the British minister there.

In the island of Ischia, near Naples, the Right Hon. Lady Anne St. Severino. She was daughter of the late Countess of Newburgh (a peeress in her own right) and of the Hon. Mr. Clifford, eldest son of the then Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, co. Devon.

At the Hague, Baron Crutz, late Swedish envoy to the Republick of Holland.

At Bray, in Ireland, Thomas Todd Faulkner, esq. proprietor of the Dublin Journal, and nephew to the celebrated George F.

In Ireland, the Rev. H. Barnard, D. D. second son of the late Bishop of Derry, and brother to the late Bishop of Killaloe.

At Kilmarnock, aged 111, John Craig. He served as a soldier in the North British dragoons, and was at the battle of Sheriff Muir in 1715. He was never married; nor ever had any sickness, but worked as a day-labourer till within a few days of his death, and retained his memory and senses to the last. There was found in his possession, secreted in an old chest, a number of crown and half-crown pieces, and other smaller coin.

At Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Physick, widow of Mr. John P. late of Boston.

In Duke-street, Bath, Thomas Jones, esq. of Hereford.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Clendining, of the Inconstant frigate, husband of Mrs. C. of Covent-garden theatre.

Aged 83, Mr. John Oliver, the eccentric miller of Highdown hill, in Sussex. His remains were interred near his mill, in a tomb he had caused to be erected there for that purpose near 30 years ago, the ground having been previously consecrated. His coffin, which he had for many years kept under his bed, was painted white; and the body was borne by eight men, clothed in the same colour. A girl, about twelve years old, read the burial service, and afterwards, on the tomb, delivered a sermon on the occasion, from Micah vii. 8, 9, before at least 2000 auditors, whom curiosity had led to see this extraordinary funeral.

At Thurgaton, aged 101, Goodwife Mrek. She was of a strong athletic constitution, and, until within a few years of her death, would occasionally exercise herself in some of those labours of the field and farm-yard which are usually allotted to men.

At Barkston, near Grantham, Mrs. Twells, wife of Mr. T. attorney.

At Grantham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. musician.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bulkley. The mansion house belonging to this family, at Stan-

low, co. Stafford, has been upwards of 700 years possessed by the male line of it.

In the meridian of life, Mrs. Sarah Theodosia Croshaw, wife of Mr. Joseph C. of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, and one of the daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Hall, of Shakerston, co. Leicester. In the relative and social duties of life she was excelled by few; in the character of wife she shone conspicuous; her friendship was unalterable; and the poor never solicited her in vain.

In Suffolk, where he was on duty, Lieut. Barker, of the Royal South regiment of Lincolnshire militia.

Edmund Webb, esq. of the Inner Temple. He had been 64 years a member of that society, and had kept 250 terms without once making default.

At his house in Quebec-street, the Hon. George Bennet, uncle to the present Earl of Tankerville, and brother to the late Lady Camilla Wake.

Dr. Whalley, of Rush-green near Hertford, an eminent physician, and successor to his father, who was of the same profession in the same place.

Rev. Edward Philips, of Lampeter, co. Pembroke.

At Worcester, Rev. John Clements, F. S. A. rector of Appleby, co. Leicester and Derby, and of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. 1748.

In an advanced age, Rev. James Scroggs, vicar of Alne, co. York.

Mr. David Jardine, of Plymouth, mercer.

After a long illness, Mrs. Pocklington, of Sibsey, co. Lincoln.

In her 27th year, Miss Moses, of Dover.

Much lamented, Mrs. Shepherd, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. of Brixham, Devon. after a long sickness, which she sustained with great fortitude, whose loss will long be severely felt by the poor.

In a private manhouse at Clapton, Mrs. Anne Gulchrist, usually known in that neighbourhood by the fictitious name of Miss Green. She was the daughter of the late captain G.

At Tavnton, near Spilsby, aged 52, Mrs. Agnes Rawson.

Mr. Slaughter, of Woking, in Surrey.

Mr. J. Phillips, son of Mr. P. coal-merchant, of Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

Richard Tickell, esq. father of Mr. T. of the Stamp-office. This gentleman was son of the celebrated Mr. Tickell, the friend of Addison, and other distinguished wits of the beginning of the present century.

In Ormond-street, Mrs. Howard, relict of Richard H. esq. late one of the principal registers of the court of Chancery.

In Harper-street, Red-lion-square, Mrs. Dobson, relict of John-James D. esq. of York.

Captain Baldwin, of the Contractor East India-man.

May 1. At his house in York, James Crowther, M. D. physician to the General Infirmary

Infirmary at Leeds. He studied at Edinburgh, where he published "Dissertatio Inauguralis de Flure albo, 1764," 8vo. His lady died on the 18th ult.

At Hill-hall, near Lichfield, Mr. Mallett, brother of Mr. M. of Leicester.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Palk, wife of Walter P. esq. of Ashburnham, Devon.

Taken out of the Thames, near Whitehall, by two watermen, who received ten guineas reward, on bringing him to Cheyne-walk, the body of Mr. Wm. Burford, of Chelsea, who had been missing since the 22d ult.

At Monk Wearmouth, in his 70th year, Rob. Liddell, esq. of the royal navy.

At Lancaster, John Kelsey, esq. late collector of the excise in that port.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Wm. H. of Exeter, merchant. An almost continued series of ill-health she bore without complaint, or the omission of a single duty. Her death was, like her life, pious, and resigned.

2. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Hamilton, only daughter of the Earl of Haddington.

At Wickiworth, Mr. John Burton, baker. His wife, who was pregnant of her seventh child, was so agitated when she heard the doleful sound of the passing-bell, that she miscarried; and, on the evening of the 4th, whilst the bell was tolling for the funeral of her departed husband, she expired.

3. At his house in St. John's-square, Mr. W. Itherwood, distiller, of Aldersgate street. He died at the age of 33, of a cold, which brought on symptoms of consumption. He was nephew to the late Mr. I. of Windsor, who was one of the unfortunate gentlemen who died at Sakhall 23 years ago (see vol. XLIII. p. 201).

In her 76th year, Mrs. Samber, wife of the Rev. Dr. S. subdean of Salisbury cathedral, and rector of St. Edmund, in that city.

At Heath, near Wakefield, Mr. John Lee, jun. Being extremely heated by walking to take his last leave of a dying mother, he imprudently drank a quantity of cold water, which brought on an illness that deprived him of life, and his affectionate mother of a truly worthy and amiable son.

At Great Marlow, Mr. Thomas Heather, 13 years head master of the free-school there.

4. At Exmouth, after a few days illness, and in her 73d year, Mrs. Holwell, relict of Edward H. esq. who died on the 28th of March last (see p. 277).

After a short illness, Miss Anno Cresswell, eldest dau. of Mr. Isaac C. merch. of Exeter.

At Cossington, co. Leic. Mr. Hulie, sen.

Mr. Johnson Collins, organist of Beccles, Suffolk, who was blind from his infancy.

At Bo'dicot, after a severe illness, in her 33d year, Miss Rebecca Burford, 4th daughter of the late Dr. B. of Banbury, co. Oxford.

At Roundhay, near Leeds, in his 102d year, Wm. Clarkson, farmer.

At his brother's house in Portland-place, and in his 68th year, Nicholson Calvert, esq.

of Hunsdon-house, Herts.—Mr. C. had heretofore represented the borough of Tewksbury in three successive parliaments, and quitted that station with honour to himself, and with the sincere regret of his constituents. In his political career he was an ardent friend to public liberty; but, in his opposition to, or predilection for, any of the ministers of this country, he always professed to adhere to those constitutional principles which marked the conduct of the chief promoters of the Revolution in the last century, and which are equally adverse to arbitrary claims, and to licentious innovations. On retiring from a public situation, the latter part of Mr. C's life was distinguished by a faithful attention to the duties of a civil magistrate, and by the most generous regard to the wants of the poor. Affable in his manners, he naturally conciliated esteem; lively in his conversation, and well acquainted with general history, he could not fail to render himself an agreeable companion; and, extensively useful in his neighbourhood, as well as regular in the discharge of the public offices of religion, he has left behind him a character which is highly worthy of imitation, and which must ever be respected, not only by his friends, but by all who expect not to find in human nature an exemption from every failing or imperfection.

5. At Enfield, aged 69, Tho. Kidder, esq. a West India merchant, and agent for the islands of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

At Edinburgh, Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochore, bart.

Aged 73. Rev. Mr. White, of Canwick, near Lincoln.

Mr. Southwell, farmer, of Warmington, co. Northampton. His death was occasioned by poison, as, on his body being opened, a quantity of arsenick was found in the stomach; but how it was administered is a matter only of conjecture. Some of his family think it was put into the butter with which toast was made, of which they all partook, and were severally taken ill. Mrs. S. is still in a dangerous state, from the same cause.

Universally lamented and respected in the circle of his connexions, Edward Hearson, 30 years cook to the Beef Steak Club; a man of the most exact integrity, and great social benevolence, and, to the sphere in which he moved, an ornament and pattern.

6. Found drowned near his country-house, Mr. Carlets, merchant, of Birmingham.

At Powey, John Coutts, esq. collector of the customs, and one of the aldermen, of that borough.

Aged 79, Mrs. Sutton, of Stretton, co. Rutland.

At Sixhills, in Lincolnshire, Mr. William Cropper, grazier; a worthy, honest man.

7. Mr. Jn. Aird, sen. of Worcester; a sensible and upright man; a sincere friend, and a truly valuable member of society.

For many years he was master of an academy in Worcester; and how well he discharged the duties of such an arduous and important situation can be borne ample and honourable testimony by very many respectable persons educated under him. He left home, the day preceding his decease, in perfect health, and was on a journey to Shrewsbury, when the hand of Death arrested him at Longnor.

At her mansion at Belton, co. Rutland, Miss Kemp, a lady of considerable property.

8. At Brompton, Mr. Samuel Potts, hofier, of Greek street, Soho. He died in his 43rd year, of a hurt which he received in crowding into the new theatre, and which brought on a cough, for which he tried a change of air, for some weeks, without effect. For his politeness and worth he was much esteemed. His genteel manners had gained him the hand of an accomplished gentlewoman of independent fortune, near 20 years ago, who, with a family of eight children, is left, with all who knew him, to lament his loss.

At her seat in Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Fairfax.

Rev. W. Jones, minister of Wednesfield, curate of Rushbury, and one of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

At Olney, Bucks, whilst attending on a stated lecture, Mrs. Sarah Luddington. She was as well as usual when she entered the place, having been paying an afternoon's visit to one of her friends, who attended her thither; she was suddenly smitten with the stroke of death, and, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately procured, expired before the service ended.

At his home in Leicester, Christopher Noble, esq.; whose agreeable conversation and placid manners will long be regretted.

At Nottingham, aged 82, after having been several years confined to her room by a rheumatic complaint, Mrs. Deveral, mother of Mr. D. grocer.

9. At the Hague, John Arnold Zoutman, lieutenant-admiral of Holland and West Friesland; who distinguished himself in the last war by a gallant action with Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, off the Dogger-bank, on Sunday, August 5, 1781.

In Mabgate, Leeds, in his 103d year, Jn. Blackburn, cloth-maker. He retained his faculties till within a fortnight of his death.

Rev. Arthur Robinson, formerly vicar of the Holy Trinity church in Hull.

At Lovehill-house, near Windsor, the Rev. David Scurlock, M. A. in the commission of the peace for the county of Buckingham; whose loss will be severely felt by the several departments of society. He was an affectionate husband, and a tender, attentive parent, to the poor he was a liberal benefactor; to his parishioners a diligent pastor, a zealous preacher, and a fair model for the conduct

of their life. His exertions in the duties of a magistrate were exemplary. His literary talents were not inferior to the good principles of his heart; of his abilities he gave a distinguished specimen in "Thoughts on the Influence of Religion in Civil Government, and its Tendency to promote and preserve the Social Liberty and Rights of Man," a pamphlet lately published. He was the son of the Rev. David Scurlock, whom Sir Richard Steele mentions with terms of esteem in his "Epistolary Correspondence," vol. 1. p. 137, and was nearly related to Sir Richard's second lady; in consequence of which he inherited the whole property, real and personal, of Lady Trevor, including some valuable literary remains of Steele; of which a sufficient specimen is given in the Preface to the work above referred to, p. xiv. to excite a wish that the publick may be gratified by those which the late Mr. Scurlock's publick engagements have alone prevented his presenting to the publick.

10. At Canterbury, Capt. Jos. Norwood, of the royal navy.

Much respected and lamented, Mr. Tho. Hadder, inn-keeper of Falmouth.

At her son-in-law's (Sir John Smith, bart.) in Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, mother of Lady Smith. She was the relict of Robert Curtis, esq. formerly of Stamford, co. Lincoln. She was likewise sister to the late Matthew Wyldbere, esq. who was M. P. for Peterborough, and from whom she inherited a considerable fortune, which she dispensed to the noblest of uses, being ever ready to administer to those who were in want; and was, in the truest sense, a good Christian. She is therefore deservedly lamented by all who knew her, as well as by the many objects of her benevolence. Her remains were carried for interment in the family-vault at Sydling, in Dorsetshire.

11. At Peckham, the youngest son of Francis Freeling, esq. of the Post-office.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Aflackby-park, co. Lincoln.

At Morton, a hamlet of Gainsborough, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Thomas Redman. He had retired from business many years; but his afflictions were so great, that, notwithstanding a plentiful fortune, his temper was soured, and he had no real enjoyment in life.

Mr. Isham Dalton, of Bury, registrar of the archdeaconry of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ralph Bainbridge, an eminent speaker among the people called Quakers. The loss sustained by that religious society in particular, and the community at large, is much lamented.

12. Mrs. Addenbrooke, wife of John A. esq. of Hartford-bridge.

13. Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Holland, wine-merchant in the Strand.

In Pall-mall, Col. Egerton.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Rev. Mr. H. of Doncaster.

At Waltham, Surrey, Philip Pitt, esq.

At the Hague, after a lingering and painful illness, the Count de Llano, his Catholic Majesty's minister to the States General.

In his 62d year, John Porter, esq. of Hull, alderman of that corporation, of which he had twice served the office of mayor.

At her house in Lichtfield, far advanced in years, Lady Gresley, relict of Sir Nigel G. bart. of Knypersley, in Staffordshire, and mother of the present Sir Nigel Bowyer G. bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby.

14. In New King-st. Bath, Benj. Charlock Payne, esq. late a major in the army.

At Waxham, co. Norfolk, Lady Brograve, wife of Sir Herney B. bart.; and, on the next morning, in his 18th year, Tho. Brograve, esq. their second son.

15. At the house of her son-in-law, James Compson, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, aged 60, Mrs. Houlges, widow of the Rev. Geo. H. late rector of Wentnor and Woolstanton, in the said county, and student-master of Christ Church, Oxford. She was a sincerely pious Christian, of a truly tender-hearted, benevolent, and charitable disposition, and ever diligently attentive to, and highly exemplary in, the most essential duties of a wife and mother. Having experienced, at different periods of her life, a great affliction in the loss of friends and children, by various kinds of sudden and accidental death, especially the painful and sudden death of the best of husbands, by gout in his head, and the loss of two sons, who fell in the naval and military services of the East India Company, she at last had the comfort of seeing her remaining children provided for, through the respectable connexions of her husband, and bequests of her sons, who fell in India. When apparently in the best health, and with a remarkably strong constitution for her age, she died by a sudden and unusual stoppage of digestion.

Aged 91, Mrs. Bradshaw, formerly a shopkeeper in St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

At Nottingham, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Cooper, formerly an alderman of that corporation.

After being married only three months, Mrs. Harris, of Tillisworth, co. Bedford, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Thomas Meacher, of Ivinghoe, Bucks.

At the house of the Rev. John Radford, of Lapford (her brother), where she was on a visit, Mrs. Hole, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. of Woolfardisworthy. After walking in the garden, she retired in good spirits, and with more than usual quickness, to her room, where she almost instantaneously expired.

At Wellington, Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Wm. G. esq.

Mr. Eaton, a Leicestershire gentleman, who was in London on the business of the Athby-de-la-Zouch canal. He was attacked, in the evening, by a party of ruffians, in

Panton-street, Hay-market, robbed, and beat in so terrible a manner, that he died before he could be conveyed to his lodgings, the Globe tavern, in Craven-street.

16. At Ripley-green, Surrey, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Harbut, relict of Mr. B.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, aged 33, Mrs. Simmou, wife of Mr. J. S. attorney, and one of the coroners for Kent.

At Hammer-smith, of a rapid decline, in her 17th year, Miss Eliza Horner, only dau. of Simon H. esq. of Hull.

17. At Guernsey, after four hours illness, Lieut.-col. Wm. Brown, deputy-governor of that island.

At his apartments in Greenwich-hospital, in his 78th year, Wm. Taylor, esq. surgeon.

18. After a lingering decline, Rev. Wm. Bryant, B. D. fellow and tutor of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

Rev. John James, M. A. second master of the free-school in Birmingham, and, till within three weeks of his death, curate of St. Philip's church in that town. All who knew him, and revered virtue, admired him. In goodness of heart, benevolence of disposition, and gentleness of manners, he had a decided pre-eminence; in literary acquirements he was always diligently industrious. He enforced the doctrines of his sacred function, not with the vain pomp of ostentatious eloquence, but with the far more powerful persuasion of active and exemplary virtue. In the discharge of his duties he was most conscientiously exact; his friends have therefore much to lament that his labours were so heavy. He enjoyed no ecclesiastical preferment, but a general suffrage that he deserved it.

19. At his house in Fenchurch-street, in his 80th year, Moukhouse Davison, esq.

In Red-lion-square, Chas. Keteriche, esq.

Mr. Wardell, of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At his house in Stratford-place, John Chetwynd Talbot Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, Viscount Ingestrie, in Staffordshire, and Baron of Henfol, in Glamorganshire. He succeeded his uncle, William Earl Talbot, in the barony; and married, May 7, 1776, Charlotte, daughter of Wills Hill, Marquis of Downshire in Ireland, by whom he had two sons, Charles, born April 25, 1777, and John, born April 24, 1779. Though he had been indisposed for some time, he was not thought to be seriously in danger till a few days before his death. He had once mingled much with the gay and fashionable circles, but of late had retired from them.

At Aberdeen, Alex. Donaldson, esq. of Auchmull, M. D. professor of medicine and Oriental languages in the Marischal-college.

20. At Brompton, in his 17th year, Master Arthur Morson, son of Wm. M. esq. merch. late of Antigua.

21. At his house in Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, aged near 80, Wm. Cooper Keating, esq. formerly an eminent apothecary in War-

wick lane, and since in Ludgate-street, but had for some years retired from business. He was one of the very few remaining of those who accompanied Lord Anson round the world, and was on board the Centurion when his Lordship, then Commodore Anson, attacked and captured the Acapulco ship, which became the foundation of his Lordship's fortune. On May 31 his remains were interred in the Church of St. Martin, Ludgate.

At Ilington. Mrs. Mary Pullin, sister of the late Sam. P. a famous cow-keeper.

22. At Chelsea, Miss Marianne Rooper, you. daught. of the late Godolphin R. esq.

23. At his father's house in Lincoln's inn-fields, Master Alex. Antruther, second son of J. A. esq.

At Hertford, suddenly, Mrs. Worflew, wife of Mr. John W. schoolmaster in that town.

In Jerman street, St. James's, in his 60th year, Wm. Hudson, esq. F.R.S. author of the "Flora Anglica." Mr. H. was a native of Kendal, was brought up to physick, and kept an apothecary's shop in Panton-street, where he practised with great reputation, till a few years ago the house was found to be on fire at nine o'clock in the evening. Mr. H. was not injured, but had no wish to be plundered by the m. b. and kept the doors fast till he and his servants were nearly caught in the flames.

At her house in Berkeley-square, Lady Du. ic; married to Lord D. about three years since. She was the widow of Mr. Child, the banker and mother of the present Countess of Westmorland. The illness which occasioned her Ladyship's death was a mortification; but she had suffered much, for about three weeks before, by a complication of the gout and dropsy. The attack of the gout was produced by her having taken cold one night, during a long delay of her carriage at the Opera-house door, and drinking, presently afterwards, a large glass of lemonade. Her property, according to the will of her late husband, Mr. C. is now to be thus distributed: The Countess of Westmorland, in addition to the annuity of 2000*l.* which she already has, is to have another of 4000*l.* for life. The remainder of the real and personal property, with the profits of the copartnership in the banking-house, except the legacies hereafter mentioned, devolve to any son of the Countess of Westmorland (except such as may enjoy, or be heir to, the title and estates of Westmorland) who shall first attain the age of 21; and, if no son, then to any daughter who shall first attain that age, or shall be married with the consent of guardians; and these estates and property are to be theirs *absolutely and in fee*. If no second son, or no daughter, shall attain the age of 21, or become entitled to this property, then the eldest son of the Countess of Westmorland may inherit it, on attaining the age of

21; and, till some person is thus become entitled to it, all rents, profits, and interests, are to be deposited in the public funds, to accumulate for the benefit of such heir, who, previously to his occupation of the estates, is to take the surname of Child only. Every child of the Countess of Westmorland, not entitled to this inheritance, has a bequest of 10,000*l.* The houses at Osterley and Upton are to be kept up, with sufficient households in each, till the heir shall be entitled to them; but the house in Berkeley-square may be leased out for 31 years by the executors. The aviaries at Osterley, and many of the most valuable parts of the furniture, as looking-glasses, &c. both there and at Upton, are heir looms, pertaining to those mansions. The wines, plate, farming-stock, carriages, horses, linen, and china, were the property of Lady D. who had probably a considerable property besides at her disposal, resulting from the immense income which she enjoyed from the year 1782, when Mr. Child died.

24. In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, in his 23d year, Mr. John Lomax, of Clayton-hall, near Blackburn, co. Lancaster.

25. In her 27th year, Mrs. Hulsey, wife of Edw. H. esq. of Hoxney-castle, in Kent. Their eldest son died last month.

27. At Bath, Richard Durnford, esq. of Betchworth, co. Surrey.

Miss Thomas, eldest daughter of Mr. Moy T. attorney, of Walbrook.

28. At Bromley, Kent, Hen. Seward, esq.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**W**ILLIAM Duke of Manchester, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, *vice* Earl of Sandwich, dec.

John Lord Viscount Mount Stuart, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan, *vice* the Earl of Euse, resigned.

Elizabeth Lady Cathcart, appointed (by the Queen) lady of the bed-chamber to their Royal Highnesses the younger Princesses.

Dr. Thomas Gishorne, and Dr. William Heberden, jun. appointed by the Queen physicians in extraordinary to her Majesty.

Sir John Temple, bart. appointed consul-general in the Eastern, and Phineas Bond, esq. appointed consul-general in the North and Southern, States of America.

Brook Watson, esq. appointed commissary-general of the stores, provisions, and baggage to the forces serving on the Continent. Hen. Motz, gent. appointed deputy commissary-general, and Robert Gould, gent. assistant commissary-general to the said forces. And Richard North, gent. surgeon to the same.

Col. Sir James Murray, bart. appointed adjutant-general to the forces serving on the Continent under the Duke of York.

Capt. Geo. Mitchell, of the 11th dragoon, appointed major of brigade to the said forces.

Dr. Gregor West, from the half-pay, appointed physician to the said forces.

Vincent Wood, barrister-at-law, appointed



ham-barracks, appointed purveyor to the hospitals for the said forces.

Surgeon Andrew Mitchell, from the 38th foot, appointed garrison-surgeon at Chatham-barracks, *vice* Wood.

Thomas Young, garrison-surgeon at Grenada, appointed surgeon to the said forces.

John Offrell, surgeon to the 29th foot, appointed apothecary to the said forces.

Col. Jas. Moncrief, of the royal engineers, app. quarter-master-general to the said forces.

Serjeant major — Phillips, of the Coldstream foot guards, appointed provost martial to the said forces, with the rank of captain of foot on the continent of Europe only.

Capt. Wm. Payne, of the 1st dragoon, appointed major of brigade to the said forces.

Rob. Bissett, esq. from the half-pay of the late commissariat, appointed commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage to all the forces at home.

Capt. Rob. Bissett, from the half-pay of the late independent companies, and Leonard Becher Morse, esq. appointed deputy commissaries of stores, provisions, and forage to all the forces at home.

Gwynn Vaughan, esq. appointed governor of the fort near Fishguard, in Pembrokesh.

Ensign John Turnbull, of the invalids, appointed town-major of Hull, *vice* Robertson, dec.

John Dryden, esq. of Canons Ashby, Northampton, knighted.

John Henslow, esq. surveyor of the royal navy, knighted.

Richard Osborne, esq. elected recorder of Hull, and approved by his Majesty.

Rev. Robert Simson, I.L.B. presented by his Majesty to the vicarage of St. Michael, in the city of Coventry.

Philip Attleck, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, *vice* Hon. John Thomas Townshend, removed to the treasury-board.

Hon. Anne Murray, and Hon. Marjory Murray, daughters of the late David Viscount Stormont, and sisters to David Earl of Mansfield, by the royal sign manual, declared and ordained to have and enjoy respectively the same place, pre-eminence, and precedence, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, as the daughters of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain.

John Smith Burges, esq. of East Ham and Thorpe-hall, co. Essex, created a baronet.

Francis Baring, esq. of London, merchant, created a baronet.

William-Harry Earl of Darlington, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Durham, *vice* his father, dec.

Lieutenant-general Robert Cunningham, appointed commander in chief in Ireland, *vice* Ward, resigned.

William Lord Auckland of the kingdom of Ireland, created a baron of Great Britain, by the name, title, and title of Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham.

Jens Wolff, esq. approved by his Majesty as joint consul with his father, Geo. W. esq. for the King of Denmark at the Court of Great Britain.

Rev. Rob. Knox, presented to the united churches and parishes of Zurbart and Dnniplace, in the presbytery and shire of Stirling, *vice* Harvie, dec.

Lieut.-col. Edward Morrison, of the 2d foot-guards, appointed deputy quarter-master general to the forces in South Britain, in the absence of Col. Moncrief.

Capt. J. Gasper Le Marchant, of the 2d dragoon-guards, appointed major of brigade to the forces.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

WM. Chaytor, esq. elected recorder of the borough of Appleby, *vice* Robinson, dec.

Stephen Langston, esq. elected alderman of Bread-street ward, and Sir James Sanderson (the present lord-mayor) elected president of Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals, both *vice* Crosby, dec.

Wm. Staines, esq. one of the deputies of Cripplegate ward, elected alderman of that ward, *vice* Esdaile, dec.

Dr. Bourne, appointed reader of chemistry at Oxford, *vice* Beddoes, resigned.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, elected one of the Radcliffe trustees at Oxford, *vice* Earl of Guildford, dec.

Earl Mansfield elected chancellor of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, *vice* the late Earl of Bute.

Charles Boddam and John Duncan, esqrs. appointed joint collectors of the revenue of the provinces ceded by Tippoo, with a salary of 300 l. per annum each, besides their establishment.

Rob. Blair, esq. appointed a commissioner for sick and wounded seamen.

Mr. Daniel Sharpe, appointed weigher of hay and straw in Smithfield-market, *vice* Allen, dec.

Mr. Wm. Aiton, appointed by the King to succeed his father as his Majesty's chief gardener at Kew.

Wm. Lewis, esq. appointed serjeant-porter to his Majesty, *vice* Gardner, dec.; and Mr. Weaver app. yeoman-porter, *vice* Lewis.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Bell, M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, chaplain to Ld. Craven, and vicar of Bloxham, to hold Kington V. Herts.

Rev. J. Prior, B.D. to hold Packington V. with Ashby-de-la-Zouch V. both co. Leic.

Rev. Rob. Campbell, M.A. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to hold Dore and Mordiford R.R. co. Herts.

Rev. Godfrey Wolley, M.A. of Pembroke-college, Oxford, and chaplain to the Earl of Stair, to hold Hutton-Bushell V. with Mawnby R. both co. York.



## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## April DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

4. False Colours—The Prize.
5. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
6. The Rival Sisters—The Prize.
8. The Pirates—The Agreeable Surprise.
9. The Country Girl—The Pannel.
10. The Rival Sisters—The Spoil'd Child.
11. False Colours—The Prize.
12. Ditto—Ditto.
13. The Rival Sisters—Ditto.
15. False Colours—The Pannel.
16. Macbeth—The Prize.
17. A Trip to Scarborough—The Sultan.
18. The Pirates—The Mayor of Garrat.
20. Othello—The Prize.
22. All in the Wrong—The Devil to Pay.
23. Ditto—The Governor.
24. False Colours—The Pannel.
25. Love for Love—The Devil to Pay.
26. The Chapter of Accidents—The Prize.
27. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
29. The Gamester—The Romp.
30. The Country Girl—Cheats of Scapin.
- May 1. False Colours—The Irish Widow.
2. Ditto—The Prize.
3. As You Like It—Ditto.
4. Isabella—Ditto.
6. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
7. The Tempest—Neptune and Amphitrite—*Fortune's Wheel*.
8. Macbeth—The Spoil'd Child.
9. All in the Wrong—No Song No Supper.
10. The School for Scandal—*The Mariners*.
11. Jane Shore—The Prize.
13. The Rivals—The Spoil'd Child.
14. K. Henry the VIIIth—The Devil to Pay.
15. The Country Girl—The Mariners.
16. The Siege of Belgrade—Irish Widow.
17. The Jealous Wife—The Mariners.
20. The Pirates—The Sultan.
21. Coriolanus—No Song No Supper.
22. Trip to Scarborough—*The Female Duellist*.
23. Artaxerxes—The Pannel.
24. Twelfth Night—The Mariners.
25. The Gamester—Ditto.
27. The Pirates—Ditto.
28. The Mourning Bride—The Spoil'd Child.
29. The Siege of Belgrade—The Apprentice.
30. All in the Wrong—The Citizen.
31. The Haunted Tower—The Deaf Lover.

## April COVENT-GARDEN.

3. Every One has his Fault—The Relief of Williamstadt—*Harlequin's Museum*.
4. *The Armourer*—Lovers' Quarrels.
5. Ditto—The Follies of a Day.
6. Ditto—The Irishman in London.
7. Fashionable Levities—*Rosina*—The Invasion; or, All alarm'd at Brighthelmstone.

9. Every One, &c.—Relief of Williamstadt—*The Invasion*.
10. Road to Ruin—D°—Midnight Wanderers.
11. Recruiting Officer—*True Blue*—*Comus*.
12. Wild Oats—The Relief of Williamstadt—*Irishman in London*. [ford Bridge.
13. Every One has his Fault—Ditto—Hart-
15. Comedy of Errors—Ditto—Lying Valet.
16. Every One has his Fault—Ditto—The Midnight Wanderers. [The Sultan.
17. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—*True Blue*—
18. *How to Grow Rich*—The Poor Soldier.
20. Ditto—Hartford Bridge.
22. Ditto—The Midnight Wanderers.
23. The Fair Penitent—Cheats of Scapin.
24. Such Things Are—The Soldier's Festival—*The Reprisal; or, The Fars of Old England*
25. Inkle and Yarico—*Money at a Pinch; or, The Irishman's Frolick*.
26. How to Grow Rich—Hartford Bridge.
27. Ditto—The Invasion. [vernor,
29. Ditto—Relief of Williamstadt—The Go-
30. Ditto—Ditto—The Midnight Wanderers.
- May 1. May day; or, The Little Gipsy—*Fashionable Levities*—The Soldier's Festival—Hartford Bridge.
2. The Rivals—Soldier's Festival—*Rosina*.
3. The Road to Ruin—*To Arms; or, The British Recruit*—Two Strings to your Bow
4. How to Grow Rich—Hartford Bridge.
6. Ditto—Relief of Williamstadt—*Highland*
7. Ditto—Ditto—Hartford Bridge. [Reel.
8. The Wonder—The Farmer.
9. How to Grow Rich—Relief of Williamstadt—The Irishman in London.
10. The Beggar's Opera—*The Sailor's Festival; or, All Alive at Portsmouth*—*Catharine and Petruccio*
11. How to Grow Rich—*Sprigs of Laurel*.
13. Ditto—Ditto.——14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Wild Oats—To Arms—Love and War.
16. Inkle and Yarico—The Soldier's Festival—The Poor Soldier.
17. How to Grow Rich—*Sprigs of Laurel*.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. The Road to Ruin—Relief of Williamstadt—A Divertissement.
22. How to Grow Rich—*Sprigs of Laurel*.
23. The Suspicious Husband—Relief of Williamstadt—*Catharine and Petruccio*.
24. King Henry the Eighth—The Sailor's Festival—The Follies of a Day.
25. How to Grow Rich—*Sprigs of Laurel*.
27. Every One has his Fault—*The Pad*—*The Shipwreck; or, French Ingratitude*.
28. How to Grow Rich—*Sprigs of Laurel*—
29. Ditto—The Lying Valet. [Ditto.
30. As You Like It—Love in a Camp.
31. The Rivals—The Farmer.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from April 30 to May 28, 1793.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	904	Males	1011
Females	925	Females	907
Whereof have died under two years old		577	

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Age	2 and 5	194	50 and 60	171
	5 and 10	79	60 and 70	154
	10 and 20	60	70 and 80	118
	20 and 30	154	80 and 90	34
	30 and 40	173	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	201		

**EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1793.**

## Commerce Brechequet-Bills.

Inter- Cred.	3 per C. Consols	4 per C. Consol.	5 per C. Ann	Long Ann.	Short 7/16	India Bank.	India Ann.	India Rosa.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann	New Navy	Exchqd Bills.	Inter- Cred.	Dep. 30, 1791	Dep. 31, 1793	Mar. 31, 1794	June 10, 1794
—	76 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	—	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
—	76 1/2	90 1/2	109 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
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76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	10	8 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	9 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	—	—
76 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	214	—	11										

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# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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Embellished with a Picturesque View of MATLOCK; of CAPLOW WOOD, near  
HEREFORD; and of the HOUSE at CLAPTON in which Mr. HOWARD was born.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street,  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED. 1793.

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1793.**  
 Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Norfolk-Street, Strand,

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in May, 1793.
1	W moderate	29, 0	53	white clouds, showers
2	NW moderate	29	53	overcast, heavy rain
3	W moderate	29	51	overcast, fine day
4	SW calm	30, 7	52	white clouds, slight showers
5	W brisk	29, 80	52	overcast, showers, and hail-storm about 12, raw
6	W calm	30, 18	53	white clouds, pleasant day <span style="float: right;">[cold air]</span>
7	N calm	18	53	blue sky, fine day
8	S calm	5	54	overcast, gentle showers
9	W moderate	29, 10	54	black clouds, slight showers
10	S moderate	29	53	white clouds, slight showers
11	E moderate	29	54	rain, showers
12	N calm	29	56	overcast, delightful day
13	W calm	29	58	blue sky, fine day
14	W calm	30, 8	57	blue sky, fine day
15	W moderate	29	56	black clouds, cold raw air
16	W gentle	29	55	mist, gloomy day
17	W gentle	29, 96	55	black sky, a smart shower
18	W calm	29	55	black sky, fair
19	N moderate	30, 3	54	white clouds, cold air
20	E calm	3	55	dark sky, clears up, sun, but cold air
21	W calm	10	55	clear sky, sultry day
22	NE calm	18	56	white clouds, warm and pleasant
23	SE calm	14	54	overcast, clears up
24	E calm	10	54	black sky, clears up, and very pleasant
25	E calm	20	55	white veil, charming day
26	E calm	20	57	dark sky, clears up
27	W gentle	10	57	white clouds, parching sun
28	W brisk	29, 9	57	overcast, showers, whirlwinds
29	N brisk	6	52	white clouds, a shower P. M., raw cold air
30	NW brisk	6	48	white clouds, cold and unpleasant
31	NW moderate	30, 0	51	clouded, clears up and pleasant

1. *Sine-thorn* in bloom.—7. A single white butterfly sporting.—6. Swallows appear.—7. *Damsons* in bloom.—11. The grass has made considerable progress these few days past.—14. *Humble-bees* appear.—15. *Viburnum* in bloom.—21. Many butterflies sporting.—23. *Mountain ash* in bloom.—28. Dust rises in eddies from the roads, and renders travelling very unpleasant.—29. Leaves and small branches of trees scattered on the ground with yesterday's wind.—30. A hail-storm about three o'clock in the morning. The dust continues to rise. Yellow crocuses in full bloom in the pastures.

Fall of rain this month, 1 inch 2-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches 6-10ths.

T H E

*Gentleman's Magazine:*

For J U N E, 1793.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Spring-gardens, May 30.*

✱✱✱✱✱ S your publication has, for many years, occasionally noticed my Dictionary; and as my proposals (issued in May, 1792) promised part of it in this month; I wish now to say, and without adding to what I have already spent on this national work, that, having *hardly any* subscribers, I certainly *shall not* risk the printing of four volumes in folio during the present state of the public mind.

In proportion as this my second endeavour to serve my country has not been encouraged and patronized, I may, now, expect to hear—"When will this promised Dictionary come out? When shall we be shewn that we ought to have encouraged it, by subscription or somehow? When are poor Mr. C's labours to end?"

It little becomes me, perhaps, to answer, like my great friend and master Johnson; but I know what Johnson's answer would have been, had he spoken from the spirit and pride of independence. "Nay, Sir, this is rather too much. Sir, you have not heard me ask you when you mean to *begin* to do any thing. I did not want pity, but encouragement. My labours *are ended*, and what I want is to print them. Sir, there have never been more than thirty of my countrymen who had a right to ask me these questions; and, Sir, all of those, who wished it, have had their subscriptions returned."

While I am watching for the moment to risk the printing of my work, in numbers, or in some way, I am going to endeavour to serve my country *for the*

*third time.* But, in the mean while, I must not forget (which is not my disposition) by whom I have been served. As a man and a dictionary-maker, I have the greatest obligations to the Chancellor (Lord Loughborough), the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rawdon, Bishop Douglas, the Attorney-general (Sir John Scott), and Dr. Bathurst, Canon of Christchurch.

Letters, with any communications, or desiring to have subscriptions returned, may be addressed to me at "No. 3, Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, London."

Wishing that those literary men, who merit encouragement more than I, may meet with a little more than I have found; and thanking God for a turn of mind to endeavour, at least, to deserve well of my country; I remain,

Yours, &amp;c. HERBERT CROFT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 17.

A N officious correspondent, p. 412, seems to take for granted, that, if the managers of the college at Hackney do not think fit to contradict an idle and anonymous report, it is because they *dare* not do it, and that their silence is to be interpreted as an acknowledgement of the fact. Now, Sir, I wish this gentleman, and others who so frequently favour us with their unsolicited opinion and advice concerning our affairs, to understand, that the silence of the managers does not proceed from any incapacity to contradict or disprove the foolish fictions of the day, but from a sovereign contempt of the illiberal abuse with which that useful institution has been loaded, from a clear conviction of the falsehood of the infamous calumnies

The wind has generally changed towards the North some part of the afternoon; the evenings have generally been extremely cold, sometimes frosty.—Great show of apple and pear bloom; doubtful, but which may be injured by the frosts and high winds.—Vegetation since the 28th seems at a stand; clovers look miserably.—The thermometer on the 28th within seven degrees as low as the coldest day in March.—Snails have greatly injured the spring crops.

*Walter, near Liverpool.*

J. HOLT.

nies which have been so industriously circulated against it, and from a fixed determination to conduct their own affairs in their own way, without giving an account of their proceedings to every self-important and self-instituted inquisitor, who may arrogantly summon them, to his bar.

I, Sir, am a subscriber to the New College, and must of course know the real state of its affairs better than your anonymous correspondent; and I take upon myself in this public manner to declare, that his whole letter is one continued tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation; nor is there a single fact relating to the college which he has not grossly, though I do not say wilfully, mis-stated.

The truth is, that there has lately been a serious discussion amongst the friends and supporters of the institution, whether it should continue at Hackney, or be removed farther into the country; and it has been almost unanimously determined, in consideration of the beauty and commodiousness of the premises, the peculiar advantages for literary improvement which the vicinity of the metropolis affords, and the very happy effect of the regulations which have been introduced into the interior department of the college, that the institution shall continue in its present situation. You may therefore, Mr. Urban, inform your Constant Reader, that Hackney College is still likely to remain, as Mr. Burke styles it, “an *arsenal*” for the fabrication of weapons, which may justly strike terror into the minds of those who, like him, are alarmed at the accelerated progress of human improvement, and of the rising spirit of Reason and Liberty.

*A Subscriber to the College at Hackney.*

#### THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS. SPRING, 1793.

**S**PRING advanced very slowly indeed: the equinoctial winds were high, cutting, of long continuance, and attended with cold rains. On March the 22d, in particular, rain kept descending nine hours without a moment's intermission. On the 26th fell rain, sleet, and snow; this snow dissolved in falling, but more fell on the 28th that lay an hour. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st (Easter Sunday), ponds were frozen in the nights, and liquidated in the days, the sun-beams being powerful. The weather on those three days seemed wavering between winter and summer;

for in the afternoons appeared strong threatenings of thunder and lightning. The festivities of Easter-tide were marred: on the Monday it rained all day, and the term of day-light was abridged by a terrific darkness that in the evening filled the North and East; sea-gulls appeared beneath it, and more bad weather came on Tuesday; light snow fell on both days, but melted immediately. From this time to the end of April, the constitutions of men were tried, and vegetation stagnated. Frosty nights, hot noons, thick blights, and E-asterly winds, all conspired towards causing severe attacks of fever, rheumatism, and *influenza*. On some days we were oppressed by heat and choking haze; on others, chilled by storms, and chapped by winds. On the 19th, it was not by *fasting* only that we were mortified; the day was marked by frigerating strife; a furious hail-storm ushered in the morn, and storms of snow occurred hourly; we, however, saw no more snow; the vernal quarter elapsing, like the hyemal, without a thorough fall. The first thunder storm of this year happened on the 24th.

During this period, the condition of the earth was as inimical to the progress of vegetation as the vicissitudes of the sky; the ground being uncommonly wet and cold. It is to be recollected, that the terrene pores, opened by the former heavy rains, had now been many months imbibing the effusions of the clouds, which, instead of rippling towards the deep, remained lodged in the interstices of the soil, therein chilling the roots and fibres of every herb and tree. The conjunction of circumstances could not but produce conspicuous ill effects. The wheat was shriveled up, and its verdant hue changed to azure; the grass was absolutely retrograded; the garden-bean bloom diminished; the tips of the tenderish evergreen shoots, and the ashen blossoms, blackened; the bloom of apricot, nectarine, peach, almond, green-gage, cherry-plumb, and common laurel, was cut off; and the buds of pear and apple so much hurt, that, when they blew, it was as if they were afraid. Radishes cankered in the ground. The greatest part of the asparagus mildewed in coming up, and not a head was cut till the second week in May; so we ate our pigeons without asparagus, as we had before done our lamb without spearmint, and our mackerel without green-gooseberries; however, the latter want  
had



had been in some degree supplied, through the unexpected success the housewives had experienced in the preservation of their frugiferous stores; among which the gooseberries proved sound, as well as the apples, plumbs, and cherries, although all ate insipid. The mushrooms rotted in the pickle, and the ketchup turned foetid.

The vernal stage of the *épanouissement*\* was tarnished; some flowers were cut off, some discoloured, some cankered, and some slug bitten; for still the plague of slugs and snails continued to aggrrieve us. Thousands were destroyed, but thousands more emerged from the spawn which every where besprent the herbage. On damp lands they injured the wheat, and perhaps the failure of the clover-math is imputable to them. Mr. Urban's Bow bell readers can be scarcely competent to conceiving the damage we country-folks have sustained from these quiescent beings, but perhaps will give me credit for the devastations that have been committed by the *grey* or foreign rats, which in immense hords have overrun, undermined, and pillaged us, something in the way the French are said to have intended. The indigenous rats have been extirpated by these interlopers; and we are not benefited by the change, since in the *grey* (alias *Hanoverian*, alias *Norwegian*, alias *East Indian*) rat, the bad qualities of the English house and water-rats are combined; the strangers forming long passages between our dwellings and the waters in the vicinage; by which means they acquire opportunity of plundering both within doors and without; insomuch, that neither live nor dead provision can be preserved from them. But pleasing objects in animal creation draw my attention from the odious. Wrynecks came on April the 14th; redstarts on the 20th; swales and cuckows on the 22d; nightingales on the 24th, and swifts and house-martins on May the 9th. The redstarts are numerous, and the *hirundines* most exceedingly so. We had much cuckowing; but the song of Philomel was discouraged by the uncongeniality of the evenings. Yellow wagtails are in general rare here, but this Spring they abounded, and had a brood abroad so early as the 30th of April. But greater strangers yet visited us; a pair of flushers (*lanius collurio*) spent

their Whitsuntide here, and probably had a nest. A pair of woodpigeons claimed confraternity with their distant kindred in a dovecote, but being repulsed made their nest in a neighbouring tree; this tree was unfortunately within the residentiary purview of a brace of pies, who, as soon as the hapless pigeon had begun sitting on the 29th of April, expelled her totally from the district, and sucked her eggs. But her cause was soon avenged; a company of staves entering the dovecote made great slaughter among the pigeons; and three strange pies besetting the nest of the two others, obliged them to stand a stubborn conflict to retain possession, so that the brake resounded with their chatterings of war. Let not the learned wights, who peruse Mr. Urban's columns, despise this simple history, illustrative of the manners of pigeons, staves, and magpies, for

"Did not the great Creator's voice proclaim  
Whatever he made (from the blue-spangled  
frame

To the poor leaf that trembles) very good?"

QUARLES, Emb. 1.

May was gloomy till the 12th, which was a summer's day: then the few old-fashioned dames yet surviving brightened up their warming-pans and andirons, but dendrous decorations for the grates were wanting. A cinnamon rose was a novel rarity on the 18th; not one laburnum waved a pennon till the 20th; no hawthorn flowered till the 24th. The oaken foliage was kept back by the drying coldness that prevailed almost throughout the remainder of the month; and besides much of it was devoured by the chaffers; those insects swarming, as did also the cabbage-butterflies (vol. LXII. p. 973.). Pity is it that honey-bees were not as numerous; of them, few survived last summer, that frigid season having occasioned their starvation, and but few persons caring for them. This neglect of bees is involved with the decrease of industry; and no circumstance affords a stronger proof of that calamity, since no article of rural cultivation yields a clearer net profit than honey, the costs of the swarms and their habitations being small, and the necessary attention little. A plenitude of honey is an object of considerable import in a country wherein pulmonary and scorbutic disorders prevail so generally and so fatally as they do in this, honey being an admirable remedy for them; being in its nature specifically cleansing and healing; it is besides, on many occasions, a pleasant

\* I should not use this French word, if I knew an English one answerable to it.

fast substitute for the two expensive articles butter and sugar. It is an exquisite delight on a fervid July noon to sit beneath the umbrage of a lime in bloom, and there eat *us gaster* of roll and honey, amid the exhilarating hum of the busy insects providing a similar regale for the year ensuing, whilst sheets of ripening wheat wave in the adjacent fields. A glass of cool metheglen crowns the whole. Strongly as this enjoyment partakes of antient poetical romance, it is one readily realized in our own time and climate. The conclusion of the spring was dry and temperate; which kind of weather caused the surface of the ground to become exceedingly hard and dusty, whilst the coolness preserved the earth beneath moist.

## A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

I THINK myself infinitely obliged to the condescension of Dr. Smith for noticing my remarks in your Magazine for February.—Had I known that such a master in the science had so great a share in the letter-press of English Botany, I should not have had the temerity to have made such remarks public. As to the *geranium lucidum*, I should certainly have distrusted my own judgment, had it not been supported by Relhan and Woodward, both of whom describe the leaves as kidney-shaped. In the plant from Curtis's garden, the whole outline of the leaf is precisely of that figure; nor should I have opposed a cultivated specimen to the one figured, if it had not perfectly agreed with their descriptions, and the figure in the *Flores Danica*, which Dr. Stokes allows to be the best extant.

Had Dr. S. been so indulgent to the botanic student as to have added, in his description, what he has noticed in his letter, that the shape of the leaves are variable (and surely such variations should be noticed), it would have dispelled the doubts of R. G., whose only motive was to obtain information in a point where such eminent botanists seem to disagree.

The omission of the *cilia* on the calyx of the *camp. rachelium* Dr. S. has candidly allowed, and likewise the disagreement between the figure and description. That the flower-stalks have sometimes only one flower is most certain, having met with such, especially in narrow lanes, where the plants were drawn up slender and tall; but, with

submission to Dr. S., I think it should not have been figured in that state.

It were to be wished that Mr. Sowerby had not been so parsimonious in the size of his plates, which are full an inch shorter, and narrower, than Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and much less than the *Flora Rustica*; they not only have a bad effect, by the figure coming so near the edges of the plate, but, what is worse, frequently oblige the artist to cut the flower-stalk, as in the *byssaria minima*, &c. where the addition of an inch would have given room for the plant at full-length.

That Dr. S. may long continue to preside over that society, which owes its being and support to his laudable exertions, must be the sincere wish of myself and every lover of Natural History in general.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

WHEN I wrote to you in February upon the Birmingham riots, it was with a real concern, which every serious man must feel, at the renewal of a subject that has such a tendency to keep alive animosities, the existence of which every serious man must lament; and with a view of defending the conduct of the magistrates and clergy, by putting the right construction upon their mode of addressing the rioters. But your correspondent, whose signature is, *An Enemy to Persecution*, imputes my concern to the being not a little galled with the elegant pen, &c. of L. L. No, Mr. Urban, "let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung." Your readers are much indebted to the gentleman for giving them to understand, that the pen of L. L. is an elegant one:

"When Phoebus does his beams display,  
To tell men gravely that 'tis day  
Is to suppose them blind."

It is, indeed, a *very elegant*, but a *very sharp-pointed* one. You seem to be of the same opinion in your Index Indicatory, or you would have admitted his Laputa and John Bull. You shew a consummate knowledge of human nature, in endeavouring to reconcile him to the disappointment, by appealing to his benevolence; by soothing him as one would a mischievous boy who was about to torment some poor animal.—"There's a good child; don't hurt it, poor thing! let it go." Such was the conduct, and similar I am persuaded was the motive, which influenced

the magistrates and clergy of Birmingham, in their address to the rioters. Nothing, as your correspondent J. M. observes, can be more illiberal, unjust, and absurd, than the attempt of the suffering party to ascribe the shocking events which took place there to the machinations of the clergy and their friends. If this had been the case, he asks, "is it possible that the indefatigable industry of those who advance such an accusation should have failed in discovering facts to support it?" L. L. quotes the concluding paragraph of this gentleman's letter very unfairly. J. M. regrets that violence should have existed; but, having existed, thinks "the friends of their country should rejoice that it was attended with a disposition (however irregularly expressed) in the public mind, to repel all attacks upon the happy constitution of this country." I would ask L. L. if houses and their contents are to be demolished, whether he had not rather they were those of his friends, however he might regret that such a calamity should happen to *them*? I would also ask him, if the riots were on a religious account, why the Dissenters were never molested before?

And now, Mr. Urban, to the questions proposed to me by, *An Enemy to Persecution*. In answer to the first, "Dr. Priestley by his writings and discourses had made the public consider him as the decided foe of the British Constitution in Church and State." By a happy allusion to a celebrated attempt, annually commemorated on the fifth day of November, which was intended to produce a great crisis, "he even made his boast of laying a train to blow up that church in which the people had been educated, and were accustomed to consider as their sure and only guide to eternal felicity." (See vol. LXII. p. 124.) I can very easily, therefore, conceive their dislike to the Dissenters, without having recourse to your correspondent's insinuation; for which had there been the least ground, I *cannot* conceive it possible but it must have been discovered, and published to the world. To the second question, I answer in the words of another correspondent of yours, taken from his answer to Dr. Priestley's letter to the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham: "You certainly expected that your Revolution-societies, Confederation-dinners, hand-bills, and inflammatory publications, would operate on the minds of

the people in your favour, and, perhaps, produce a general insurrection; and that, at such a crisis, our established form of government might be abolished, and a new system proposed, modelled, and organized, by some of your visionary projectors." (See vol. LXI. p. 695.) To the third I reply, that I confess I quoted from memory the passage alluded to, but without any intention of garbling. The following is copied verbatim: "If the condition of other nations be as much bettered, as that of France will probably be, by her improved system of government, this great crisis, dreadful as it appears in prospect, will be a consummation devoutly to be wished for; and, though calamitous to many, perhaps to many innocent persons, will be eventually most glorious and happy. Speculations of this kind contribute to exhilarate my mind, as the consideration of the French Revolution has contributed to disturb and distress yours." The difference is trifling; the sentiment is the same. To the fourth I say, that Mr. Whitbread's motion was probably opposed from the expectation that such a discussion could answer no other purpose than to render still wider a breach, which every moderate man must deplore, as already too wide. The causes of the riots are well known, and the enemies to the Constitution may thank themselves for the effects.

Your correspondent very unjustly taxes me with a gross misrepresentation of the state of religion in France; with asserting that "the whole French Republic are all professed Atheists." I deny it; I only observed that a total indifference to all religion was likely to take place, where Atheism had been publicly and vauntingly professed, and the professing almost loudly applauded. The name of the man who is a member of the Convention I forget; nor is it worth a place in my memory. In support of the justness of my observation I refer your correspondent to Dr. Moore's Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December, 1792; and to Dr. Priestley's Letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France on the Subject of Religion; who expects to suffer in their good opinion, for being a man with some religion about him, which he kindly wishes to diffuse among a set of men, who seem to be in an entire want of it.

This ironical correspondent of yours also charges me with want of charity. Among its other characteristics he properly observes, that it thinketh no evil. I confess, indeed, I am so uncharitable, as to think evil of the burning peoples houses, and laying trains to blow up the establishments of those who happen to differ in opinion from the Guy Faux of the day. Where words and actions bear a *doubtful* construction, charity will put the best upon them; but where the meaning of them is so plain that it cannot well be mistaken, as in the conduct of the magistrates and clergy of Birmingham, Charity may employ herself more usefully elsewhere; the strictest justice may supply her place. Irony, Mr. Urban, is a dangerous weapon: it is like a flail; in the management of which, if a man does not take care, he may possibly give himself, or the person he defends, a good thwack with it. L. L. I ween conns your correspondent no thanks for flourishing his flail about.

I cannot pass by unnoticed his pointing out in *Italics*, p. 314, l. 6. a supposed inaccuracy in my letter. If he will read the passage again, he will see that the word *it* refers to the word *country*, and not to the word *constitution*.

The conclusion of Dr. Harwood's letter in your last Magazine is very affecting. "The Lord comfort him when he lieth sick upon his bed!" I am firmly of opinion, that, were all his Dissenting brethren of his manner of spirit, we should never have heard of the Birmingham riots, nor of trains being laid to blow up the Established Church.

And now, Mr. Urban, I beg your pardon for taking up so much room in your valuable Miscellany, assuring you that I will do so no more upon this subject. Your correspondent is very welcome to have the last word if he chuses it; but I cannot conclude without assuring *him*, that, notwithstanding all I have written, I am his sincere well-wisher, and that I can, with great truth, again subscribe myself CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

YOUR character of Dr. Monkhouse, p. 479, is accurately just; but it should not have been omitted that he was Editor of the Clarendon Papers during his residence at Queen's Coll. Oxon; and that his diligence and perseverance in the completion of so laborious a work obtained him the merited applauses of all his literary contemporaries.

Unless the eccentric Miller of Highdown Hill, p. 481, had latterly made any new arrangement in his funeral furniture, the statement is not correct. About ten years ago, I paid him a visit, and drank a cup of his ale; at which time his coffin was placed within the *mill*, opposite the dwelling; and on the back door of his house was painted *memento mori*. I was told he had offered some clergyman three guineas for a funeral sermon, but that *five* were demanded, which was more than Oliver would allow. He had a very dull and uninteresting appearance, but possessed much real ingenuity, as was shewn by some considerable improvements in the interior construction of his mill. The verses on his cenotaph I copied, and they shall be sent you for insertion. The ground (on which he placed a tomb neatly railed in, and an alcove adorned with scriptural citations) was liberally given to Mr. Oliver for the purposes to which he assigned it; but part of the inscription, by himself, contradicts your surmise, that it was previously consecrated. Had such a ceremony taken place (which does not appear probable) the curate of the parish would doubtless have officiated, and the burial service would not have been read by a girl of twelve years old.

In 1360, Petrarch gave an account of the dreadful condition of France, so strikingly applicable to their capital in this our day, that I have been induced to transcribe it from a production which has lately become scarce.

"When I viewed this kingdom, which had been desolated by fire and sword, I could not persuade myself it was the same I had formerly beheld fertile, rich, and flourishing. On every side it now appeared a dreadful desert; extreme poverty, lands untilled, fields laid waste, houses gone to ruin, &c. &c.

"As I approached Paris, it appeared with that melancholy disfigured air as if it still dreaded the horrors it had been a prey to: and the Seine, which bathes its walls, wept over its late miseries, and shrunk at the idea of new disasters. Where, said I, is Paris now? Where are its riches, its public joy, its crowds of scholars disputing even in the streets? To the buzz of their syllogisms has succeeded the din of arms, troops of guards, and machines of war: in the stead of libraries, we behold nothing but arsenals; and Tranquillity, who formerly reigned here as in her own temple, is now banished and fled from this unhappy land."

Dobson's Life of Petrarch, vol. II. p. 383.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June 5.*  
**Y**OU observe, p. 443, that Mr. Lyons has omitted to notice Dr. Miles in his account of the village of Tooting. It was not to be expected; perhaps, in the present state of parties, that a clergyman of the Church of England should pay much attention to a man whom he would consider as a sectary. However, Dr. Miles's fame stands on superior grounds to any party attachments. The following short account is all I can furnish you with concerning him.

Henry Miles was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, June 2, 1698. His parents were members of the Established Church; but, having serious impressions made on his mind by the writings of the old Puritans, when he grew up he chose to attend public worship amongst the Protestant Dissenters. He had no very liberal education in his early years, which renders his after-attainments more remarkable; but, adapting himself to a life of study, he went with great diligence through a regular course of academical studies, to prepare him for a preacher, and was elected, by the congregation of Dissenters at Tooting, their minister in 1726, but declined being fully ordained as pastor till 1731. Such, however, was his attachment to his people, that he would never remove from them to any situation of more honour or emolument. In the year 1740, he was unanimously chosen assistant-preacher at Salters-hall on the decease of Mr. Jeremiah Titcomb, which his love of retirement, and affection for his own congregation, induced him immediately to decline. In 1744, the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, not only unsolicited, but even without his knowledge. As a preacher, he was accurate, elegant, and useful, in his composition; and, for near thirty years, he rose two days in the week between two and three o'clock to devote his time to that part of his duty; but a weak voice prevented his ever becoming what is called in the world a popular preacher. Dr. Miles was chiefly known to the publick as a scholar and philosopher. He was not only well-skilled in the Greek and Latin classics, but also in the Oriental languages, and had much taste for natural history, botany, and experimental philosophy, in consequence of which he was elected a mem-

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ber of the Royal Society in 1743. He published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but no complete literary work of his own. Dr. Thomas Birch, in his Preface to his fine edition of Mr. Boyle's Works, after giving an account of some considerable additions, never before published, says, "the publick owes them to the reverend and learned Mr. Miles, of Tooting, in Surrey;" and, at the close, adds, "I must not conclude this Preface without returning my sincerest acknowledgements to Mr. Miles abovementioned, to whose great labour, judgement, and sagacity, the conduct and improvements of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed." Dr. Miles was the intimate friend of Drs. Watts, Doddridge, Lardner, and Jennings, with all of whom he corresponded, and particularly with the latter, between whom and Dr. Miles there was a great similarity in their taste for natural history and experimental philosophy. There was a peculiar mildness and benevolence in Dr. Miles's manners and conversation; though always instructive and entertaining, the farthest possible from any thing violent or assuming; and, as he mixed but little with the world, he was totally removed from all party or political struggles. Towards the decline of life he married a lady of large fortune, who survived him about five-and-twenty years, the Doctor dying the 10th of February, 1763. The memory of this amiable man is still held in much esteem by many, who retain the impression his manners made on them in the early years of their lives.

The following account of Mr. Ditton, the mathematician, may also be acceptable to your readers; which is taken from a written communication by Mr. Richard Horton, of Cornhill, in 1749, who married Mr. Ditton's daughter.

"Mr. Humphrey Ditton was born at Salisbury, May 29, 1764, and was the fourteenth Humphrey Ditton in a direct line from father to son without any interruption. There was a handsome estate in the family, but his father suffered greatly in his fortune on account of his nonconformity in the reigns of Charles the Second and his brother James. He was consanguineous, by the mother's side, to the Luttrells, a considerable family, now (1749) living at Dunster castle, in Somersetshire."

"He was bred a Dissenter, and pre-  
 some little time at Tunbridge Wells; but an



ill state of health obliged him to quit that service, and for some years rendered him almost incapable of any other: but at length it pleased God to restore him again; and, soon after the recovery of his health, at about 28 years of age, he was chosen mathematical professor at Christ's hospital, where he continued about twelve years, till the time of his death, which was the 15th of October, in the 40th year of his age. He published several things in the mathematicks, but nothing in divinity, except his treatise on the Resurrection. It was but a very little before his death that he obtained the act of parliament relating to the longitude."

Yours, &c.

L. B. S.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

THE various collections in different parts of the kingdom for the Emigrant Clergy cannot but impress the mind with the most favourable opinion of the conduct of the Ministers of the Establishment. They not only pleaded their cause from the pulpit in the most earnest and pathetic manner, but went round their parishes for several days, to promote the very laudable intentions of the Government. It will be recorded to the immortal honour of the English Clergy, that, rising superior to the prejudices of religion and education, they exerted every effort to supply the urgent wants of those who could not sacrifice their conscience to the arbitrary mandates of an intolerant Assembly, who, under the specious mask of liberty, have violated all the endearing ties and connexions of humanity. We are now engaged in a war distinguished by many peculiar circumstances. We trust that it is not a war of conquest, of ambition, of glory, but for the defence of every thing dear to us as men and as Christians. In the midst of this awful contest, whilst the fate of empires hangs trembling upon the decrees of the Almighty, let us indulge the pleasing hope, that, though our sins are enough to fill us with confusion, yet our generous interference in behalf of a people who had long entertained a disposition hostile to the name of Englishmen, will contribute in an eminent degree to that greatest of all temporal blessings, peace, upon a solid and permanent foundation. It will reflect a singular honour upon this country, that she has, in the language of the prophet, "drawn out her bread to the hungry, and satisfied the afflicted soul," from the purest and most disinterested motives. In an age like this, when every opportunity is eagerly sought

after to traduce the Established Clergy, by invidiously representing them as more attentive to their own emoluments than to the cause of Christianity, it is to be hoped that our opponents will do us the justice to confess, that our zeal in the cause of the Emigrants was tempered with the utmost candour and benevolence, and that we wished to bury all animosity in oblivion, by rescuing a large number of strangers from the gulph of misery and distress. When a fellow-creature, through the calamities of war, and the revolution of human affairs, implores with the utmost solicitude that benevolence which, in the season of prosperity, he had often communicated to others; a religious man, disdaining the consideration of country and kindred, wishes to manifest to the world that he is a disciple of that Great Being, who has told us, that to love one another was the true criterion by which his followers were to be eminently distinguished. But there is one consideration which must have its due weight with those who have imbibed the genuine spirit of Christianity, namely, that the relief of a stranger is emphatically described by our Saviour, at the last-day, as an action done to himself: "Verily, I say unto you, in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." CLERICUS *Londonensis*.

Mr. URBAN,

June 17.

SINCE nobody has returned an answer to my enquiry after the *Rechabites*, vol. LVII. 755, the following account of them from that learned critick *Wesseling* is at your service, from the second chapter of the second book of his "*Observationes*." He deduces from them the SARACENS, whom Ammianus Marcellinus, XIV. 4, represents as ignorant of the use of wine. Pescennius Niger describes them as absolute water-drinkers, Spartian. Pesc. c. 7. Neither did they sow or plant, or keep any fixed residence. Diodorus Siculus's account of the Nabataeans, XIX. 722, exactly agrees with Jeremiah's of the Rechabites. They are bound by law neither to sow nor plant any fruit-trees, nor to drink wine, nor to build houses; and it is a capital crime to transgress. The Nabataeans inhabited part of Arabia Petraea (Strabo XVI.); and the Rechabites were descended from the Kenites, who were Midianites, and bordered on Nabataea. The three people



ple inherited the same tract, and were wandering hordes like the Saracens and Arabs (Abulpharai Dynast. IX. p. 160). It is therefore probable that Jonadab, when certain of the Kenites settled in Judæa, bound them in a more solemn manner to the observance of the manners of their forefathers, to guard them from the corruption of the world around them, as Mahomet in succeeding times established the customs of his ancestors, from the earliest antiquity, to abstain from wine and swine's flesh, and practise circumcision. which Solinus, c. 33, and Sozomen, Hist. Eccl. VI. 38, say the Saracens and Arabians did. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June 12.*  
**W**HEN are we to have the long-expected octavo edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson? If not too late, you may tell him that the letter you have printed in January, p. 19, alludes, not to Mrs. Williams, but to Mrs. Foster, the grand-daughter of Milton (see vol. XIX. p. 563; vol. XX. p. 183.)

P. 72, l. 50, should surely have been *Rhine* and *Meuse*, not *Rhine* and *Muse*; though the error is probably that of a person who transcribed by the ear.

Why did not the excellent Daughter, who so pathetically bewails an excellent Father, p. 299, inform us, that the subject of her letter was Shukbrugh Ashby, esq. of Quenby, some time representative in parliament for the borough of Leicester, whose death is recorded vol. LXII. pp. 183. 277?

The "valuable collection of old plays," p. 441, which were given BY the college TO Mr. Garrick (not by *him* to *them*), have at length found a peaceful asylum in the British Museum.

In p. 448, col. 2, l. 23, the words *unequivocal* and *unequal* have changed places; and the sense of a very valuable critique is affected by it.

Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

Mr. URBAN, *June 1.*  
**A**S an admirer and an *amateur*, and one who has sacrificed from his youth to the deity of ingenuity; and knowing you publish every thing which can promote human understanding; I have the pleasure of sending you a memoir on a system of Astronomy, which an ingenious Spaniard has invented, and which seems to me more natural than what is made use of, and the more so, as it excludes the elliptic calculations, with fractions without end, which astro-

nomers make use of to correct the errors which appear in the motion of the heavens, and repeat them every two years to make their almanacks agree with the motion of the stars. I give you, Sir, my opinion; but, as a man who is no astronomer, any farther than what my father taught me in my youth, which was, that Ptolemy would have the Sun run round the Earth, and that Copernicus said the Earth went round the Sun; from which, you see, I can give no conclusion on matters I have never studied; but I know, that wanting to produce elliptic revolutions in an immeasurable immensity, in lieu of perfect circles, would be putting myself in a labyrinth I could never extricate myself from, though I have some notion of perspective and inclined planes.

P. S. I desire, Mr. Urban, that you would observe, that this Memoir is translated by a Frenchman from a work written by a Spaniard, and put into English by a native of France.

Yours, &c. W. BLAKEY.

*MEMOIR for the Correction of Time, shewing a new System of the Universe, invented by Mr. JOSEPH EMANUEL PELLIZER, who intends to give his Manner of finding Weight and Measure, with an easy Manner of correcting the Longitude at Sea and Land\*.*

IN proportion as we approach the end of this century, it is easy to perceive that neither the Sun nor the Moon keep that place which the order of the days ascribes to them in the Almanack; both are about 36 hours slower in the heavens, the Moon especially, whose proper motion has always been mistaken by the astronomers of every age.

Julius Cæsar considering with Sosigenes, who was the most learned astronomer of that age, fixed the duration of the year to 365d. 6h, made it begin on the first of January, and prided himself in giving his name to the month of July. He ordered, at the same time, that every four years one day should be intercalated after the 28th of February; which was adopted throughout the whole Roman empire, in beginning by the year 709 of the foundation of Rome. The common æra has been erroneously dated from the year 754 of Rome, or the 46th of this correction.

\* This being but a correction of reckoning the apparent motions of the stars, it may be adapted to any system.

It is to be observed, that Sosigenes may have made a mistake of several hours, nay, of several days, when he thought of replacing the equinox of the Sun to the 21st of March, the day on which it was always thought to happen, by a tradition more antient perhaps than any history. Sosigenes's mistake may have been by a greater or smaller quantity, that is to say, he may have fixed the passage of the Sun either before or after the true moment in which the equinox ought always to remain fixed, *viz.* the 21st of March.

However, after 1628 years, that is to say, in 1582 of the Christian æra, Pope Gregory XIII. held a congress of astronomers at Rome, in order to replace the equinox of the Sun to the 21st of March, which had till then preceded by 10d, and descended to the 11th of the same month. Thus that same year 1582, in the month of October, the day which was to be the 5th was called the 15th; and accordingly it was thought that the next equinox would exactly happen on the 21st of March.

These very astronomers of the Gregorian correction fancied to have found the quantity of the solar year of 365 d. 5h. 49', that is to say, by 11' less than Sosigenes thought it to be; whence it is evidently clear, that Sosigenes had placed the equinox beyond the 21st of March. For, in taking 1628 times 11', 12d. 10h. 28' will be found; whilst, by the Gregorian correction, only ten were taken off.

In this same correction, the passage of the Sun to the equator ought to have been better observed than in the time of Sosigenes. These astronomers did not depend on his opinion, but on their own observations; after which they fixed the duration of the year to 365 d. 5h. 49', still reduced after Tycho Brahe to 15" less.

I shall prove, by the combination of the motion of the Moon with that of the Sun, that even this reduced quantity of the year is greater than the natural one by more than 7'. For, in taking 208 years, which are elapsed from 1582 to 1790, multiplied by 7', it produces 24h. 16', a smaller quantity than the real precession of the Sun.

It was foreseen in the Gregorian correction, that the 5h. 48' 45", exceeding the whole days of each year, were to form one day every four years, which, in 96 years, would make 23d. 6h, in adding to this quantity the 23h. 15'

from the last four years down to 100, it would produce a total of 24d. 5h. 15'; therefore, the last year of each century was not to be a bissextile: but these 5h. 15', which remain at each hundred, would, at the end of 400 years, make almost a day, which is to be reckoned and called a bissextile in 1000.

It is certain that all these dispositions would have been very just, had the quantity of the year, fixed at the rate of 365 d. 5h. 48' 45" been equal v right; then the equinoxes would not have preceded even by a minute on account of the intercalation of one day every four years. Notwithstanding this intercalation always takes place, yet the case is such that the precession of the equinoxes still increases, and becomes more visible.

It is still worse, when, in perusing modern astronomers, we see the precession of the equinoxes ascribed to a real precession of the Sun's apparent motion, which would belong to the proper and periodical motion of the Earth, according to the system of Copernicus, so that the Earth would divide the celestial equator every year sooner, or 52" more Westward than the foregoing year.

The ecliptic, or the proper motion of the Earth, would then be not only an ellipsis, but, at the same time, a spiral, whose opening would be 52" Westward all round the equator. I shall not mention the inconveniences of this elliptico-spiral motion, in order to shew that, if it did even exist, it could not but be betwixt equal intervals of time; for, the same power which would make the Earth deviate, in order to form the spiral, the same power would also make its meridian deviate, in order to reach the equator with the same opening of the spiral, and there would be then a double precession in respect to time.

In denying this supposition, still greater inconveniences will follow, especially by endeavouring to maintain the elliptico-spiral motion. This other manner of solar precession is but a direct progression of the stars, considering the inconceivable distance of the stars, for which the great annual orb of the earth would be but of 40".

Beside the progressive and annual motion of 52", all the stars have a second motion of 40", called *aberration*. This motion of aberration is also said to be circular or elliptical. I should be glad M. de la Lande would explain the difference of a circle to an ellipsis, which make 40" difference from one to the other;

other; and, if each star be a sun, it appears that this motion ought to be nothing else but the great orb described by each star round a centre like that of our system, round which every thing turns; this centre itself moving like that of each star. Then our great orb, in respect to stars, would also appear to us to be of 40".

One of the natural effects of this direct motion of our solar system, which moves as the stars do, would be the precession of the nodes of all the orbits, as well of planets as of their satellites, the orbits remaining immovable in respect to the whole system; whilst, by the same reason, the progression of the stars ought to be visible. This precession of the nodes is looked upon by astronomers as the physical cause of the precession of the equinoxes, which however proceeds from a quite different cause.

The wonderful equality existing in the duration of the periodical revolutions absolutely precludes the notion, that the precession of the equinoxes is the effect of the annual revolution of the Sun or the Earth. This precession is but the quite simple effect which still exists, and existed before the Gregorian correction; and it is only *a greater expression of the quantity of the year than the motion of the Sun is.*

If the beginning of the year be delayed by 7' more than it ought, at the end of ten years the true beginning of the year will happen 1h. 10' sooner. There will be then a true precession of equinoxes by 1h. 10'. Thus, from the Gregorian correction till 1790, 208 years have revolved, which, of time, multiplied only by 7', will produce a secular precession of 24h. 16'. This precession has nothing in common with the precession of the nodes of the orbits, which proceeds from the progressive circular motion of the universe. The actual precession of the Sun happens merely from the wrong quantity we ascribe to the year in almanacks as well as in other astronomical works. It happens two ways: the one from the 5h. 48' 45" of every year, of which 24' disappear every four years in counting one day more; the other, in not deducting any thing during the whole century for the overplus which is added to the almanack, on the natural quantity which is shorter, as will be seen.

Beside this, the year 1800 ought not to be a leap-year according to the Gregorian operation, and then the secular precession

is to be shortened by one day. But is it certain that this will be sufficient to annihilate it? Will thus the equinox be replaced to the 21st of March? Is the duration of the solar year certain? Does the motion of the Moon exactly agree with the Sun's? Is the motion of it well known? I do not know what might be answered; but I shall only say, that I traced it from the origin in my new system of the world, by which I learned, that the duration of the year is less than it commonly is computed to be, that the motion of the Moon is also shorter, and that, from the comparison of these two motions, follows the incontestable manner of correcting and replacing them in their proper places for ages to come.

The common year consists of

d. h. m. s.  
365 5 48 45

The lunar year of 354 8 8 36

The synodic month is 29 12 44 3

They pretend that 19 solar years bring the Sun and Moon to the same point in the heavens; and M. de Lalande, in his *Astronomy*, says, this is *almost true*, and that in 312 years there is a mistake of one day only. (*Abrégé*, No. 556.)

Now, 19 years will d. h. m. s.  
make 6939 14 21 5

19 lunar years, of 235 true lunations, will make 6939 16 31 45

The difference will be 2 10 40

By this difference will be seen, that in 312 years there ought to be more than 2d. 50', which by far exceeds *this astronomer's* assertion.

Now let us ask, whether the Sun and the Moon do really present themselves in the heavens according to these calculations? I say that every one will be easily convinced to the contrary; for, the precession of the equinoxes shews that the Sun has one place in the heavens, and a different one in the almanacks. The Moon has three places; one in the heavens, which is the true one, though unknown; another in the abovementioned astronomical principles; and a third, quite different, in the almanacks. I prove this by the Royal Almanack, calculated by M. de Lalande. The year 1767, when the golden number is 1, the epact \*, the new Moon after the equinox is 1 day to the 29th of March, at 11h. 45' at night. After a whole cycle of 19 years, in 1786 the same golden number, the new Moon, is the same new Moon, is presented to the 29th of March, 17' after midnight, which produces only a dif-

a difference of 29' instead of 2 h. 10' 45" according to the principles of *M. de La-lande*.

It matters very little whether we reckon the days one after another, to form certain number or quantities, as we do years or centuries. If these sums do not correspond with the true motions of the Sun and Moon, mistakes will be found, which will be wrongly ascribed to these celestial bodies, whilst their motions are so combined as never to fall short of a second. To be convinced of it, it will be enough to reflect, that, if in the motion of the Moon there were a mistake of one day in 312 years, it is clear that there would be another of two days after 624 years, and one of six days after 1872; a space of time by which, in retrograding, we should not arrive yet at the epoch when Metho of Athens shewed, for the first time, to Europe, the epact of the Moon. It would needs follow, that the Moon should shew herself out of the epact by six days in 1872, by 12 days in double that time, and, in returning to the beginning of 5795 years, which is the age of the world, the moon would be out of her epact by more than 20 days. This famous measure of 12 days for the motion of the Moon, by which the Eastern people in former days, and the Western in ours, have always measured it with the Sun, would then be a false measure, without having been perceived by any astronomer or any nation on earth. On the contrary, it appears that astronomers, in making almanacks, approach to the truth in diminishing the differences, and leaving the

principles in default, in order to follow their observation.

If then the Moon now keeps herself still within the 11 d. of the epact, without a minute's error, the famous astronomer's assertion can in no manner be true. If this assertion of an inequality of the Moon, in respect to the epact, in the course of the 19 years of a cycle, can no way exist; the calculations of the solar and lunar year which cause it are equally false; and, to proceed to the correction of both, I set down as an incontestable principle after an experience of so many centuries, that the Moon, after 19 solar years, and after having made herself 235 exact lunations, returns to the same point of the heavens, at the same hour and moment whence she had set out 19 years before. This being granted:

When God made the Sun, after having created the world, it is certain it was mid-day or mid-night, in some meridian of the Earth. It follows, that if 19 years of a cycle, which means a return to the same place, could contain 6939 d. 14 h. 12' 45", God would have made the Sun either at 2 in the night or in the morning, which would be an absurdity. A cycle, or a return of the same motions, could not take place in adopting to it a fraction of more than 2 h. This error alone is the cause of all other errors; and it is this especially which causes the precession of the equinoxes. If the cycle of 14 hours was of 8, the equinoxes would retard. In a word, a cycle of years must necessarily end either in whole or half days. There remains to lay down that

A cycle of 19 years contains  
The solar year ought to have  
235 lunations making 19 years  
Each lunation or synodic month  
The lunar year, by 11 days less than  
the solar year  
The difference of the common year  
with mine is  
That of the synodic month with mine is  
A hundred years will make by every  
common year  
A hundred years by the new quantity  
The difference is

6939 d. 12 h. exactly

365 5 41'  $\frac{1}{10}$

6939 12

29 12 42'  $\frac{21}{100}$

354 5 41'  $\frac{2}{10}$

7' 41"  $\frac{2}{10}$   
1'  $\frac{2}{10}$

36524 5 15'  
36523 16 25'  $\frac{5}{10}$   
12 49'  $\frac{1}{10}$

In consequence of these calculations, 25 h. 29' more have been reckoned than the motion of the Sun in the 208 years since the Gregorian correction, which error has been augmented, 1600

having been biffextiles. To this must be added the idea, or doubt, if in effect this correction re-inflated, anticipated, or put the equinox later by its almanac, which on account of the difficulty of observing

seizing this phenomenon renders the thing more difficult than is thought for. But in the mean while, if the quantity of the solar year be truly such as I say, it will be perceived that the taking off one day at the end of the century 1800 in the Almanac according to the Gregorian correction will not be sufficient to replace exactly the equinox to the 21st of March. Beside this, from Cæsar's correction to the Gregorian, the overplus of the year, which was  $11' 15''$ , produced, in 1628, 12d. 10h. 28', and by the Gregorian correction 10d. only were suppressed. Now, as the overplus of the common year, to the year of my correction, which consists of  $7' 41'' \frac{2}{3}$ , forming almost the actual precession of the Sun, demonstrates that the Gregorian correction was not true, not having made the motion of the Sun and Moon agree in the Almanac as they do in the heavens, and in proceeding thus from the formation of the cycle, as we do, it is impossible to find an error. It will then be necessary to change the Gregorian disposition in respect to the odd days for the future, in re-placing the equinox to the 21st of March, and beginning a new Almanac according to this new correction. To make it exact, and to re-place every thing in its natural order, this tradition as old as man must be adopted, that the 11d. of the Moon's epact are a true measure of the motions and days of the Sun. In consequence of this, I am of opinion, that to be prepared for the correction, which is to be made before the end of this century, the publick ought to be informed of my method, in order to be able to inquire into it.

1. It is evident, that the term of the motions of the Moon and Sun is fixed to mid-day or mid-night of the last day of the 19 years of a lunar cycle, as in the years 1786, 1767, 1748, 1729, 1710, of this century, which were all marked with the golden number 1, epact  $\ast$ . The conjunction of the Moon, which happened after the 21st of March in every one of these years, was at mid-day or mid-night, in the same meridian of the earth, and the same day according to the natural order, the whole erroneously pointed out in the Almanacs in consequence of the fault of the common calculations.

2. That in the combination of the two motions of the Moon and Sun at the end of a cycle of 19 years, there cannot be a minute's error, still less an hour's,

which since the creation of the world would have made an error of several days, which would have been taken notice of by the observations of men; which error, however, does not exist.

3. That the day of the great conjunction of the Moon at mid-day, or mid-night, to the Earth, is understood to be relatively to a same terrestrial meridian, and the same point in the heavens, always invariable, which are not only the term of the cycles, but also of the intermedial years.

4. That this meridian of the Earth, which ought to be the first for the use of astronomy, is not yet fixed, nor even known; but it may be so by the fixing of the passage of the Sun through the equator the 21st of March, a few days before the great conjunction terminating the cycles. This meridian, once known, will determine with the most exact precision not only the intervals of time, but also the terrestrial longitudes.

5. In order to proceed in the fixation of the equinox to the 21st of March, one ought to be sure of the present precession at least by 6 h. If it exceeds by a day, one day and a half must be struck off the Almanac; should it exceed by one day and a half, two days must be taken off in following the same method of the Gregorian correction. This operation alone will replace the Almanac in the order of the natural days, at the beginning of the present cycle, and at the end of the last cycle ended in March, 1786.

6. After having thus removed the secular precession of the Sun, by the means of the true quantity of the solar year, I have discovered, that no precession of the Sun can happen for the future, in leaving to astronomers the care of calculating the *revolution* of the center of the orbits of our solar system, which alone produces the visible retrogression of the nodes of its orbits, and which has no relation with the solar precession.

7. In respect to the Moon, the day of the great conjunction at the end of a cycle, as in 1786, is to be counted No 1. I venture here an example of the whole correction, and in supposing, as is true, that the precession of the equinoxes exceeds by one day, I must take off one day and a half. In supposing likewise that astronomers have not been much mistaken by indicating the conjunction of the last cycle, in the beginning of the 30th d. of March, 1786, I shall say that the 28th of next March, 1791, ought



nought to be reckoned the 20th, and that at 4 o'clock  $25\frac{1}{2}$  in the evening of that day, the Moon will end the 24th d. 20 h.  $48' 43''\frac{1}{2}$  of her age, and begin her day the 25th, the whole relating to the first astronomical meridian, so that between the equinox and the great conjunction of the cycles there will be a whole week.

8. After this correction, the motion of the Moon may be regulated in associating it with the Sun's, so that 19 plates will represent, day by day, the diurnal motion of these two planets, and shew all the Moon's aspects with a geometrical precision, founded on the principles of an exact equality of motions, as I demonstrate it in my present new system of the universe.

9. This is in what consists my system: a center, round which all planets move in concentric circles with their satellites. In this same center, which moves as that of the stars, true comets appear when the earth happens to be in the hemisphere opposite to the Sun. The Earth moves round this center at a distance of a million and a half of leagues. The Moon moves round the Earth as her satellite; then Mars; farther off is the Sun, round whom Venus and Mercury move as two satellites, and then the other planets. This whole system, with its center in the same direction as the fixed stars, either round another axis of the world, or that the same axis of our world turns with the stars where it is fixed, as it were round the pole of our Earth, which would produce the retrogression of the nodes of all the orbits, and appear to us to be from  $50''$  to  $52''$ . The great orbit, which our Sun describes being seen from the stars, would appear to us but of  $40''$  in diameter.

10. From this disposition it follows, that our Sun, and the whole system with which we are surrounded, is like one of the stars of the firmament, which, were we in it, would make no other impression on us but as what a star has on us now here. All this becomes still greater, when we are forced by the immensity of the universe to believe there is the same distance from one star to another as there is from us to the nearest star. Consequently, every thing is in motion, and every thing moves in the same manner Eastward, the same unison, the same harmony, without either a sensible or insensible difference in the quantities, as one is obliged to believe, according to the astonishing simplicity and equability the motions of the bodies nearest to

us, as are the Earth, Moon, and Sun.

11. I have already demonstrated the perfect unison of these motions, which, according to their existence, are without the least error. But this perfect unison of these motions could not answer the apparent inequalities of the intermedial time of the 19 years of a cycle, either for the distances, the size of the stars, or for the return of true time to mean time, as well as for all the other phenomena we observe on earth. My new system perfectly answers every thing; but, this not being the time to demonstrate it, I confine myself within the observation that this plan for the correction of time concerns, in a direct manner, all governments, as a matter both civil and political, as having great influence in many respects on public order.

12. But what will still better prove this advantage, which will thus be transmitted to posterity, the most precious fruit which can be expected from astronomy is the surest and most simple method of finding the terrestrial longitude. This method is in the passage of the Moon through the meridian, a diurnal phenomenon, and more sure than eclipses or her distances to the center of the Sun and stars. Certain it is, that the Earth by her revolution forms the days, and brings at the same time successively all her meridians to the center of the Moon. But as the Moon moves at the same time from West to East, it is evidently clear that all the meridians of the Earth arrive always later to the center of the Moon. This difference of the hour will be the difference in the longitude. The whole difference of the delay being  $48'$ , it will be equal to the total of 360 degrees; the delay of  $8''$  will be equal to one degree. Now it is evidently clear that in making tables shewing the passage of the Moon, for a first meridian, the difference of passage through an unknown meridian will be as the difference in true time from this second passage to that of the tables. It is likewise well known, that there are a thousand means of knowing exactly the true time, that the Moon's passage through the meridian is easy to observe. This method is so much the more valuable, as it may become easily familiar to common navigators: it will give at sea, as well as on land, a greater degree of certainty, especially according to my proposed correction of time, and that of the motion of the Moon.

(To be continued.)

Mr.







Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

**T**HE rough and rugged scenes at and near Matlock have afforded such scope to the powers of poetry, painting, and description, that I presume such of your readers as have not been there may think very little more can be said on the subject. However, pray indulge me with a page in attempting to describe the road from Chesterfield to Wirksworth. On a sultry day in August last I left Chesterfield, and for some distance was amused in passing along a pleasant road, which at length began to rise and fall over hill and valley in a manner not altogether agreeable, besides, the vegetation diminished, the trees were less, the luxuriant verdure of the level gave place to brown heath and ragged shores. but, as I had not been to Matlock by this road before, I felt consoled in the hope of soon reaching the commencement of those scenes, at once the haunts of business, pleasure, and health; but as we are taught that, to reach any point of felicity, many dangers and fatigues must be encountered, so, in the approach to Matlock, a gloomy variety presents itself. From the tops of the rude misshapen masses, some of which are of great height, a great extent of country spreads before you, studded with Hardwicke, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Wingerworth, &c. &c. While I remained on the summit, the air was sweet and refreshing; I experienced the reviving scents accumulated from myriads of plants. The valleys afford nothing but dust, and a most intolerable concentrated heat. The stone-walls too break the little circulation of air that would otherwise prevail. So desolate is this part of Derbyshire, that for some miles I saw but two or three habitations. What indeed but extreme wretchedness could induce a person to live exposed to the keen Northern blasts that whirl round those bleak rocks! After descending an almost endless hill, the road makes an elbow, leaving Athover church to the left, which peeps beautifully among a groupe of trees; and here, for a mile or two, Nature gives a rough sketch of what she intends at Matlock. The right side of the road (which now ascends) is moderately level, scattered with cottages and trees; the left, a bold rock, adorned with many trees; now the road closing forms a dark passage, composed by houses, trees,

and rocks, cool and refreshing after a barren ride of upwards of eight miles. Here again the traveller seems to leave the cheerful society of man; it plunges at once into a desert. A tree or a bush to relieve the black waving horizon. To make the scene still more gloomy, the clouds grew dark, the sun assumed a fiery red, and, as I rode, the dismal tolling of a large bell sounded my ears. Not a mortal near me, the evening approaching, but that I was certain Matlock was not more than two miles before me, I should have been tempted to return, were it only for the comfort of again seeing a living creature besides my horse. As the ground I was on was much higher than the Torr, or any of the hills at Matlock, I was at once surprized and delighted with a grand and awful scene that expanded below me; all the rich profusion of wild Nature thrown together in an assemblage of objects the most sublime. To heighten the view, the Torr, and rocks near it, were covered with crowds of people. Never did man appear to me before in so humiliating a state; contrasted with the vast piles of rock and mountain, he seemed diminished to a speck, an atom. May curiosity was raised to account for this, I had nearly said, phenomenon; crowds on the summits of places almost inaccessible, never visited but by an adventurous traveller or unlucky boy: sometimes, indeed, a straggling cow will advance to the verge of the rocks, and snuff the air. Once I observed one with its fore-feet to near the edge of the Torr, that its neck and breast were visible from the road beneath. After viewing with delight this assemblage of Nature's works, I began to descend. The way was now lined with houses; and, at each step, it was amusing to observe Matlock hills rising into consequence, till, reaching the bridge, they disappear; when, turning, you view the road you have passed winding upon uncultivated rugged hill, intersected by stone-walls. The bridge is plain, strong, and in good repair. Much cannot be said of the town; the houses are comfortable, but much scattered; the church is plain, except the tower, which is rather handsome; its situation is fine, on the top of a considerable precipice; many trees grow on the abrupt edge, and at the bottom. Upon passing the river, you enter the valley in which

it glides; each step adds to the beauty of the scene. The road winds close on the river, sometimes hid by a groupe of trees. The boat-house, placed under a rock, and overgrown with foliage, must not pass unnoticed, on viewing the vast and extended wall which towers tremendous before you, unshaken by time, though not impervious to persevering man; for, many of the chasms in this pile afford passages to mines, some worked, some neglected. To the right, as you proceed, the hill rises to a great height, nearly uninterrupted by rocks; while the opposite side makes an acute angle, near which is the high Torr. This rock is of an amazing height, and nearly perpendicular; it is pointed at top. For a very great depth this rock is quite bare, and much smoother than any round it; the descent then becomes less abrupt. At the foot a mine is worked which penetrates a great distance; a shaft meets it from the surface, back of the Torr. The road was now nearly impassable from the crowds of people and carriages; for, Sir Richard Arkwright's funeral passed the Torr for Matlock church, where he is to lie till a chapel now erecting, and begun by him, shall be finished. I no longer wondered at people on the rocks; a better opportunity of judging of the population of this place could not have offered, and it is surprisingly great. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp, and, as nearly as I can remember, was thus: a coach and four with the clergy; another with the pall-bearers; the hearse covered with escocheons, surrounded by mutes, followed; then the horse of the deceased, led by a servant; the relations, and about fifteen or twenty carriages, closed the procession, which was perhaps half a mile in length.

The evening was gloomy, and the solemn stillness that reigned was only interrupted by the rumbling of the carriages, and the gentle murmurs of the river; and, as they passed, the echo of the Torr gently returned the sound. The whole was so rich and uncommon, that I continued to gaze till a turn in the road closed the whole. How greatly would the effect have been heightened by a choir chaunting a dirge! As I never entered those houses of fashionable resort which are crowded with company, I shall leave their excellences or defects to those who have. My ambition at Matlock has been to roam over precipices, to view the thunder-cloud peep,

in lustre almost intolerable, from behind the hills, to see it rise roll over roll, increase, till, growing from dazzling white to impenetrable darkness, the wind bursts tremendous down the valley, bending trees before it, and emulating the harsh notes of reverberated thunder, which at intervals increases the horror.

Such a variety is there at this place, that a particular description is next to impossible. Imagine yourself on the hill, the river beneath, numberless trees in all the various forms that an obstructing rock or a want of support can occasion, a white rock towering far above you; the road now leading to Cromford makes a sudden turn close to it; a cotton-mill with a neat little turret surrounded by trees, the maffy wheel turning slowly, the water foaming from it; at some distance, Sir R. Arkwright's house like a vast castle, with its keep, &c. all embattled; farther, his mill, Cromford bridge, and the new chapel; behind, a chain of hills partly covered with wood; opposite the house, a huge rock fantastically adorned with shrubs and trees: through this rock the road is carried with much labour. Such is the scene on leaving Matlock. Proceeding, a long rough hill, lined by new stone houses, makes the traveller regret what he has left. Much to Sir Richard's credit, those habitations are most comfortable; and, if one may judge of prosperity by the insolence met with on this hill (from those who had been to gape at the funeral), surely Cromford is a happy place; but let it be understood, that I believe the holiday had produced this redundancy of wit. After an unpleasant ride over rough ways, which still are compensated by the rich views of Matlock and Sir Richard Arkwright's house, I arrived at Hopton, the hospitable mansion of Mr. Gell, much pleased with my route. If it affords the same gratification to your readers, my end will be answered.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN,

May 24.

THE following particulars in the life of an eminent scholar will answer the queries of more than one of your correspondents; and may possibly suggest some hints to the editors of the *Biographia Britannica*; whose Fifth Volume, I am happy to inform you, is on the eve of publication.

Henry Felton, eldest son of John Felton,

ton, and grandson to Timothy Felton, esq. of Felton, in Northumberland (afterwards seated at Ovington, in Essex, and related to those of the name in Suffolk), was born Feb. 3, 1679, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields; educated first at Cheyneys, in Buckinghamshire; afterwards successively at Westminster (under Dr. Shirlev) the Charter-house (under Dr. Walker), and Edmund-hall, Oxford (where his tutor was Dr. Mills, afterwards Bishop of Waterford). Whilst a member of that hall, he took the degree of M. A. June 5, 1702; was ordained deacon that year, Dec. 6, at Whitehall, by Bp. Lloyd; and priest, June 11, 1704. In 1708, he had the care of the English church at Amsterdam; and, soon after his return into England, took the degree of B.D. June 11, 1709, being then a member of Queen's-college, Oxford. He was domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir castle, where he continued chaplain to three successive dukes; and to the third of them, whilst Lord Roos, addressed his excellent "Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a just Style." He published, in 1711, "The Hope of Christians an Argument of Comfort for their Death; a Sermon preached at the Funeral of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who was interred at Bottesford, Feb. 23, 1710-11. By Henry Felton, B.D. of Queen's College, Oxford." In a Dedication to his Grace's son and successor in his honours and estate, Mr. Felton expresses his acknowledgements for the favours he had received from the illustrious family of the Duke, by whom he was, in 1711, presented to the rectory of Whitwell, in Derbyshire. He took the degree of D.D. July 4, 1712; in April, 1722, on the death of Dr. Pearson, was admitted principal of Edmund-hall; and on Easter Monday, 1725, preached before the University a sermon, which he printed under the title of "The same numerical Body, and its Re-union to the same Soul." In 1727, he published "A Discourse concerning the Universality and Order of the Resurrection; being a Sequel to that wherein the Personal Identity is asserted," 8vo; and, in 1733, "The Common People taught to defend their Communion with the Church of England against the Attempts and Insinuations of Popish Emisseries. In a Dialogue between a Popish Priest and a plain Countryman," 8vo. To each of

the three beforementioned tracts is prefixed a Dedication to Bp. Chandler. By the king, as duke of Lancaster, Dr. Felton was presented, in 1736, to the valuable living of Barwick, otherwise Berewicke, in Elmet, Yorkshire, through the interest of his noble pupil, who had become chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1727. He published eight sermons at Lady Moyer's lecture, 1738; and seven other single sermons. In October, 1739, he was seized with a rheumatic disorder, and, after a long confinement, was so well recovered, that he thought himself able to officiate in his church at Berwick on Christmas-day, when he preached his last sermon; and, though he was greatly weakened by his long illness, he exerted himself in his discourse, and spoke with his usual fervour and affection. Having taken cold, he was soon disordered with a defluxion, attended with a violent fever. He was very sensible of his approaching change, made the necessary preparation for it, and behaved, under his long and painful sickness, with a resignation and piety becoming a Christian; and, when he was too weak for utterance, it was visible that he was continually lifting up his heart to God. He had before signified by writing, that his last prayers would be to commend his spirit unto God; and desired others, upon the approach of his change, to pray for the safe and happy departure of his soul. Thus he died in the faith, March 1, 1739, being a few weeks advanced into the 61st year of his life. He was interred in the chancel of the church of Berwick, within the communion-rails. According to his desire, there is no epitaph or inscription upon his grave. A posthumous volume of "Sermons on the Creation, Fall, and Redemption, of Man," was published by his son, William Fenton, M.A. in 1748; with a Preface, whence the greater part of these particulars is extracted. Dr. Felton composed these sermons about the year 1730, and preached them in his parish-church at Whitwell in that and the following year; and, in 1733, enlarged them, and delivered them again in the same church. In 1736, being removed to the rectory of Berwick, he transcribed and preached them there in that and the following year. They were written at a time when his judgement was in full maturity, and his mind improved by a long acquaintance with the best

authors; and are not unequal to the rest of his performances, nor inferior to the style and spirit with which he wrote in his younger years.

He gave them to his son during his last illness, and had before frequently declared his intention that they should be published. Those which he had left upon the Resurrection he did not think of sufficient merit to be collected; nor any others which he had preached before the University.

As Dr. Felton has happily delineated the character of some of the most eminent English writers, it may be amusing to your readers, Mr. Urban, to peruse a character of himself, drawn up by the pen of filial piety:

"Authors, as well as men, are imperfect; and no one was ever more sensible of his imperfections than this author, or a more candid judge of the writings of others, or a more kind interpreter of their actions. He was the farthest from expressing any thing which might look like rudeness or incivility; his language was, on all occasions, polite and agreeable, and always shewed that good manners which is the mark of good breeding, good sense, and Christian courtesy. He hath shewed a perfect mastery of the English tongue both in the force and purity of his diction; and his style was always suitable to his subject. He managed the argumentative part with the greatest clearness and accuracy, and propriety of expression; his sentences were plain and grave, where ornament was not required; and upon proper occasions he rose into a majesty of style, and was elevated with his subject, especially when he discoursed upon the sublime topics of Scripture. He wrote with the greatest ease, freedom, and fluency, and was, at the same time, correct, perspicuous, and happy, in his expressions: he had a command of his subject, and of proper words to cloath his thoughts in: he had the art of forming the several parts of his discourse in the most natural order, and easy connexion, and finished the whole with elegance, strength, and spirit. His elocution in the pulpit was grave and harmonious, and wanted not a just energy; and his subjects were so well chosen and important, that his sermons carried a weight and authority which became a preacher of the Gospel. He was a zealous defender of the truth of Christianity, and of its sound doctrines, against those who either meant to overthrow or corrupt it; and he answered their objections and their scoffs with superior force of argument and wit. I must not omit to mention, that he read prayers in the most proper manner, and delighted to perform that office. He read with such graceful solemnity and devotion as set off the beauty of our excellent Liturgy, and expres-

sed, the spirit of piety with which it is animated. During the whole course of his studies in divinity, he particularly applied himself to the great subject of the Resurrection; and he hath drawn out the pure and genuine doctrine from the Scriptures, and vindicated and illustrated it with the clearest arguments; and he shewed at last, that his hope was, like his reasonings, full of immortality."

J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *K——ch, near Bolton, Lancashire, June 1.*

**I**N compliance with the commands of my superiors, I have lately been engaged in soliciting a contribution for the distressed French clergy, refugees in this kingdom, in a place which swarms with Presbyterians and Independants. But how were my feelings wounded by these fancied favourites of Heaven, when one of them signified, that no charity was due to the persons for whom I was an humble petitioner, because they were Roman Catholics; when another said, that they were not entitled to any compassion, because they had been enemies: when another, being asked for a little money, replied, "I would sooner give them poison;" and another, on the same occasion, cried out, "I would drive them all into the sea!" Know, however, deluded men, that the affair, which I have recommended to your charity, hath excited the pity of the benevolent by a train of circumstances which evidently point out a case of the most pitiable necessity and distress. Many thousands of these afflicted strangers, deprived of the common supports and comforts of life by a most cruel and oppressive faction, driven from their native country by the most dreadful persecutions, have escaped to this friendly shore; where they have been relieved with a liberality, which, taught by the Christian religion, and nobly disdaining the consideration of former animosity or present difference of opinion, reflects the highest honour on the character of Englishmen. Impossible it is to describe the grief which these unhappy persons must have experienced; forced to quit the spot on which they had long served their God according to the dictates of their conscience, torn from their nearest and dearest friends upon earth, and, by a sudden, melancholy, turn of affairs, reduced from an affluent, at least a comfortable, condition, to a most indigent and deplorable situation. Amongst these undoubted objects



objects of charity, men of education and feeling. how many venerable characters may you picture to yourselves destitute of the common supports of life, groaning under the united pressure of poverty and sickness, who once applied their abundance to the removal of the sorrows of the necessitous, and received the stranger under their hospitable roof! You deceiving and deceived people, for to you I still address myself, observe the golden rule of equity enjoined by our Saviour, and relieve distresses, which, in your own case, you would wish to be relieved. Think not that you have innocently shut up your bowels of compassion from the men whose calamitous situation has been laid before you. Read the parable of the good Samaritan; profit by the generous instruction which it proposes to you; and be disposed to compassionate the troubles of a fellow-creature, though it be his lot to be born in a far-distant climate, or though his religion be widely different from that which you are led to profess. Remember that, whatever you may think or *feel* yourselves, to be without charity you are nothing.

A VILLAGE CURATE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

THE university of Cambridge having this year proposed a subject for a dissertation to the middle bachelors, on the question, "Whether mathematical or classical learning should be more encouraged in a system of general education;" with your permission, I will trouble you with a few reflexions on that subject, which, I confess, has frequently employed my thoughts, and which I rejoice to see brought forward on this occasion.

Between the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge this has always been the subject of great contention; the former reproaching the latter (except in a few instances in which mathematicks have been neglected) with a very superficial acquaintance with Grecian literature; the latter accusing her rival sister (with a very few exceptions in favour of those whose talents led them to philosophical researches) with a general deficiency in mathematical investigation. Now, it is obvious that the reproaches of both are equally just, and therefore both are equally reprehensible; for, in any system of education, the knowledge of languages is essentially necessary; and in a system of

general education, which is to qualify young men for all professions, scientific knowledge, to which language is merely preparatory, is equally indispensable. If, therefore, the one abandons all pretensions to science as unnecessary to a polite scholar; and the other confines itself to abstract enquiry, affecting to despise the elegances of the *humaniores literæ*; the system of education in each must be incomplete, so far as it is defective in those particulars which are essential to both, and for which each may be severally distinguished.

I was a member for some years of one of our universities, and flatter myself to have a competent acquaintance with the mode of study which is adopted in the other. In the university of Cambridge, exclusive of continued disputations in the schools during the last year, there is an open and fair examination in the senate-house, for three days, of the young men who are candidates for their first degree; and, upon these days, it must be admitted that Cambridge wears the appearance of discipline and severe trial. In this examination, the sole enquiry is what progress has been made in science, consisting of speculative mathematicks, natural philosophy, and ethicks. No account, whatever is taken of the proficiency of the candidates in classical studies; no question proposed in mythology, history or chronology; no trial of their abilities in composition, or even of their acquaintance with that most beautiful and copious of all languages, the Greek. Attempts have indeed been frequently made to combine those different examinations; but those attempts, from whatever motives, they have been opposed, have been regularly defeated!—To those who distinguish themselves most in these examinations (in which speculative mathematicks hold the highest rank) certain nominal honours, known only in that university, are appropriated. Among those who are enrolled in the two first classes (for, the honours are distributed into three classes, according to the different degrees of merit), two gold medals are annually disposed of by the Chancellor to the best proficient in the classics. This has the appearance, and in fact is intended as a sufficient encouragement to classical knowledge combined with science. But it is very rare that the most eminent in mathematicks are candidates for the medals; and it is certain that, in the distribution of academi-

mic honours, those who are most distinguished for general knowledge are held but in an inferior degree of estimation to the first mathematician, or, as he is there called by no very elegant distinction, the *senior wrangler*. In truth, how can it be expected to be otherwise, when the mathematical professor, to whose province it falls to attend these examinations, has been known openly to declare, that the highest honours shall be conferred on the most speculative mathematicians; and especially when it is well known that a perfect acquaintance with the *analysis of curved lines*, which probably may never be exemplified in practice, is the first recommendation to academical distinctions? Nay, farther, as if it were intended totally to defeat the effect which the preparation for the classical prizes might have produced, a former Master of Trinity college, Dr. Smith, has bequeathed a certain annual prize for the two most distinguished in mathematicks, by which is understood, in that university, speculative abstract science, which the young candidate may never have an opportunity to apply to any useful purpose. Under these difficulties, or with these partial encouragements, it is scarcely to be presumed that polite literature can be in any flourishing state in that university. I do not affirm that this deficiency is universal; since, notwithstanding the superior advantages that are held out to the study of mathematicks, some few instances will occasionally occur, who shall eminently distinguish themselves in the learned languages: the names of particulars I forbear to mention, as the paucity might carry with it an invidious appearance; but all eminence in this kind lies chiefly among those, who have either totally neglected mathematicks, or at best have given to that pursuit but a secondary consideration. In addition to those prizes which are appropriated to degrees, a certain number of scholarships are founded as encouragements to competition among undergraduates; and the number as well as the abilities of the candidates, who generally propose themselves for those scholarships, are sufficiently in proof that classical distinctions were not intended to be unnoticed; yet still the highest acquisitions in that line seem degraded in the comparison; they make no part of the qualification for degrees, and are of no weight in the distribution of academic honours.

Some colleges, in which St. John's has the merit of setting an example of true discipline, have, greatly to their credit, appointed local and particular examinations, to mark the progress which the young men have made from term to term; and in these their improvement in the classics make a part, though, I have reason to conclude, a very inconsiderable part: for, as these private examinations are preparatory only to that more general appearance in the senate-house, in which mathematicks, as has been observed, always bear the palm, their progress in that study of course entitles them to the highest distinctions in their several societies. If, however, a competent knowledge of polite literature is expected at these local examinations, there will now, I should hope, be the less objection to its introduction into the general examination. This encouragement of classical united with philosophical pursuits, in the separate colleges, proves at least their sense of the propriety of such union, and affords some prospect of assurance that a future proposal for a more general union will receive their concurrence.

An objection has frequently been made to one of the colleges in that university, that its undergraduates are not subject to the general examination, and that, by a privilege *more honoured in the breach than the observance*, their degrees are confined to the walls of their own college; and, so far as science is by this means too much excluded from that seminary, as the learned languages are too much discouraged in the other, the objection is of great weight. An idea has been suggested, to make a more perfect incorporation of King's college with the university; but, while the highest proficiency in the *literæ humaniores* is excluded from any share in the academic honours, those, who are generally allowed to appear there with the first qualifications of school-learning are certainly justified in supporting this privilege. Admit a less partial junction of learning with science; let polite literature be included in the public examinations; and King's college would then be inexcusable in her pretensions to a particular exemption.

In the sister university, the candidates for the first degree are not subject to the test of that strict examination to which the other is obliged; nor are similar honours proposed to those who

shall

shall make the most distinguished appearance in the arts and sciences: for, though the same degrees are conferred in both universities for advancement in the sciences, of which grammar and rhetoric are a part, these, with logic, seem now to include the whole circle; and the principal criterion of a young man's proficiency is an examination in those branches by some friend of the candidate—to, dead walls—thence denominated *wait le Bures*. In this university the chief attention is shewn to Grecian literature; a very important, I admit, but not the sole, object of general education. But why is philosophy to be discarded because philology is not to be dispensed with? Why is a knowledge of the arts and sciences to be excepted in the completion of a degree in arts? That there will be some at Oxford whose peculiar genius disposes them to science, as at Cambridge some very learned men have emerged as *rari nantes*, will not be denied. But the scarcity of the exceptions, a *Bentley*, a *Hurd*, or a *Porson*, in the one, or a *Bradley* or a *Hornby* in the other university, confirm rather than disprove the general conclusion.

To the question, therefore, which, in a system of general education, is preferable, the study of the mathematicks or the classics, the answer is obvious—neither exclusively. Let Oxford adopt scientific knowledge more generally in their college lectures, and consider geometry as the most useful kind of intellectual exercise—let Cambridge not affect to disdain the assistance of polite literature, and combine classical with mathematical excellence in their academic honours—and from both a system might be formed, which, comprehending both languages and science, must be preferable to partial excellence in either. The question then will not be which is the more eligible, but whether both are incompatible; a question which experience has already decided; for, both have been united; and no system of education without such union, as the defects of either separately are but too manifest, can be perfect. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

IN Mr. D'Israeli's very ingenious *Cu iosities of Literature*, vol. I. p. 473, I meet with a passage, which may perhaps be illustrated by a quotation from Davila. Mr. D'I. says,

"There are extravagant follies in fashions, which, Marville justly observes, we must suffer while they reign, and which do not appear in a truly ridiculous light till they happen to be out of fashion." [Does this definition, Mr. Urban, exactly apply to the modern embellishment adopted by our fair *Præmonstratenses*?] "In the reign of Henry III. of France they could not exist without an abundant use of *confits*. When the Duke of Guise was killed at Blois, he was found with a *confit-box*."

The Duke of Guise's *confit-box*, Mr. Urban, was a medicinal preparation, to which he found it necessary to have recourse, on account of the effect of his debaucheries on his constitution. He had passed the night which preceded his assassination in the midst of these orgies; from which, without any reference to preternatural omens, we may account for his fainting away immediately before he was called to his death.

Davila, who was at Blois at the time of the murder, says,

"Nell' istesso tempo Griglione Maestro di campo fece chiudere le porte del castello, onde molto \* sospettarono quello che doveva succedere—e Pelicart, segretario del Duca di Guise, scrisse un polizino con queste parole, MONSIGNORE, SALVATEVI,—SE NON, SE TE MORTO—e legatolo in un meccatoio, lo diede a un paggio del Duca, che lo portasse al usciero del consiglio sotto scusa che il duca si fosse scordato nell' uscire di camera di pigliarlo, ma il paggio da' soldati non fu lasciato passare. In tanto il duca entrato nel consiglio e postosi in una sedia vicina al fuoco, si sentì un poco di fuenimento—o che all' hora si sovvenisse del pericolo nel quale si ritrovava, separato e diviso da tutti i suoi, o che la natura (come bene spesso avviene), presaga del mal futuro, da se medesima all' hora si risentisse, o, come dissero i suoi malevoli, per esser stato la medesima notte con Madame di Marmottier amata grandemente da lui, & essersi soverchiamente debilitato."

He was murdered immediately after. The *confit-box*, and the circumstance of its having been found in his hand at the moment of his death, seem thus fully accounted for. G.

\* The suspicion was unjust, for Crillon was the bravest and most generous of mankind, and incapable of being accessory to so foul a deed. He had rejected the proposal of Henry III. that Guise should be assassinated by his hand, with becoming indignation: "I am your soldier, Sire, and, if you command it, will instantly defy the duke to mortal combat; but I am no murderer."

Two

## TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 418.)

TEN or twelve miles North-west of Inverness, and severed from it by many a lonely mountain, lies Bewley parish, amidst the forfeited estates of Lovat, of which it forms a part. The inhabitants of this district bear in general the name of Frazer, from their chief; to one of whose lineage this property has, I believe, been restored since the period I speak of.

It might furnish out matter of discussion to an ingenious Antiquary, whether this village derives its name of Bewley from the stream, so called, on which it stands, or the stream, on the contrary, from the village; whilst both probably may be indebted for it to the application of the term *Beau lieu* to a spot supporting still the character, in this quarter, which, by comparison, it might have gained of old.

As in the environs of Inverness, so in those of Bewley, the display of tillage was by no means inconsiderable; nor did the husbandman seem to labour on an ungrateful soil. The river also abounds in salmon, which, after being cured on its banks, in a building provided for the purpose, are conveyed to Inverness, to be distributed to their different markets.

The lords of this domain, before the heritable jurisdictions were annulled, were possessed of the powers of imprisonment, trial for life and death, and the subsequent infliction of their own awards. Most dangerous authorities! A dungeon cut deep into the solid rock, beneath the floor of a strong apartment, is still shewn, where the culprits were used to be thrust down, through a narrow aperture secured by an iron grate; an awful monument to modern times of the rugged spirit of the feudal ages, and of that most intolerable form of tyranny, *private despotism*.

I had heard much at Inverness of the ruins of Bewley abbey, and was considerably disappointed, on arriving, to find them scarcely more impressive than those of a dilapidated parish-church. Here was no length of twilight cloister curtained with trailing ivy; no window rich with Gothic tracery; no rows of shattered arches ranging high above each other; no fallen capital inwrought with cunning fretwork; nor time-cleft tower, nor airy turret, disclosing here and there a vestige of the winding stairs by which they were accessible of old.

The building evidently had never been either extensive or magnificent; nor did its remains diffuse that solemn and imposing influence, which so forcibly affects the mind amidst the sublimer objects of this nature.

The body of the abbey is now a place of common sepulture; but if any of the monumental stones which form its flooring be indeed curious, as has been said of them, either for their device, or their antiquity, they were too entirely concealed at this time by nettles, high grass, and rubbish, to be come at, or investigated properly.

About two miles above the village, the channel of the river contracting itself, and the rocks rising high on either side, a deep and romantic valley presents itself, through which descend the waters with a tremendous roar undoubtedly after great and sudden rains, but at present with a low and soothing murmur. Near the entrance of this valley, on the right-hand shore, stands the manse of the parish pastor, in a situation highly eligible, as my guide assured me, inasmuch as a late incumbent had been used nearly to maintain his household by the profits of the salmon, which he well knew how to intercept amongst the creeks and cavities just below his dwelling.

If such were indeed his pastime, it was certainly allowable; but if it was necessity which drove him to the practice, it is to be lamented that the members of *any Christian community* should not raise their officiating ministers above a resource, which, though confessedly apostolical and innocent, surely is not that which, in these enlightened and fastidious times, secures to them respect, or affords them either the means or the opportunity of professional improvements. There are advocates indeed for keeping the priesthood humble; but their arguments, sifted to the bottom, shew, that the humility intended is a state of such entire dependence as may wholly preclude the utterance of all opinions upon any subjects, except such as may be approved of, or perhaps have been prescribed, by those upon whose *voluntary* gifts they hang for bread.

A slight indisposition had detained me at Inverness whilst my fellow-travellers had proceeded to the Orkneys. It was in this interval that I had come to visit Bewley, and with me an active spaniel, which one of my friends at

parting







parting, had left under my care. It had been the companion of our whole journey, and was a favourite with us all. We had together made our way up the lofty precipice which forms the Northern boundary of the river, and were advancing along its top, when the heedless animal, dashing eagerly after some bird through a bush which concealed his danger, precipitated down a perpendicular of above 300 feet at once, yelling piteously as he fell, as if to implore of me that succour which it was impossible to give him. With considerable danger a Highland boy scrambled down to the spot on which he lay entirely lifeless; and his collar, which was brought me up, was the only token that remained of him to be rested to my friend at his return!

P. 417, col. 2, l. 46, r. "not only not to be entered."

P. 418, l. 36, r. "gentleman"

Ib. l. 42, for "1645," r. "1745."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, June 7.*

YOUR correspondent E, vol. LXII. p. 1180, is mistaken in the title of Sir Jacob Wolff; it should be Sir Jacob Wolff, baronet—baron of the Russian empire.

I beg to inform your correspondent Thomas Ruggles, that a full explanation of the gold coin found at Haverhill may be found in Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, who figures a plate of coins similar, and ascribes them to the ancient Britons. T. Ruggles expressing a wish that your correspondents would elucidate the figure impressed on the coin, and as I have not yet found that it has been done, I beg leave to offer my observations respecting the same. The obverse is a profile laureated head bound with a ribbon or clasp, the hair in curls; the profile of the *os frontis* and eye are still perfect near the outer edge of the coin. The reverse represents the hinder parts of a horse with the body as far as the shoulders; the circles and annulets, Borlase thinks, belong to a chariot. For a farther elucidation, I recommend your correspondent to the above work.

I shall thank any of your numerous correspondents for an account and description of *Saint Sid*, and where it may be met with.

I wish to hint to that indefatigable historian, Mr. Polwhele, that in the

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parish of Morley, or Morleigh, in the hundred of Stanborough, there are very elegant remains of a camp, whether Saxon, Danish, or Roman, I cannot at present say; together with several large tumuli, an authentic account of which I have not been able to discover either by oral tradition or history, Risdon barely mentioning the same. Whether this spot, vulgarly called Stammers, gives name to the hundred, or *vice versa*, I am at a loss to discover. If permission be granted me this summer by the landholder, it is my intention of opening the largest and central barrow: if any thing should then be discovered worthy the attention of the Antiquary, or Mr. Polwhele, as historian of the county of Devon, they may depend on receiving the same through the channel of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Yours, &c. JOHN LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

THE ancient house at Lower Clapton, mentioned in your vol. LX. p. 277, as being the property of the benevolent Mr. Howard, having lately been pulled down; I trust that a correct drawing of it will be an acceptable present to your Miscellany.

My zeal, Mr. Urban, for the memory of this truly great man (for such, with all his eccentricities, he was), has led me to peruse with attention the various memoirs which have been given of him; and I find little to add to the ample store which you have given, except that it appears, by some memoirs of him in the *Universal Magazine* for April, 1790, that the house in Clapton was that in which Mr. Howard was actually born; and as such it may with propriety be handed down to posterity (*see plate II.*). For this house, which came into Mr. Howard's possession on the death of his father in 1742, he had such a veneration that he would never let it upon lease; but about the year 1785 he sold it for 3,000*l.* to Thomas Smith, esq. of Tottenham, of whom it was again purchased by John Gorham, esq. an eminent surveyor in the King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.

M. GREEN.

## LIST OF HERALDIC AUTHORS.

(Concluded from p. 314.)

THOMAS BLOUNT, of Orton, in Hertfordshire (where he had a fair and plentiful estate), was descended from

from a very antient and noble family, of which a particular account is given in the third edition of Peacham's *Complete Gentleman* \*. It was drawn up, and communicated by Mr. Blount himself to the publisher of that impression. And here I must beg leave to correct what I formerly said of Peacham's book. There were in all but three editions of it; the first I never saw, and am not quite sure of its date; the second certainly was in 1634; and the third and last in 1661. Very little is known of Mr. Blount, but that he was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a zealous Roman Catholic; that he published divers ingenious works, most of which are familiar to persons conversant in the literature of the last century; and that he died Dec. 26, 1679, in the 61st year of his age. See the second volume of the *Library*, under Sir Rich. Baker's article. Though not an original heraldic author, Mr. B. is here inserted as having translated "The Art of making Devices, treating of Hieroglyphics, Symboles, Emblemes, Ægismas, Sentences, Parables, Revels of Medalls, Armes, Buzzes, Cimiers, Cyphres, and Rebus. First written in French by Henry Etienne Lord of Fosse, Interpreter to the French King for the Latine and Greek Tongues," &c. 1646, and again in 1650, small 4<sup>to</sup>, "whereunto is added, a Catalogue of Coronet Devises, both on the King's and the Parliament's Side, in the late Warres." Even this translation, though it has procured Mr. Blount admission into Gore's Catalogue, will hardly entitle him fairly to a place in the present List (and indeed he is introduced chiefly for the purpose of correcting the above-mentioned error about Peacham); for, notwithstanding the promising title of the book, it will be found, on examination, to contain very little heraldry (properly so called), but to relate chiefly to that species of conceits of which Camden has treated in his *Remaines* under the title of "Impresses."

*William Dugdale*, descended from a good private family in Warwickshire, was born Sept. 12, 1605, was educated at Coventry school, and, in 1622, married Margery Huntbache, daughter of a Staffordshire gentleman. In 1638, he accompanied to London Sir Simon Archer, who introduced him to Sir H.

Spelman. Here he commenced acquaintance with many illustrious Antiquaries, and particularly with Mr. Dodsworth, of Yorkshire, his coadjutor in the *Monasticon*. By the interest of Sir H. Spelman and Sir Christopher Hatton, he obtained the place of *Blanch-lion extra*, and afterwards of *Rouge-croix poursuivant* in ordinary; in which capacity he demanded, in 1642, the surrender of the castles of Banbury and Warwick, and of the city of Coventry, to the king his master, and was also present at the battle of Edgehill. Afterwards, attending his Majesty to Oxford, Dugdale there received the degree of M. A. Nov. 1, 1642; at which time likewise Sir Edward Walker, then only Chester herald, was honoured with the same degree; and Sir William Le Neve, Carenceux, with that of Doctor of Law. In 1644, Dugdale was appointed Chester herald; in 1660, Norroy; and finally, in 1677, Garter, when he moreover received the honour of knighthood. It is remarkable that, in all his preferments in the College of Arms, he was constantly the immediate successor of Sir Edward Walker. Sir William died at his house in Warwickshire named Blythe-hall (which, together with his estate, had been under sequestration, during the rebellion), Feb. 10, 1685, and was buried in the parish-church of Shustoke, Warwickshire, under a large altar-tomb, with his arms upon it, and an inscription on a tablet above. His numerous MS Collections are deposited partly in the 'Heralds' College, and partly in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. His printed works are, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Antiquities of Warwickshire, History of St. Paul's, *Origines Juridicales*, History of the Fens, View of the Troubles, Summons to Parliament, and *Baronage*. But his place in this catalogue is chiefly owing to a little tract which he printed at Oxford in 1681 and 1682, 12mo, intitled, "The ancient Usage in bearing of such Ensigns of Honour as are commonly called Arms." To recommend the revival of conspicuous differences, or marks of cadency, was the principal drift of this book; which is for the most part extracted from Wyrley, and supported by the authority of Glover's MSS and the opinions of some other skilful heralds. Farther particulars of the life of this most indefatigable Antiquary may be seen in the account prefixed to the last edition of his History of

\* See also Dugdale's *Baronage*, and *Biograph. Britan.*

St. Paul's (published by Dr. Edward Maynard, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford), in the *Biographia Britannica*, in Wood, and in "The Black Book of the Order of the Garter," vol. I. where Mr. Anstis has given the lives of predecessors in the office of attendant on that right illustrious society.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, of Rosehaugh, in Scotland, knt. a very eminent civilian, and one of the most polite writers of the last century, was of the ancient and noble house of Seaforth, his father being a younger brother of the earl. He was a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, of unblemished morals, and unshaken fidelity to his sovereign King Charles II. whom he served for several years as lord advocate, and one of his Majesty's privy council for Scotland. In the succeeding reign he was out of favour at Court, and was removed from his places; but King James afterwards thought proper to restore him, and he continued in office till the Revolution, at which time he left his native country, and retired to Oxford. He died in 1691. See more of him in the *Biographia*, and the last article of *Fasti Oxon.* vol. II. His works are many and various, but chiefly on moral and forensic subjects. Their number amounts to nearly thirty; among which there are two that concern our present purpose, *viz.* "Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedence," and "The Science of Heraldry, treated as a Part of the Civil Law and Law of Nations; wherein Reasons are given for its Principles, and Etymologies for its harder Terms." These two books are printed together in one small volume folio, Edingb. 1680, with a good head of the author, engraved by P. Vandrebanc. The tract on Precedence contains a great number of curious cases and questions on that subject, and disquisitions on the relative rank of sovereign princes and states. Like a true North Briton, he determines the crown of Scotland to be entitled to the most eminent place among the potentates of Europe, as being the most ancient monarchy of them all. In the "Science of Heraldry," the most notable circumstance is Sir George's mode of marshalling the royal achievements of Great Britain. He has placed the arms of Scotland in the first quarter, environed the shield with the collar of St. Andrew *within* the garter, transposed the supporters, and set up the

crest and motto of Scotland. Dr. Johnson, if he had been versed in heraldry, and had peeped into this book, would have laughed at its author's nationality. But, notwithstanding these little peculiarities, both treatises are learned and respectable productions, which would not disgrace their neighbour if placed on the same shelf with Selden's *Titles of Honour*.

*Elias Ashmole*, though his printed works are numerous, and though he left behind him many heraldic MSS. still preserved in the Museum which he founded at Oxford, is indebted for his place in this Catalogue to his elaborate history of "The Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies, of the most noble Order of the Garter," fol. 1672, with fine plates by Hollar. The publication of this magnificent work procured him 400l. from King Charles II.; a gold chain and medal from the King of Denmark, and another from the Elector of Brandenburg: besides the honour of complimentary visits from foreign ambassadors and envoys. But Ashmole was no less celebrated as a Rosicrucian than as an Herald and Antiquary. K. Charles, therefore, who was himself a chemical dilettante, bestowed on our author various lucrative and honourable employments; among others, that of Windsor herald, to which he was appointed, June 18, 1660. He resigned that office in July, 1675, in favour of his brother-in-law, *John Dugdale*. By the way, this gentleman (who was son of the celebrated Sir William Dugdale) published, in 1685, "A List of the Nobility, with the Blazon of their Arms;" reprinted 1690. He was created Norroy in 1685; and, about the same time, knighted (*Fasti Oxon.* sub ann. 1661). It would be a needless labour to detail all the particulars of Ashmole's whimsical life: they may be found in his Diary, published in 1717, 12mo; in *Biographia Britannica*; and in Wood, who esteemed him "the greatest *virtuoso* and *curioso* that had been known or read of in England before his time." He died May 18, 1692.

*Francis Sandford*, "descended from the ancient and genteel family of the Sandfords, of Sandford, in Shropshire, was born in the castle of Carnow, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, and half barony of Shelelak; which half barony was purchased of King James I. by his mother's father, called Calceon Chambré. When the rebellion broke

out in Ireland, Francis being then about eleven years of age, his relations carried him thence into England, settled themselves at Sandford with intentions to breed him a scholar; but then the rebellion breaking out there, and his family afterwards sufferers for the royal cause, he had no other education than what grammar-schools afforded. On the 6th of June, 13 Car. II. he was, by letters-patent, created Pursuivant at Arms by the name and title of Rouge Dragon; and afterwards, on the 16th of November, in the 27th of the said king's reign, he was created Lancaster Herald of Arms, which office he held till 1689, and then surrendered it up. He hath written and published, 1. "A genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," &c. London, 1664, folio: it is partly a translation. 2. "The Order and Ceremonies used at the Funeral of his Grace, George, Duke of Albemarle," &c. printed in the Savoy, near London, 1670, in a thin folio, all exactly represented in sculpture. 3. "A genealogical History of the Kings of England, and Monarchs of Great Britain, &c. from the Norman Conquest, Anno 1066, to the year 1677, in seven Parts or Books, with their Effigies, Seals, Tombs, Cenotaphs, Devices, Arms, &c." printed in the Savoy, 1677, in folio. 4. "The History of the Coronation of King James II. and Queen Mary, &c. the whole Work illustrated with Sculptures," printed in the Savoy, 1687, in a large folio, "What other things he hath published," says Wood, "I know not, nor any thing else of him besides, only that he, living in or near Bloomsbury, in Middlesex, died the 16th of January, 1693, and was buried in St. Bride's church-yard." (Fasti Oxon. vol. II. col. 164, 2d edit.) Mr. Sandford's two first publications I have never seen; but the History of the Coronation is a very splendid volume; nor is the Genealogical History of our Kings much less so, many of its plates (which are numerous) being executed by the hand of Hollar. Among these is the beautiful shrine of Henry VII. The Genealogical History was composed at the command of Charles II.; and a very valuable work it is. The marginal notes are full of information, illustrating the history of English Heraldry. This book was re-printed in 1707 (the former edition growing scarce), with additions and a continuation by Samuel Stebbing, esq. Somerset Herald. The

prints in this last edition are all either worn-out impressions, or taken from badly retouched plates.

Sandford being the last heraldic writer, whose death I find to have happened previous to the beginning of the 18th century, with him I close my list.

Yours, &c.

R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

AS I take it to be the peculiar province of the Topographer to mark the progress of refinements, and the improvement of manners in society, I think it can hardly be disputed, that of all descriptions, those given by Foreigners are always the most preferable, on account of their impartiality. Fashions in dress, therefore, being of all things the most variable, it may not be amiss to quote the observations of a German author, upon this subject in 1736.

"In England," says he, "people are not much used to a change of cloaths; neither does one see any thing like so much gallantry in embroidered cloaths as in France; as any person with one coloured coat and a black one can pass well enough. An Englishman is much more attached to good linen and shewy perukes, in which so much money is expended, that it is not astonishing to hear of 20, 30, or 40 guineas, paid for one of the latter. At court, one may often see a lord in a very plain dress, and a jewel in his hat worth 1000l. pounds sterling. Jewels are also much used by the women. But if a traveller has a mind to pay a visit to Oxford or Cambridge from London, it would be well for him to take a friend with him who is known at these places; and, in a word, there are many literary men who attend at London on purpose to conduct strangers to these universities. On condition of defraying their expences, and giving them a recompence, they accompany you; and, by means of their address, will procure you the sight of as much in one day, as you might otherwise expend many in waiting for to little or no purpose. In this particular, the English are by no means so complaisant as the French. These universities are, notwithstanding, most excellent in their foundations and endowments; as Lipsius says of them, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addum aut fuisse. Magnæ ille opes et vestigia, &c. verbo, vis dicam: unum Oxoniense collegium (rem inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.* And it must be acknowledged that Lipsius was not wrong in his judgment."

Yours, &c.

A TOPOGRAPHIST.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

IN p. 218 J. W. has requested to know what degree of faith is due to Weldon's Court of King James. The

fol.

following notices may assist his enquiry. Ant. Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 729) says, 'it was accounted a most notorious libel.'—Rapin (Hist. of Engl. II. 189) denominates it properly 'but a satire;'—and Dr. Campbell (Biog. Brit. III. 684) asserts, 'that the notions and evidence it contains are of no value at all.' That Weldon, indeed, was author of the work, as the title-page intimates, by the initials of *Sir A. W.* or that the *real* author was an eye and ear witness of the circumstances he records, are points separately combated and denied in an answer to the pamphlet itself, entitled "*Aulicus Coquinariz*"; and printed in the same year, 1650. Which book, says the Oxford historian (or *supra*) involves much of a MS. in the Bodleian Library, written by Bishop Goodman, and inscribed '*The Court of King James, by Sir A. W. reviewed.*' This vindication of the King and his Court contains a multitude of complex or contradictory relations, in which "confusion is worse confounded" than before. And, as it was professedly published to exculpate those persons and transactions, which had been reflected on in the work ascribed to Sir A. W. there can (in all probability) be little just reliance placed in the opposite assurances either of the one writer or the other. Secret histories are at best suspicious; and that strange complication of mystery which hung over certain events in the reign of our first James, seems a *solo* have involved the narration of them.

For the farther satisfaction of your correspondent J. W. I beg to add, that A. Wood persists in considering *Weldon* as the *real* author, notwithstanding the preface to '*Aulicus Coquinariz*,' declares "The brat was only fathered upon him," and, although the title-page describes it as "*pretended to be pened by Sir A. W. and published since his death.*"

In the transcript from Weldon's History, p. 218, the charge for golf-faulcons should be printed 1000*l.* instead of 100*l.* according to the edition of 1650, p. 105.

C. K. p. 328, has committed a slight mistake in suggesting that the initials W. K. are yet undeciphered; as Mr. Warton, in the 3d volume of his Hist. of Eng. Poetry, p. 418, note b. affirms, that psalms 70, 104, 122, 125, 134. signed with W. K. were turned into metre by William Kethe, "a Scotch divine, and no unready rhymers." Another coadjutor of Sternhold and Hopkins is said to have been John Keeper,\* whom Ant. Wood points out (Ath. Ox. I. 181) as having translated the whole *Psalter into English metre*, and printed it

about 1570. The name of Rob. Wisdom, who versified the 25th psalm, is annexed to a '*Fancy upon Words*,' at the end of '*Piety and Poesy contracted*, by Tho. Jordan, gent.' no date. T. P.

Mr URBAN,

June 3.

THE answers hitherto given to J. M's queries respecting the Vaux Family (see pp. 117, 332,) appearing not perfectly in point, allow me to offer some, materially different, though perhaps not altogether satisfactory.

Q. 1st. If the family be extinct\* or not, and with what families they intermarried?

Reply. With the name of Vaux, we are at present little familiar; but there is, or lately was, a family of some eminence of the name at Whipsnade, in Bedfordshire; but, whether allied to the ancient Barons Vaux, I cannot ascertain. The families with whom they intermarried have been mentioned in your Magazine for April last.

Question 2d. Who is the nearest of kin, supposing the name to be extinct?

Reply. The name, as before observed, is, or lately was, existing at Whipsnade; the pedigree afore referred to shews the nearest kindred of the Harrowden branch.

Question 3d. What became of the peerage of Harrowden; was it limited, or did it extend to the heirs general?

Reply. The peerage of Harrowden was by patent.—See Segar's *Honores Anglicani*. No unusual extension of the patent is mentioned; consequently it is utterly extinct; and all abeyance out of the question.

Question the 4th. Can any connexion be established between the de Vallibus of England and the de Vallibus of Scotland.

Certainly, for in times when arms were borne with great precision, and with a tenacious regard to right and consanguinity, we find Vaux, Baron of Gillesland in Cumberland, bearing Argent, a bend, chequy, Or, and Gules; and Vaux or Vaus, Lord of Dirletoun in Scotland, bearing the same arms, except that the bend was Gules only. The Lords of Gillesland afterwards bare chequy only, Argent and Gules; and Lord Vaux of Harrowden, chequy Argent and Gules on a chevron Azure, 3 roses Or, seeded proper, still implying affinity.

Collins in his *Extinct Peerage* tells us, There were three brothers who first

\* On a flat stone, at the foot of the altar, of Eye-church, Suffolk:

+ Exit ultimus baronum de Harrowden  
+ Henricus Vaux +

Septemb. 20, A. D. 1603. + settled



settled here after the Norman Conquest, viz. Hubert de Vallibus, to the latter end of the reign of Henry III. in a sole daughter and heir married to Thomas de Multon, to whom she transferred the barony of Gillestland. Of Ranulph we have no farther particulars. Robert, the youngest brother, seated himself in Norfolk; from whom descended Oliver, one of the rebellious barons against King John.

The Vaux's of Harwedon, or Harrowden, in Northamptonshire, Collins says, were seated there for more than 250 years, deriving their descent from Robert Vaux, a potent baron in the North. Edward, 4th Lord Vaux of this line, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, widow of William Knollys, Earl of Banbury, and dying without *lawful* issue, anno 1661, Nicholas, son of Elizabeth his wife, by her first husband, the earl of Banbury, enjoyed all his estate.

N. B. This Elizabeth, Countess of Banbury, declared, by certificate under her hand, that she had no issue by her husband William Knollys; notwithstanding which certificate, and inquisition taken thereupon, having married Lord Vaux, she produced two sons by Knollys, viz. Edward and Nicholas.

From this uncertainty of their birth, the family of Knollys is excluded from the privileges of the peerage; and it is somewhat remarkable, that Lord Vaux, who is said to have died without lawful issue, should leave his whole estate to one of these children. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

I THANK you for inserting my enquiry relative to a late decision, which affects the founder's kindred, at All Souls college, Oxford; and I am very much obliged to those gentlemen who have been so good to give information on the subject. I have seen part of the statute, and of the oath taken by the Fellows of the college; I beg you to insert them, and to allow me to make some observations on this very extraordinary proceeding, in which I will endeavour to repress that indignation which I cannot but feel, and which perhaps might be in some degree pardonable in me.

I had been given to understand that Archbishop Chichele, when he founded this college, directed that claimants of his kindred should always be preferred in the choice of Fellows; and, as I

could make out my consanguinity, I considered that, if I should send one or more of my sons to Oxford, they had not merely a chance, but a right, to the provision made by the Archbishop for students. I now find that I must give up these views; and that it is probable my sons, being founder's kin, are more likely to be excluded than if they were strangers. This seems to have been the express cause of rejecting Mr. Master.

The statute runs thus: "*Statuimus, ordinamus, volumus, quod in annielectione scholarium prædictorum futuris temporibus in dictum collegium faciendâ, principaliter & ante omnes alios, illi, qui sunt vel erunt de consanguinitate nostrâ et genere, si qui tales sunt, ubicunque fuerint oriundi, dum tamen sint reperti habiles et idonei secundum conditiones superiùs et inferiùs recitatas, sine aliquo probationis tempore, in veros dicti collegii socios ab initio eligantur et etiam admittantur.*"

The oath taken by the members of the college to observe the statutes concludes thus: "that they will not obtain any dispensation against their oaths, or any part of them, nor against the statutes and ordinances of the college, and, if any should be granted *gratis*, that they will not make use of, or consent to, them."

When the munificent founder, for pious and excellent purposes, (which no one will more readily admit than myself,) bestowed on his college those estates which relations might not unreasonably have expected at least a share of, he had regard to those relations and their descendants to latest time; he made, as he thought, a perpetual provision for them, a provision which could not be forfeited by treason, or wasted by extravagance. He expressly ordained that, in all elections to Fellowships in all time to come, principally and before all others, those who were then, or should be, of his consanguinity and kindred, if there were such, should be elected. To secure the performance of this, he trusted not to that gratitude which ought to influence a generous mind when solicited by a relation of his benefactor, but he guarded it by what he, as a churchman, must think the strongest of all possible obligations, a solemn oath to be taken by the members of his college, that they would obey his statutes.

It seems that, for about three centuries, the members of this college conscientiously



scientifically fulfilled the intention of their founder. But I see, by the Introduction to the *Stemmata Chiblicana*, published in 1761, that, for about 40 years then past, the college had, with great reluctance, admitted the claim of consanguinity. *Though they were bound by the strictest ties of religion to admit the kinsman of the founder when any offered,* says the author, *they have never scrupled to reject the claimants within the foregoing period.* And they did it for this extraordinary and curious reason, *they supposed that, after a lapse of three centuries, the consanguinity in question must have expired!*

In July, 1761, they petitioned their visitor\* to determine, whether the collateral kindred, referred to by the founder in their statutes, was considered by him as subsisting without end, or must be supposed to cease at some certain period, and what period? The Visitor declined an answer, as no case was before him.

Determined that he should not have that excuse, they in a few months rejected the kinsmen of the founder, and elected strangers. On this, "as on all former appeals," says he, "the claimants were pronounced to be of the blood, kindred, and lineage, of the founder." He observes afterwards, "the time is well remembered when the college was condemned in costs for not electing a candidate as founder's kinsman."

Resolved however to persevere, it appears by your correspondent's account, that, about 1776†, they again attempted to set aside the relations of the man whose bread they were eating, assigning as a reason, "that the claims of consanguinity, from the remoteness of the period from which the candidates had to trace their descent, rendered their [the members of the college] situation peculiarly irksome, as it was extremely difficult to ascertain, with any precision, *who was most nearly related,* and best qualified to succeed, whereby their elections were greatly hindered." They represented these inconveniences to their visitor, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, and prayed he would apply a remedy.

Here, Mr. Urban, I must stop to make a few observations. The then members of the college, bred up at the expence of the founder's family, living on his bounty, found it peculiarly irk-

*some* to take the trouble of examining the claims of that very founder's relations! claims which those preferred were to be at the trouble of verifying; and they found it extremely difficult to ascertain *who was most nearly related*; a circumstance not required, for the founder only speaks of his kindred, not of his nearest kindred; and who was best qualified, as if it was more difficult to judge of the qualifications of kindred than of strangers!

These were the *irksome difficulties* from which they sought to be relieved in 1776.

Aided by the cunning of lawyers, and the sophistry of civilians, they now prevailed on the Archbishop to make such a decree as they desired. As interpreter of the statutes, he interpreted the founder's declaration, that his kindred should always be preferred to all others, to mean, that only twenty (or, as another of your correspondents says, ten) should partake of his bounty; and that, on any future vacancy, twenty (or ten) relations being then fellows, the college should proceed to election *without paying any regard to the claim of consanguinity, and unbacked by any other restraints!*

Afraid of taking up too much room in your valuable Miscellany, I shall postpone the conclusion. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

I AM much obliged to you for your early insertion of my account of the late Mr. Aiton. I hope, however, to stand excused for begging you to insert this also, as I am anxious to point out an error or two in the printed account.

The first sentence of the second paragraph stands, "I am led into these reflexions from the *circumstance* of the late Mr. Aiton"—I think I wrote, "from the *remembrance* of," &c. &c. But this would not have been observed to you, had I not been called upon to provide against a mistake of more consequence.

The printed account concludes with stating, that his Majesty had been pleased to honour a worthy son with all his father's appointments. But in the account of the family which Mr. Aiton left behind him, it is said to consist of *a wife and three daughters*. My words were, I believe, "a wife, *two sons*, and three daughters." It is the eldest of these sons who is so fortunate as to succeed his father.

K. W. E. N. S. I. S.

\* Abp. Secker. † Abp. Cornwallis.

\* \* *We are much obliged to Mr. WATHEN, for the neat drawing promised in our last, p. 452 (see plate III.), to illustrate the very singular phenomenon at Caplow, described by him in p. 295.*

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

**Y**OUR Magazine is of such extensive circulation, that I have no doubt but some of your ingenious correspondents may have the opportunity of informing you whether any inscription is placed in the English church at *Gibraltar* to the memory of Captain Thomas Noel, who, whilst commander of his Majesty's ship, the *Princess Louisa*, was mortally wounded in the engagement with the French near Minorca, May 20, 1756; and, dying on the 5th of June following, in his 39th year, was buried at Gibraltar. A copy of the inscription, if there is any, on his tomb there, would much oblige

AN ADMIRER OF MERIT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

**A**S I do not recollect to have met with a list of the members of the Kit cat Club in your entertaining miscellany\*, I send you one.

The late benevolent and hospitable Richard Tonson, Esq. Member of Parliament for Windtor, some little time before his death, which happened on the 9th of October, in the year 1772, built a room (and antichamber) at his seat at Water Oakley, in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks, for the reception of these portraits, which was lighted, as far as I recollect, by a dome at the top. They were ranged on each side the room in two rows, and in the following order:

*Over the Chimney.*

The Duke of Newcastle and Henry Earl of Lincoln, in one picture.

*In the First Row*

1. Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset; 2. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire; 3. Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond; 4. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; 5. John, Duke of Montagu; 6. C. Sackville, Earl of Dorset; 7. Richard Lord Lumley; 8. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; 9. Sir Richard Temple; 10. Thomas Hopkins, Esq.

*The Door.*

1st row continued. 11. William Walsb, Esq.; 12. Algernoon Capel, Earl of Essex; 13. James, Earl of Berkeley; 14. John Vaughan, Earl of Car-

\* See p. 440; and vol. XLIX. p. 256.

bery; 15. Charles Lord Cornwallis; 16. Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax; 17. John Lord Somers; 18. Thomas, Earl of Wharton; 19. Charles Montague, Earl of Manchester; 20. Evelyn Pierpoint, Marquis of Dorchester.

*Chimney.*

Beginning of the 2d row. 21. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset; 22. Charles Lord Mohun; 23. Robert Walpole, Esq.; 24. Spencer Compton, Esq.; 25. Lieut. Gen. James Stanhope; 26. Hon. William Pulteney, Esq.; 27. John Dormer, Esq.; 28. John Tidcomb, Esq.; 29. Abraham Stan-  
yan, Esq.; 30. John Dryden, Esq.

*Door.*

2d row continued; 31. Sir Godfrey Kneller; 32. Jacob Tonson, senior; 33. Sir John Vanbrugh; 34. William Congreve, Esq.; 35. Joseph Addison, Esq.; 36. Sir Samuel Garth, M. D.; 37. Sir Richard Steele; 38. Arthur Manwayring, Esq.; 39. George Stepney, Esq.; 40. Francis Lord Godolphin. The two portraits in one picture over the chimney make the number 41. In the little anti-chamber was a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Raymond. The mansion-house at Water Oakley, after Mr. Tonson's death, was let; and the portraits became the property of William Baker\*, Esq. M. P. for Herts; whose father, the late Sir William Baker, married the daughter of Jacob Tonson. Indeed, Mr. Tonson did not long enjoy the improvement he had made in his house, and the ornaments he had added to it; being unexpectedly cut off, after a few days illness, by an inflammatory complaint in his bowels, to the regret of his friends, and the deep affliction of all his poor neighbours, the very year that his room was completed.

Yours, &c.

S E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

**S**INCE the fashion of enquiring into the ancient metrical romances of the different nations in Europe has become so prevalent, it is singular that so little attention has been paid to the Proverbal poetry, which was held in such high estimation during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In that elaborate and entertaining work, the *History of English Poetry*, the author has allotted several pages to the old French writers, such as *Gaillaume de Lorris*, and *Jean*

\* The pictures are hung up in the house of his brother, Samuel Baker, Esq. at Harting-fordbury-park, near Hertford. VIATOR B.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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de Meun, while the Troubadours are only cursorily mentioned. This deficiency would have been amply supplied by the labors of M. de Sainte Palaise, who had collected Provençal manuscripts enough to fill 15 folio volumes, and had compiled a copious vocabulary to illustrate them. This stupendous design was, for different reasons, afterwards relinquished: and, as some compensation for the loss, M. Millot published, in 3 octavo volumes, a literary history of the Troubadours, with translations of extracts from their writings. But we must regret, that he has given us no specimens of the original compositions, as the Provençal language itself would form a very interesting part in an enquiry of this kind. The intended volumes of M. de Sainte Palaise might perhaps have frightened some by their being too expensive, and others by their being too tedious; but if a few of the best poems had been selected, and printed with explanatory notes, the curiosity of the public would have been sufficiently excited and gratified. But we are now obliged to recur to Crescimbeni for almost the only remains of the Provençal poetry that are extant; and these are sometimes so obscure, and sometimes so inaccurately printed, as to deter one a good deal from the perusal of them. Encouraged, however, by the hope of drawing the attention of others more skilful than myself to this subject, I shall venture to transmit to you some of these curious relics, with cursory remarks on them, and on the lives of the Troubadours.

The name of Troubadour is commonly derived from *trouver* or *trouver*, to invent; though it is said by some to take its origin from *tromba*, a trumpet. The other names given to them, such as Violars and Musars, were expressive of the musical instruments with which they accompanied their songs. The art was for some time in high repute, till it was superseded by the more po-

lished imitations of the Italians. An academy\*, however, under the name of Jeux Floraux, was established for its cultivation, at Toulouse, in 1324, which, perhaps, was the strongest mark of its decline.

Crescimbeni places at the † head of this honorable profession the name of William the eighth Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine, who, if we may trust the report of William of Malmesbury, does not reflect great credit on his followers, by the purity of his principles, or the decency of his life. He was a contumacious opposer of priestly authority; and instituted a society of females, which he impiously dignified with the name of a Nunnery, for purposes very different from the exercises of devotion. He added to his crimes the guilt of adultery; as he deserted his legitimate wife, and carried off the consort of a viscount, whose portrait, in miniature, he afterwards carried on his shield, affixing a reason, which, though related by the reverend historian, is too gross for modern ears‡. He was born in 1071, and died in 1122; his compositions are said to have some wit, but more obscenity.

The fame of Arnaud Daniel rests on a surer ground than his own compositions; it is secured by the united and honourable testimonies of Dante and Petrarch. In the 26th Canto of the Purgatory, he is introduced in the company of Guido Guinicelli; and they are both represented, by Dante, as having excelled all their contemporaries in the different languages in which they wrote; the latter he calls,

il padre

Mio, e degli altri miei miglior, che mai  
Rime d'amore usar dolci e leggiadre;  
and the latter is said to be,  
Miglior fabbro del parlar materno.

The Italian poet gives us a specimen of his own skill in the Provençal language, when he makes the Troubadour address him in the following words:

Tan m'abellis votre cortois deman,  
Chi eu non puous ne veuil a vos cobrire.

\* Etablissement des Jeux Floraux a Toulouse (1324) c'est ce qui nous est resté de ces anciens Troubadours, qui étoient les Chevaliers errans de la galanterie, et qui alloient chantant l'amour de chateau en chateau. Henault, p. 300.

† Millot disputes his claim to priority, but does not mention any Troubadour before his time, tom. 1, p. 16.

‡ W. Malm. de gest. Reg. Ang. lib. V. It appears, from this anecdote, that it was customary in those days to bear some device on the shield. The President Henault attributes the origin of arms and heraldry to the crusades, when the nobles, being covered with steel, were under the necessity of distinguishing themselves from each other by some exterior mark on their armour. Abrégé, &c. tom. 1, p. 191. William was engaged in the first crusade.

Jeu fui Arnaut, che plor e vai cantan,  
 Con si tost vei la spassada follor.  
 Et giau sen le jor che sper denan  
 Ara vus preu pera chella valor,  
 Che vus ghida al som delle scalina,  
 Sovegna vus a temps de ma dolor.

Dante mentions him again in his *Treatise de Vulgar. Eloq.* l. 2, b. 6 13. Petrarch, in the 4th canto of his *Triumphs of Love*, describes him leading a company of Troubadours, who contributed to swell the victories of the unrelenting Deity. His picture of the whole troop is very curious, and I shall often have occasion to recur to it:

vera un drappello  
 Di portamenti e di vulgari strani.  
 Fra tutti il primo Arnaldo Daniello,  
 Gran maestro d'amor ch'a la sua terra  
 Ancor fa honor col suo dir nuovo e bello.

The fragments of this Troubadour, which are to be met with in Crescimbeni, do not justify such high panegyrics; and the two following extracts seem to possess the most merit:

Arvei vermeile, vers, blanc, blanc, gruecs,  
 Vergiers plans, plans, tertres e vaux,  
 El voutz dels ausels foneunt  
 Ab dous accort, maitin e tart:  
 Co met en cor qeu colore mou  
 Chant dun aital flor, dou lofrutz  
 Sia amors e ior lograns e color.

Qan dels ausels qe lor latin fan prees  
 D'amars cou pars, alresi come nos sam,  
 E las amigas en cui entendem,  
 E donca cu, qem la genfor entendi,  
 Deg far changen sobre toz de bel obra,  
 Qe non aia mox fals ni rima estrampa.

These verses are tolerably perspicuous; but of the word "gruecs" I cannot discover the meaning. "In the second extract "latin" is used in a singular sense; Latin was the learned and devotional language of the day; and it is fancifully applied to the supposed prayers of the male bird to his feathered consort. Consult the article "Romanus," Ducange, *Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latinitatis*. "Gentor" is an abridgement of *Gentil Signora*. In the following two or three lines he displays a tenderness of sentiment not unworthy the pen of Petrarch:

Pois qan le vei non fai tan lai qe dire, &c.  
 Entras vezer sui ecc, e dauzar fors,  
 Qe sola lei veg, e aug & isguard, &c.

Like the Italian poet, the object of his passion was a married woman; and our Troubadour amused himself with punning on the unfortunate name of her husband Guillaume de Bouville\*. He lived in the 12th century; and an improbable story is related of him in the English court†. Yours, &c. M—.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

HAVE the goodness to inform your Constant Reader, p. 391, who enquires after *Richard Waring, gent.* some years since of *Preston, near Shoreham*, in Kent, that Mr. Hasted, l. 317, gives no account of such a person at that place, which belonged, from the reign of Henry VI. to the *Polbills*, who sold it to *D'Aranda* in the beginning of this century, who again sold it *Burrell*, whose it still is. Dr. Wall was vicar of Shoreham from 1674 to 1727. His grandson, Mr. Sampson Waring, of Rochester, held one-third of a manor at Orford, but he sold it to Amherst (324). Wm. Bill Waring, of Dunston, Berks, married Mary, daughter of Sir Orlando Winton, of Haver, and died 1746 (397). Mr. Sampson W. died seised of Great Delee manor, Rochester, 1769, leaving his brother Mr. W. and his sister Smith his executors (II. 550). This is all that Hasted says of this family. No mention of Waring in the Twisleton family, Lord Say and Sele.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

IN the list of Wood's Works, published with his life in Mr. Gurch's edition of his *History and Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, vol. I. reviewed p. 439, are, No. 8474, in 90 pages, *Collections relating to the Antiquities of several Towns and Villages in Oxfordshire*; 8505, *Collections of Epitaphs and Arms in most of the Churches in the county*, 4to; and, 8586, the like in 8vo.

Q. Is it not *Caernarvonshire* instead of *Caermarthenshire*, the description of which is referred to p. 400? In the title-page it is called *Glamorgan*; and epitaphs from Waltham abbey, though in reality but one epitaph.

P. 397. The painting on glass seems to represent the unequal distribution of worldly gifts by Folly.

I learn from the *Foreign Journals*,

\* Si eu fui Arnaut gamars Laura  
 E catz la lepre ab lo bou.

† Vollet, t. II. p. 490. Exactly the same anecdote is told of Voltaire at the Court of Frederic.



that a life of the late Professor Michaelis, *written by himself*, is in the press, and will be accompanied with remarks by Hassencamp, an eulogium of the author by Hume, and review of his literary character by Elchorn and Schulz; a complete catalogue of his works, and his portrait; and that an English translation of it is preparing. See *Analytical Review*, May, 1793, p. 118. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

TILL your correspondent M. M. (vol. LV. p. 861) can obtain an answer to his repeated enquiries after Wesseling's opinion concerning the taxation under Quirinius, he may not be displeased with a mode of adjusting the point in dispute proposed by a writer, in the *Miscell. Observ. in Auctores vet. & rec.* printed at Amsterdam, 1733, 8vo, for the months of May and June that year. He deduces the æra of our Lord's birth from the death of Herod, the taxation under Quirinius, and a very scarce coin of Philip the tetrarch.

Philip was in the 37th year of his tetrarchate, A. U. 787; consequently began it A. U. 750, after his father Herod's death.

Quirinius was engaged in war with the Homonadenfes, A. U. 748; consequently the taxation could not be performed that year; nor after A. U. 750, when Herod was dead.

It is therefore to be referred to A. U. 749, when Herod was reconciled to Augustus, and Sentius Saturninus succeeded Quintilius Varius in the proconsulate of Syria; and, as it was in the spring of that year, it follows that it took place before Quirinius's triumph over the Homonadenfes, and was finished before the assembly at Berytus.

Consequently the Christian æra began A. U. 749 of the Julian period 41.

The coin of Philip above referred to has, on one side, the head of Augustus laureate, ΛΕΒΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΛΑΠΟΛ; on the other, a temple with four columns, ΦΙΛΑ . . . . . ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ; and between the columns, ΛΑΓ. This temple is supposed to represent that of *Panion*, built by his father Herod at Paneas, where Philip afterwards built the city of *Cæsarea Augusta Paneas*, or *Cæsarea Philippi*. The letters ΛΑΓ mark the year 33, which is to be referred to some æra used in Syria and Palestine in his time; that of Augustus, whose reign

began A. U. 723. It fixes the death of Herod to 750. For, if the 33d year of Augustus on this coin is the 6th of Philip's tetrarchate, and on the 37th year of which Josephus tells us Philip died, in the 20th year of Tiberius, A. U. 787, and we go back from A. U. 787, to A. U. 755, in September of which last year, the 33d year of Augustus begins, we shall come only to the 31st of Philip, who yet was tetrarch 37 years. Therefore, in A. U. 755, he had governed 6 years, consequently succeeded Herod 750. To this year Decker fixes the death of Herod, whence it follows that the birth of Christ cannot be placed earlier than December 25, A. U. 749. (Abbé Fontenu's description of this coin, *Hist. de l'Acad. des Inscr. &c.* tom. III. 405—415, 12mo.)

The dissertation of Wesseling has eluded my most diligent search, though I thought it was included in a volume of his works: "*Observationes variae—Diatriba de Judæor. Archontibus, &c.—Epistola ad Veneman de Aquilæ Fragmentis.—Probabilia.*" P. Q.

"O, God! how sweet it were to think, that Who *forrowing* toil around this vasty ball, [all, Might hear the voice of joy!"]

BOWLES, the Poet of Philanthropy.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, April 24.

I HAD thought that, if there were an object within the influence of human faculties, which immediately claims the benevolence of the good and the counsels of the wise, that object must be to ameliorate the conditions of animal and moral existence to the lower rank of society amongst us. I had also thought, that the obliquities of party zeal, and much less the guilt of seditious instigation, could never be charged on any simple statement, however melancholy, of the distresses of the poor. But even to the advocate of misery is denied the candour of charitable interpretation: and a cause, which might unite the politician of every principle, and the religious of every sect, a cause to which every feeling of humanity might vibrate in unison, is loaded with the odious "tendency, if not the design, to *excite tumult and revolt!*"

Such is the imputation of the Warwick Supervisor (vol. LXII. p. 1194); which, as it affects not only the pathetic description of Mr. Thicknesse, but every tale of woe that is meant to touch the heart, and awaken the energies of the

the generous, I must beg leave to treat with the freedom his example requires and justifies.

And in the first outset let me remark, that it betrays a strange ignorance of common life in the said Supervisor, in *Simplicius* (p. 34), in the very worthy Bishop Watson\*, and in some other writers, to suppose that aught of what they give to the world in the ordinary course of publication reaches the eye or the ear of rustic poverty †. And I may very safely assert, that several late writings, to demonstrate the duty of acquiescence, and point out ideal sources of comfort to the poor, have had an evident tendency to weaken the public compassion for their sufferings, without the chance to present the lesson of duty, and still less *the conviction of their own happiness*, to the parties immediately concerned. However, if *Simplicius* would be kind enough *to delude* the common people *into a sense of happiness*, they are too well-disposed, and more especially in the *villages*, to be deluded by the language of sedition to lose such a sense from their own *forgetfulness*.

We all of us know with what a voice of triumph, during the debates on the slave-trade, the assertion resounded from certain quarters, that the Africans in our colonies were beyond dispute more happy and more respectable than the day-labourers in our own island. For my part, I exulted to hear it then—I have since witnessed its general confirmation from unquestionable evidence—and I exult still in the reflexion. For, if my poor countrymen are to toil under the same given weight of penury, let the mental sight,aching from some dismal views at home, feast on any and every spot of soft and cheerful green, wherever such may be found abroad. Of that trade, or of that argument, I need not say more; the national sense, which has condemned, and will abolish, *the former*, pronounces the severest reprobation on itself if it yields to the insinuations of *the latter*. Shame indeed to that country, which, after nobly rescuing a distant race from such a state, became precarious in servitude, rivets fast the long chain of calamities on its own independent peasantry, by a neglect

\* In the first paragraph of his late Appendix to the Sermon in 1785.

† To the *peasants* in various parts of this country even the *white-brown* Rights of Man have never yet found their way; and how should they?

aggravated in the contrast of preceding benevolence!

But what shall we say to an assertion of a very different stamp, which it has been much the fashion to repeat, the more effectually to silence the wishes of a *seditions* charity? an assertion, in plain English, "that in no part of the world are the poor less miserable than in England." Would to God that every son of poverty throughout the world had a thousand times more reason to rejoice than the least unhappy amongst our own! What a miserable comfort of comparison is this, which, in other provinces, might easily operate to repress every desire, and damp every hope, of advancement to the explorer of useful science, to the reformer of abuses in the State, to the cultivator of virtue in his own breast! To all, who can elevate their souls above this sorry taste of humiliating comparison, it is enough, that there exists before their eyes an absolute measure of positive evil, sufficient to demand every effort of domestic patriotism, inviting and admitting a gradual diminution, of which the remedies are not far to seek, nor difficult to apply, since duty is ever commensurate to power, and the knowledge of the cause gives the ready instrument of action to the hand of Wisdom.

If this question has been on one side insidiously perverted to recommend the purposes of faction, it has been not less abused by the other, to crown the expressions of loyalty and contentment. The language of associated addressers has been extremely lavish in high terms of unqualified exultation; and those, who bask in the sunshine of prosperity, have attached to the indigent and the wretched that happiness which their own opulence might purchase for themselves and others. I impeach not the design, but I deprecate the tendency, of these high-sounding parades of felicitation. Do they afford a home to the orphan, or support to the widow? Do they clothe the naked, or feed the hungry? Do they amend the vicious, or foster the innocent children of forlorn parents? Do they furnish a single comfort, or redress a single grievance, for the toiling peasantry? Alas! they wear no such favourable aspect to the interests of our common nature; but tend rather, by charming the ear, to lull the conscience of those, with whom rests the obligation to medicate the sufferings of their brethren as soon as they

are known, and to check that ardour, which, were the sad reality of such sufferings duly impressed on the mind, might rejoice *to go about doing good*, and advancing the glory of God in the blessings of his creatures.

Let me add, that to feel with keen sensibility for the wants and sorrows of mankind, and to join an animated appeal to the good and the powerful with our own exertions to cherish those sorrows, and to relieve those wants, bears a nearer kindred to the spirit of Christian charity and moral justice than to cheat ourselves into the belief of an happiness which exists but in that persuasion, and to shut our eyes against that misery, to whose removal ought to be devoted our enquiries and our labours.

What is above implied I must here more expressly repeat, that the present discussions are unknown to the poor; and, while the theory of resignation and obedience is deduced by abstract reasonings on their rank in social life, the only question seems to be, how speculative men may chuse to decide on what *ought to be* their feelings, not what those feelings *actually are*, by what circumstances they are chiefly affected, and by what direction of beneficent effort they may be changed for the better. Thus the chief party in a cause, professedly agitated for their good, is at once ignorant of its result, and not very likely to be benefited by its consequences.

All designed or foreseen connexion betwixt this letter and the schemes of democracy, if such are yet apprehended, its author must unequivocally disclaim and detest; though an unjust, and, he thinks, a dangerous, association of external to interior politicks first induced him to write. If this be inserted, he begs it may be considered as the preface to a plea for the poor, whose *moral* not *political* rights he wishes to vindicate by the calm recital of some few important facts collected in visits of personal observation.

P. S. *May 9.* I am happy in the earliest opportunity to mention, with the praise and honour they so well deserve, the late motions of Sir John Rous for the relief of labourers in husbandry, and of Mr. Rose for the encouragement of benefit societies. In the House of Lords, not long ago, some calculations of Mr. Morton Pitt were alluded to, by which it should appear, that the pre-

sent income of the poor is but barely competent to the provision of subsistence. Qu. Where are those calculations to be found?

A STUDENT OF HUMANITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, June 10.*

I HAVE seen two papers in your Magazine signed TRUTH, in opposition to my system; and since I am desirous of having my philosophical principles discussed, will waive the objections which an author might certainly offer for declining to answer anonymous writers. The author of these letters condemns both Mr. Lavoisier's system and mine; in short, all the experiments, and the most important conclusions and opinions, that have been received for upwards of twenty years, because he cannot reconcile them to the principles of combustion, or comprehend in what manner fire is fixed or united in the different gases.

If his abilities are such as to be able to overturn all the reasonings upon these systems, I cannot help thinking he might venture to give his name to the publick. But assertions are nothing; let us put his arguments to the test.

In the first place, he has either misunderstood or misrepresented my arguments and experiments concerning combustion; and in this respect it has been my fate to suffer from friends as well as foes; witness the lively remarks of your other correspondent, Mr. B. H—.

I suppose that the concentrated fire in pure air is easily set loose when acted upon by *free* fire, and that then both these fires act, and set loose the fire of the combustible body, which is exemplified in the inquisition of sulphur. My conclusions are drawn from facts. Dr. Priestley, Bergman, and many other philosophers, have demonstrated that, when the electric spark is taken in pure air, it will change it into fixed air; which can only be accounted for by supposing, that the fire of the air which neutralized the fixed air is set free. I believe I need not tell my opponent, that this electric fire is more intense than any other which we can apply by art. He is no stranger to the fact, that it is capable of melting iron in an instant during its passage through it. The most intense fire which we can apply to iron by means of a furnace requires a long and tedious application to produce the same effect; and that the fire of the  
air

air is set free by the electrical spark is evident, from its being so much more vivid than if taken in any other air, or *in vacuo*, when it appears of a dull red.

But the truest and the best illustration of any chemical phenomena is by analysis and synthesis; and, since I have already given the former, I shall now give the latter. If pure distilled or snow water is slightly impregnated with fixed air, and exposed to the rays of the sun, the fixed air will again receive that fire and water which it had lost by the action of the electrical spark, and will again have its acid neutralised, and be formed into pure atmospherical or respirable air.

I repeat it after your other correspondent B. H., that this writer's example of the vitriolated tartar and calcareous earth is not *in point*; because it is not implied, that all the affinities of one body are the same as those of another; and I hope I shall make it appear, that the fixed fire in pure air is set free by the true principles of chemical attraction. In adding vitriolated tartar to the selenite, and exposing both to the action of free vitriolic acid, if these acids were perfectly dissipated in the process, leaving a pure residuum of alkali and calcareous earth, I should have positively asserted, that this was a chemical process of setting loose the fixed or combined vitriolic acid, instead of directly asserting the contrary, because I had not a head-piece, or penetration enough, to see in what manner it was performed.

Now the writer, who so strangely assumes the signature of I RUTH, brings forward no chemical experiments to prove that pure air and sulphur are not compounded of fixed fire; but I will mention another experiment, which will clearly shew that those airs, which will admit of the combustion of combustible bodies, really have fixed fire in their composition.

If the *nitrum flammans* is aërialised, it will form an air that will allow of the combustion of sulphur more intently than pure air; and I hope he will not adopt the very absurd idea, that, in forming this air by heat, the volatile alkali becomes fixed in the process, decomposing the nitrous acid; for, if this explanation is received, we have not only the absurdity of the volatile alkali losing its volatile principle, but likewise, if possible, a still greater absurdity, that alkalies do not attract

acids, but that they are *separated* in the process, the volatile alkali being unmoved by the powerful influence of a hot fire, and attracting a supposed *azote* for which it has no attraction; a fact which is easily proved by exposing them together. That actual fire has the power of separating fixed fire from its chemical combination with fixed air is so far from being strange, that we might have expected it from a knowledge of other chemical phenomena. It will even separate fixed air, or the aërial acid, from its combination with alkaline salts, which, by the force of actual fire, have their fixed air set loose in the well-known process of acquiring causticity; or need I tell my opponent, that the strongest chemical attraction we know of is between alkalies and acids?

If we look into other chemical phenomena, the fixed fire of coals and of metals will be separated, as inflammable air, by the action of actual fire. Ten thousand other examples might be brought.

His next objection is, that he cannot see how fire can be attracted by fixed air, or the aërial acid. But let him only reflect on the quantity of fire which is now well known to be attracted by water in the form of steam; then let him attend to the fire combining and neutralising the vitriolic acid in the form of sulphur, and after that draw a medium between these two concentrations of fire. Even sulphur may be aërialized, and that sulphur must possess fire, since he will not allow the air to possess it; therefore, in the act of combustion, the fire, agreeable to his ideas, must come from the sulphur. And if the vitriolic acid is neutralised by fire, we may surely very easily suppose that a weaker acid may be neutralised by it.

When he talks of the aërial acid being surrounded by a very extensive atmosphere of fire, his head runs upon actual fire. What an extensive atmosphere of fire, agreeable to his principles, must sulphur possess! for, fire is five hundred times more concentrated in sulphur than in pure air. If the fire was applied to fixed air in the loose state which he seems to speak of, it would expand the fixed air to fifty times its usual bulk; but the volume of pure air does not much exceed that of the fixed air, which implies, that it is *chemically* attracted or concentrated: indeed, if this was not really the case, how could the aërial acid lose its activity? which

it is well known to do in the experiment just mentioned, where the ærial acid receives fire from the sun, by which it is neutralised along with the water, although at the same time its volume is but little increased, the specific gravity of it and pure air being not much deficient. But I have spent too much time on such weak objections.

This writer says, "in fact, the doctrine of all gases being the æriform states to atmospheres of fire surrounding their component particles is perfectly unphilosophical, and cannot be rationally explained either by Dr. Harrington or M. Lavoisier, whose systems are therefore equally absurd."

Now that gases do contain fire is certain; for, if you ignite pure and inflammable airs or gases together, a great quantity of actual fire comes from them; therefore either *both* or *one* of them must have contained this fire, although he cannot *see* how it is *united to them*.

I certainly am much obliged to your other correspondent for defending my doctrine; I wish, however, he had either taken a different signature, or had adhered to the first. But, although he has not exactly spoken my sentiments, your correspondent TRUTH has not given a single answer to any of his arguments, excepting indeed one, which says, that actual fire destroys the fixed fire of acids; but it is by no means the answer of a chemist. He says, he is chemist enough to see it is a very absurd method of depriving a body of its fire, to put it into the strongest fire we can conveniently meet with, which is like plunging a man into the river by way of drying a damp shirt; and he is consequently too much of a chemist to sit down contented with such explanations and inconsistencies as Dr. Harrington's theory abounds with. Will this writer deny that sulphur contains fixed fire, or that, if it is plunged into the strongest fire, it will come out totally deprived of it, in the state of the vitriolic acid?

Phosphorus has so strong an attraction for two of the component bodies of atmospherical air, viz. *fixed air* and *water*, that it will attract them when it is in contact with atmospherical air, in consequence of which ignition is produced. It is owing to these two bodies, water and fixed air, when aided by heat, having so strong an attraction for the concentrated phosphoric acid; for, in Dr. Pearson's experiments, publish-

ed in the Philosophical Transactions, they penetrated the phosphorus, decomposing it into a black sooty matter, and the phosphoric acid; the full explanation of which I have now in the press. But it is to be remarked of the artificial pure air of the chemists, that the component parts have so strong an attraction for each other, that phosphorus cannot decompose them without the aid of actual fire.

Mr. TRUTH need not have apologised for my supposed errors. I am well aware that, if I am really in an error in the formation of so general a system, which, I believe, explains all the various phenomena of chemical philosophy, I have no reason to be ashamed, since the immortal Scheele and others have been mistaken before me; but I must have other proofs than these of my being wrong before I can admit the idea. To form a system upon such profound and intricate subjects must be allowed to be an arduous undertaking. The objections which have been hitherto made to mine have turned out to be arguments in its favour. Whoever shall be happy enough to discover the true principles of air, and its relative connexion to animal and vegetable life, will merit the highest praise, and not the censures, of the philosophical world. How far I have succeeded in the attempt will be hereafter known; but, at present, I shall bid adieu to the contest with this correspondent, unless he will either sign his name, or bring forward more substantial objections. Open, generous, and manly, discussion, is what I wish for, and what my philosophical spirit entitles me to demand; but hitherto, I am sorry to say, that I have experienced from my enemies nothing but the base and dastardly conduct of assassins. ROBERT HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

LET me request you to notice the following errata:

P. 322, col. 2, l. 25, last paragraph, for "Edward the *First*" read "Edward the *Fourth*."

P. 394, col. 2, l. 52, for "*Vespasian*" read "*Vespasianus*."

P. 396, col. 1, l. 6, instead of "to 1542" read "to 1552."

To these may be added, in p. 392, last paragraph, the word "*many*;" it being acknowledged, that Vertue's "*scrupulous veracity* cannot be impeached." In one or more given instances, Vertue.



Vertue, like the discoverers of Hardknute's tomb, may have mistaken or been imposed upon in the portraits from which he copied; but, had he been in the habit of appearing before the publick, year after year, with "a *lie* in his right-hand," he could neither have merited nor obtained so decided an encomium from his noble Biographer, who is evidently speaking of him not only as a Man but as an Artist. L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

IT may be reasonably expected, that we have in England plants which are not only well adapted to the climate, but, if improved by culture, might yield very useful crops, and being natives might remain green all the winter, and thereby prove very beneficial to ewes and lambs in the spring. Such plants may be easily distinguished in sheep pastures, by their being ate by the sheep, so that they cannot grow to ripen their seed. Thus it was, that the great Linnæus discovered, that the *fesque* was very agreeable to sheep, and thence called it *sheep-fesque*. This plant may be easily cultivated by gathering the seed in summer, and sowing it in spring. Such a plant is burnet, which is not only a native, but preserves its verdure all the winter, and grows while the winter is mild. As this plant has hitherto been much neglected, I shall, I hope, be excused in quoting two gentlemen as evidences of its merit, as they are of such character as well deserve to be credited.

The first I shall mention was the Rev. Mr. Lamb, a most worthy clergyman, who lived near Stratford in Kent. He took up the culture of burnet, when it was first proposed by Mr. Rocque, of Waltham Green, as a proper food for sheep. He found that it will thrive in the dryer situation, but will not, as may be expected, yield so plentiful a crop as on a richer soil. It is usually sown in broad cast, but the crop when sown in this manner is very uncertain; for, if sown too thick, the plants will starve one another, and, if sown too thin, the natural grass will rise in such plenty, that it will for the same reason chase the burnet to such a degree, that they will never grow so large as when they are transplanted at due distances. If they are thus kept free from weeds, they will soon grow so bushy as to stubble grass or other weeds; and, if some appear, they may be pulled up by hand. It is therefore much more advisable to sow the

seed in a nursery, and transplant them in the month of August. In the month of October they may be fed by young lambs. After the winter they will bear being fed by sheep or cattle. The ground may be harrowed in spring, to loosen the surface of it, that it may the better admit the warmth and rain, and as it has a tap-root the harrows cannot hurt the plants. In the spring Mr. Lamb turned in his ewes, lambs, and calves. He expected that the young plants would scour them, but there was not the least appearance of it, and they throve exceedingly. Cows fed on it gave more, and thought better, milk than on any other pasture. The cream and butter were better than from the milk of cows fed on the richest meadows; in very dry weather the burnet flourished, and grew away as if it had a shower every week. It yielded three loads of hay, and thirty bushels of seed, on the acre; though this hay was stalky, the cattle eat it readily after it was thrashed. Judge then, concludes he, the value of a plant which brings three loads of hay, and three bushels of seed, at two cuttings.

Christopher Baldwin, Esq. of Clapham, in Surrey, planted four acres of land with young plants of burnet, and, notwithstanding the uncommon drought of the summer, it grew well, and the verdure of the plant was really beautiful. As burnet tastes of cucumbers, I was afraid, says he, it might give a disagreeable taste to the milk, but it did not. It gave him great pleasure, that in a few days the quantity of milk was much increased, and the flavours of the cream and butter were better than he had ever tasted from the richest pastures. The cows and horses having fed down the field, it was hard and harrowed, nor did he find that the burnet was in the least hurt by the harrows. The cows had not been more than six days before they gave double the usual quantity of milk. It having been said that sheep would not eat it, he sent to two of his neighbouring farmers for their flocks of sheep. They followed the sheep into the field, who, having all fed greedily on it, were sent home. In the autumn, Mr. Baldwin and a neighbouring gentlemen purchased some Welsh sheep for their own use. Mr. Baldwin turned his sheep into the burnet field, where they continued very quietly and throve well. His neighbour turned his sheep into a turnip field with some good grass. The Welsh sheep made nothing of over-leaping



leaping his hedges, and were every morning to be collected in the adjacent fields. Whereupon he desired that his neighbours sheep might be turned into his field, to try whether they would rest there: from their entering into it they remained quietly in it; and though the gate was left open, none of either parcel attempted their escape. Mr. Baldwin, not having occasion for so much mutton in his own family, sold some of his sheep to a butcher in Clapham. The mutton of these sheep was so well relished by those who purchased it, that they offered the butcher an advanced price, if he could procure them some more of the same kind.

The following circumstance has led me to propose a course of managing the burnet different from what these gentlemen have mentioned. Having had some years ago an occasion of visiting General Eliot, lately created Lord Heathfield, in the month of July, on a very drouthy summer, at his seat in Sussex, I was surprised to find the lawn round his house of a beautiful green colour, when almost every blade of grass as I went from London was burnt up. The wonder ceased when I was informed that a flock of sheep were every morning admitted to feed on the lawn till noon, when they were driven off into another field. As soon as the sheep were gone, a boy with a basket and broom gathered up all the sheeps dung, and then the lawn was fit to receive company.

This effect suggested to me a hint of dividing the field of burnet into two parts. One part to be fed down by the sheep during the summer; while the other half was permitted to stand for hay, and to be fed after the hay was carried off. Next summer I would feed the latter half, thereby to enrich the ground, and the other half bear a crop of hay, and to feed during the autumn. By this method the ground will be kept in good heart. When the burnet is cut for hay, the roots of the stems on which the seed ripened remain, and might hurt the noses of the sheep when feeding on it. As the burnet shoots from the root, these stems are of no farther use, and may therefore be bruised by a roller.

On the North-west corner of Clapham Common, wild camomile grows in plenty among the grats. I observed, in passing that way, that the grats was ate very close by the sheep, being, I sup-

pose, induced thereto by the camomile. On the same account sheep may be very fond of milsfoil, as I heard observed by the late Lord Elibank.

Let me here mention another circumstance, to be carefully observed in all sheep-pastures, as tending greatly to their health, and especially in preventing the rot so pernicious to sheep in rainy seasons. Their pastures should be kept free from stagnant water, by making proper drains to carry it off. Springs frequently rise near the surface, especially in the declivities of rising grounds or of hills, and, pouring forth but little water, do not at all times break the surface. Yet the moisture gives birth to a coarse grass, which, by degrees, gives birth to a kind of quagmire. All rising of water should be kept clear. Such springs are frequently lined with some mineral or acid, which renders them disagreeable to sheep and cattle. Such should, if possible, be carried off in hollow drains, or kept clear in their channels. If it happens that the sides of eminence are kept damp by water lodging under the surface of the earth, the channels for keeping them dry may be carried diagonally to the declivity.

I wish here to recommend the more frequent culture of another plant, the use of which, if sufficiently attended to, would be a sufficient recommendation. It has been long a custom in Britany to raise parsnips in their fields as food for cattle. They reckon a crop of it of equal value with a crop of wheat, for they afford an excellent and wholesome food to cattle during the winter, and may be used to great advantage to fatten them. Their hogs have scarce any other food during that season. The cows fed on parsnips give more and better milk than with any other winter food, and that milk will yield excellent butter; cattle eat them raw at first, but, if they begin not to relish them, they should be cut into pieces, and boiled as directed for potatoes. They will then eat them greedily. They require a deep mellow soil, that their roots may pierce deep. The seed may be sown in February, as it does not spring soon, in rows eight inches asunder, and the plants six inches, which distances will afford them room to grow to a large size; and kept free from weeds, and the earth be sometimes loosened between them with a hoe.

Yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

*Advice*

*Advice to the Proprietors of Canals, &c. tending to save the lives of those who are employed thereon, or others who may be drowned therein.*

THE preservation of the lives of mankind against every danger, which may occasion the premature dissolution of the same, is a duty incumbent on all men; it is a duty, which all must be eager to perform, whenever apprised of the means.—Dr. HAWES therefore presumes, he needs not apologise, when he takes the liberty of suggesting to the *Proprietors of the several Canals and Navigable Cuts* already made, and now proposed to be made, through different parts of the kingdom, the wisdom and humanity of erecting RECEIVING-HOUSES, or places for the reception of the drowned, at convenient distances, on such cuts or canals.

It is evident, that the great increase of these, necessary, indeed, to the facilitation of conveyance and to the extension of commerce, *must lead to multiply the casualties arising from drowning in a very considerable degree.* The prevention of the fatal termination of such accidents can only be effectuated by the *erection of such receptacles*, furnished with drags, and all the apparatus necessary for employing the resuscitative process. The adoption of the measure is so powerfully recommended by all the concurring motives of philanthropy, utility, and policy, that the Doctor deems it unnecessary to press it more closely to the conviction of the enlightened and respectable body of men he is now addressing; he shall only observe, that, having so happily by his indefatigable labours excited a considerable share of attention to the important subject of guarding and preserving HUMAN LIFE, against the dreadful catastrophe of *premature death*, from whatever cause it may proceed, he deems it an office peculiarly imposed on him to admonish all ranks of men of every precautionary measure that can be adopted to check the ravages of sudden death.—*“Ita semper fungetur, utilitati consulens hominum.”*—CIC de Off.

Spital-square. June 11. W. HAWES.

P. S. Whether in every act of parliament, which shall be passed for the *forming of Canals or Navigable Cuts*, it would not be wise to insert a clause compulsory on the proprietors to erect such receptacles, the writer submits to *those PATRIOTIC LORDS and GEN-*

TLEMEN who may be concerned in improving the country by facilitating the intercourse between the most distant parts of the kingdom. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 14.

YOUR correspondent, W. F. vol. LXVII. p. 1198, is not satisfied with Arbuthnot's authority for *spoonfuls*, nor that of the Translators of the Bible for a word of the same form and family, *bandfuls*; to which he was properly referred by Scrutator. As a large class of words, all the compound substantives in the language, are interested in the dispute, it merits attention; and the more so, as I observe other writers, in your Magazine and elsewhere, incline to the novel opinion.

The determination of the matter partly depends upon the decision of the previous question, whether words of this sort are to be regarded as one entire though complex substantive, or as a distinct substantive and adjective. The former supposition is apparently admitted by your correspondent; and, were it not, might easily be proved by ancient prescription and present use. I do not, indeed, find *spoonful* in the Saxon Dictionary; but *bandful* occurs there as an established word. But “the people,” says Socrates, “though very incompetent judges of matters of state and of right and wrong, are unexceptionable authority for the sense and analogy of their own native tongue\*.” How then do they determine in the present case? They clearly consider *bandful* as one word; which, by the rapidity of pronunciation, is, in some parts of the kingdom, corrupted into *bantle*. Being one word, therefore, it must conform to the general rule of substantives in our language; which, whether simple or compound, admit no variation but at the end. In the following list of words, which might easily be enlarged, some perfectly correspond with those under consideration; and in all these the plural, if used, would be formed by the addition of s, not by inserting it in the middle of the word: “Foot pad, passover, armstrong, sea-green, vinegar, nonesuch, nosegay, cart-load, household, he-goat, she-bear, ourself, himself.”

It may be farther observed, that what Wallis calls aggregate substantives, which are not uncommon in English, follow the same rule: “*Ubi substanti-*

\* In Plow's first Alcibiades.

*vum aggregatum occurrit (hoc est, substantivum primum cum suo quasi subelilio,) toti aggregato postponitur a possessivi formatum, The King of England's Court; toti nempe illi aggregato, The King of England, tanquam uni substantive, postponitur litera formativa s\*." So likewise in numeral adjectives, the last only assumes the form of an ordinal: "The hundred and twenty second Psalm." On the same ground of general usage and analogy rests the propriety of another expression, "The Miss Vernons;" which some, in a mistaken zeal for accuracy, affect to write, "The Misses Vernon." In which case they have the genius of the Roman as well as the English language against them; for in Latin it is "*Cneus et Publius Scipiones* †." But, I fear, Mr. Urban, I am giving you a bellyful of criticism, where a mouthful might suffice.*

Yours, &c. R. C.

P. S. The writer of this, whose address Mr. Urban knows, would be glad of any farther particulars respecting the Wrights of Bickley in Cheshire, mentioned by a correspondent, p. 210. He has a pedigree of the family in a MS of Cheshire Genealogies, perhaps the same pedigree as that of which the correspondent is in possession; but, possibly, he may be able to communicate more information. Wright the traveller was of this family.

In the Gent. Mag. vol. XLV. p. 216. is a drawing of a mermaid, then exhibiting in London, as an account in the Magazine says. If this was a fact, many now living, no doubt, saw this curious fish; the existence of which used to be considered by R. C., who is no great naturalist, as not much less dubious than that of flying dragons, centaurs, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, June 13.

HAVE you no kind friend amongst the *virtuosi* that will give you some account, though but a hasty one, of the *gamgarou*, the new animal just brought to England from South Wales by Governor Philips. Certainly, Sir, it would give much satisfaction to many of your readers to be informed of the colour of the creature, his size and figure; whether he be wild or domestic; together with such of his qualities and properties as are known at present; so that one

may be able to judge to what class or species of animals to refer him.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Urban, to make my acknowledgements to your correspondent the *Southern Faunist*, and to thank him for the several useful and entertaining papers he has sent you on the seasons, and the various phenomena of Nature, in his part of England; and to express my desire and hope he will proceed with his observations for the gratification of those who live in the Northern or Midland quarters of the kingdom, and who, though they may not be such adepts as he is in Natural History, nor so attentive perhaps to the subject, yet cannot fail of being pleased with his amuseful and instructive information

Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

DESIROUS of contributing my mite to your excellent Magazine, I answer the question, p. 355, whence the custom originated of affixing a chequered board as the distinguishing character of an alehouse.

It has been related to me, by a very noble personage, that, in the reign of Philip and Mary, the then Earl of Arundel had a grant to license public-houses, and part of the armorial bearings of that noble family is a chequered board; wherefore the publican, to shew that he had a licence, put out that mark as part of his sign.

J. B.

A Constant Reader for near Forty Years.

Mr. URBAN, May 27.

PRAY inform J. T. p. 355, that the practice of placing chequered boards before the doors of alehouses arose from the very ancient custom of playing at tables, as it was formerly called, in those places. Our modern word for this game is backgammon, though the games at the tables were very many in proportion to what are now known. All these games, as well as chess, were played upon the board in question.

Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, Boreton, May 30.

IN answer to J. T. p. 355, I transcribe what follows from the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. I. p. 50:

"The chequers, a common sign of a public-house, was originally intended for a kind of draught-board, called *tables*, and shewed that there that game might be played. From their colour, which was red, and the similitude

\* Wallis's Gram. c. v. p. 90.

† Cic. de Off. i. 18. Pro Balbo, 15. Censor de Orat. i. 9.

fly to a *lattice*, it was corruptly called the *red lettuce*, which word is frequently used by ancient writers to signify an alehouse."

To your correspondent S. P. I would recommend to put chips of cedar in dif-

ferent places of his study and wardrobe. I have known it tried with success. Also, though much more disagreeable, the smoke of sulphur shut in the room some hours.

J. C.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. (*Continued from p. 432.*)

### *Debate on the Address to his Majesty.*

(*Continued from p. 432.*)

**L**ORD Grenville compared the indignation which pervaded all ranks in this country, on the tragical event of the death of Louis XVI. to the sorrow evinced by the Court of Queen Elizabeth, after the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's-day, as described by the French ambassador at his first audience after that outrage, and pathetically recorded by a celebrated historian (Dr. Robertson). Just such a picture might Chauvelin have drawn, had he been admitted, after that atrocious act, which outraged humanity, and was an indelible stain on a country once renowned for gallantry and glory—a stain which the merciless hand of Time could not expunge from the page of history, nor Charity herself urge any thing to extenuate.

His Lordship next adverted to an assertion of a Noble Marquis, who, on a former occasion, intimated that that tragical event might have been averted by a *douceur* to those sordid corrupt judges, who presided at the trial of the unfortunate monarch. This assertion, devoid of decency and probability, carried its own confutation in the face of it, and merited the denision of every honest man. Subsequent to that period, the French have violated the law of Nature and of nations. Finding their flimsy pretexts for war disregarded by the people, they resorted to an old state trick of making an appeal to the English nation. This measure will only serve to cement them more firmly, and give the true construction to the ambitious sentence of M. Condorcet, which a Noble Earl (Stanhope) had declared, from authority, disclaimed all intention of interfering with the government of England, as having already shaken off the yoke of tyranny. After taking a comprehensive view of the resources of this country, in contradistinction to those of our opponents, his Lordship concluded with a solemn appeal to the House, calling upon them to testify their loyalty to the King, their attachment

to the Constitution, their anxiety in the interest of the nation, their fixed resolution to transmit to posterity those inestimable blessings which our ancestors acquired under a mild, beneficent, and well-organized, system of government. For the preservation of these privileges, he called upon their Lordships to give an unanimous vote for an Address to his Majesty, in gratitude for his royal communication.

The Duke of Portland entered into a defence of the conduct of Administration; and conjured the House to mark the magnitude of this question by unanimity in their resolves, which would stimulate the nation to unite their efforts in vindicating their independence, by counteracting the machinations of our enemies, whose avowed purpose was to pervert our glorious Constitution, and substitute their preposterous theoretical system of *liberty and equality*.

Earl Stanhope reprobated the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown; and, in order to prove that France was not the aggressor, he begged that the second article of the treaty of commerce and navigation might be read. He expressed his astonishment at the speech of his noble relative, who asserted that his colleagues in office had been guilty of no act of aggression, though it was solemnly covenanted by the contracting parties, that the dismissal of an ambassador should be deemed a rupture, and considered a violation of the treaty. After endeavouring to exculpate France, who always manifested an inclination to peace, and shifting the blame to the ambition of the present Administration, his Lordship contrasted the relative situation of the two countries, and inferred, that England fell infinitely short in point of resources. He then moved an amendment to the Address, in substance diametrically opposite to the one in debate.

Lord Morton rectified several mistakes in the statement of Lord Stanhope; and contended, that no stress ought to be laid on that treaty, inasmuch as the power that made it was extinct by the

abolition

abolition of monarchy, and the subversion of all order and government.

Viscount *Stormont* did not suspect there could be a dissentient voice in the House on the subject of the war with France. It was already begun, and the most vigorous, strenuous, and unanimous exertions should be called forth, to repress the violence of the French arms. Nothing could be expected from negotiation; and he scarcely supposed any Noble Lord, or any Briton, would present his naked bosom to the point of a sword, or fall on his knees and supplicate for mercy; nothing short of this, he was persuaded, would satisfy them. In regard to their diabolical principles, his Lordship said, he wished in his heart this country might be swallowed up by a sudden convulsion of Nature before such principles took root in it.

Lord *Lauderdale* reprobated the war—reprobated the *assignat* bill, which depreciated the French paper-currency—the naval store bill, on account of its partiality—the alien bill, on account of the inquisitorial powers invested in the magistrate, which militated against every treaty subsisting between this country and France; for which reason he should give his positive negative to the Address.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* said, he should trouble the House with very few observations. He replied, notwithstanding, to all the topics urged by Lord *Greenville*; declared that Ireland disapproved of the war, and that Scotland also was averse to it. He would acquiesce to any motion expressive of dissatisfaction of the measures of Ministry.

Lord *Kinnoul*, in a very pointed and animated speech, combated the Marquis's assertion respecting Scotland, and challenged him to prove them. He voted for the Address.

The Duke of *Leeds* spoke much in favour of the Ministry, and the justice and necessity of the war; as did Lord *Hawkebury*.

The amendments were negatived; and the original motion was then put, and carried, with only three dissentient voices.

In the Commons, the same day, the Message being read, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, in proposing an Address to his Majesty upon the Message which had yesterday been brought down to the House, he felt himself, in one view, released from the necessity of going at large into the im-

portant arguments and questions so intimately connected with it. For, whatever differences had before existed between the majority of that House and some members—whatever opinions had been formed during the other stages of a long and interesting period—whatever doubts there had been of the real motives of other powers as to the degree of insult which had been offered to us, and as to the resentment which we should shew for it—whatever suspicions as to the past conduct of Government—in short, whatever hesitation or difficulty had existed as to the great object of the present question, no doubts, no difficulties, no differences, could at this moment arise, to prevent the House from approaching the Throne with renewed assurances of loyalty as to the interior government of the country, and of support against all the attempts with which it was threatened from abroad. Aware that his feelings upon the occasion were in unison with the sentiments of the House, and relying upon the assurances of their last Address, he might think it necessary only to state what variations the circumstances, under which that Address was voted, had since endured, to insure a cordial, and perhaps an unanimous, support to the present motion. War was now declared by France—it was even now at our doors, and only the active wisdom of the House could prevent its producing the most dreadful consequences to the independence, the prosperity, the liberty, of the country. In the hour of danger, there was but one duty for gentlemen on each side of the House; a duty which they owed to Religion, to their country, to their constituents, and to their own bosoms. But, though the statement of our injuries and our danger might be sufficient for the present occasion, he could not avoid taking a view of the circumstances which had occurred since the House last expressed its sentiments upon the subject. When the last Message was delivered from his Majesty, announcing the horrid murder which had been committed in Paris, and the aggravated preparations of the French for war, the House had voted an Address, declaring the union of their sentiments with those of his Majesty. The House then felt that, whatever temptations had been held out during the long period of the French disasters, his Majesty had faithfully observed the neutrality promised by him  
which.



which had been in many violated on the part of France, in opposition to all existing treaties, and to the established system of connexions throughout Europe. They felt that the decree of the 19th of November, under the insulting title of Fraternity, had declared violence against all sacred and political institutions throughout the world; and, in this country, was directed to the encouragement of sedition, and of the same system of mingled tyranny and rapine that had already desolated France. He had already given it as his opinion, that if there was no other alternative than either to make war, or depart from our principles; rather than recede from our principles, a war was preferable to a peace; because a peace, purchased upon such terms, must be uncertain, precarious, and liable to be continually interrupted by the repetition of fresh injuries and insults. Much as we all valued the blessings of peace—eager as we were for securing them—much as we valued our commerce—much as we valued our increase of revenue—of this we might be assured, that all would be more endangered by a dishonourable peace than even by a difficult war. He then, after treating the subject on the ground with Lord Grenville in the other House, moved an Address, thanking his Majesty for his communication, and expressing, in nearly the words of the Message, the readiness of the House to support his Majesty in the war which the Assembly now exercising the powers of government in France had so unjustly begun.

Mr. *Powys* said, such was his opinion of the present war, that he was willing to incur all that responsibility or odium, as it may be termed, which it went to impose on his constituents. It had been asked, from what motive of profit we entered on this war against France? It may as well be enquired, by what motive of interest we were induced to arrest a highwayman. We did it not with a view to seize his purse, but with the purpose of securing our own property. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with seconding the motion.

Mr. *Fox* said, that, on an occasion so important, and not fearing the charge of pusillanimity from considering the present crisis as highly alarming, it would ill become the duty which he owed to his constituents and to the nation, to decline meeting the imputation of being the abettor of France, with

which he was already menaced; or by the bold misconstruction of his sentiments and arguments to which he had been accustomed, to be deterred from examining and stating what was the true situation in which the country was involved in war. Few of those, he trusted, who had been most zealous in recommending the expediency of this war, wished it to be a war of extermination—a war for extirpating French principles, not for circumscribing French power; yet all their arguments tended to alarm him. They never talked of the danger of the French power without introducing, as a danger more imminent, the propagation of French principles. The Hon. Gentleman asked, if he could be expected to make terms with an highwayman, or to take the highwayman's purse as a satisfaction for the attack upon his own? Certainly not. The Hon. Gentleman knew his duty to society better than to let the highwayman escape, if he had the means of bringing him to punishment. But this allusion shewed, that the war with France was, in the opinion of the Honourable Gentleman, a war of vindictive justice. We said, that our object in war was not to effect a change in the internal government of France, but to weaken her power, which, in its present state, was dangerous to us, our allies, and to Europe; and, that object obtained, we were willing to make peace. But would any man say that, when he had disarmed a highwayman, it was safe to leave him free to get other arms? No man certainly: and no more on this principle could we, in any state of humiliation to which the power of France might be reduced, leave her at liberty to recruit that power, and to renew aggressions, to which, he contended, she must have the inclination whenever she had means. The House had been desired to accede to an Address that denied the existence of any aggression on the part of Great Britain. To such a one he found it impossible to give his assent. The causes of war with France were in no respect different now from what they were under the government of Louis XIV. or Louis XVI. What then were these causes? Not an insult or aggression when specially demanded. What instance had Ministers produced of such demand, and of such refusal? He admitted that the decree of November 19 entitled this country to require an explanation; but



even by this they could not shew that any clear and specific explanation had been demanded. Lord Grenville in his letter had indeed complained of it; but he had not pointed out any mode by which satisfaction might be procured to the British nation, or security be established. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had commented on the various reasons assigned by the French for the war they had entered into. In many of these comments he agreed with him. They certainly did not afford sufficient grounds for war. But he begged to be permitted to say, without being supposed to be an advocate for France, that in the former *good* times of France reasons for a war had been stated equally absurd. He admitted that the dismissal of M. Chauvelin was no just ground for a declaration of war; that the prohibition of *assignats* was a ridiculous ground; and that they had no right to complain of the Alien Bill. He considered the prohibition of the exportation of corn in a different light, that was, to his mind, clearly an act of hostility to France by us; it was a breach of all existing treaties, and the commencement of war would have been equally justifiable. He admitted the right of England to send a squadron to the Scheldt to protect our allies, but not to intermeddle with the operations of the French in Belgia. Their operations there he was by no means about to palliate; but our interfering in them would be an aggression against France; but no such intention had been stated, and of course that ground was not for France to justify a declaration of war. He rejoiced to find that no treaty had been entered into with the Emperor, and hoped no offensive alliance whatever might be entered into with the Emperor, or any other power. The Right Hon. Gentleman's Address would, without doubt, receive the assent of the majority of the House, for it would receive the assent of all who approved of the measures of administration. The address he should propose, which would simply go to state their concern for the war, but their determination to support his Majesty to repel it, would not fail of receiving the unanimous consent of the House. He then moved his amendment, expressing the grief of the House on the hostilities of the Convention, and pledging themselves to do their utmost endeavours to obtain the re-establishment of peace with France.

Mr. Secretary Dundas declared the amendment proposed to be tantamount

to a declaration, that the war was to be carried on in this country without any foundation whatever in justice; and he should vote for the original address.

Mr. Burke insisted that Ministers had taken every possible means to avoid a war, and that they had delayed their preparations as long as was consistent with safety; indeed, in his opinion, they had delayed too long. But at an earlier period they probably would not have had the sense of the country with them, for it was not till lately that the eyes of the people of England were opened to their danger. As to himself, he had seen the danger three years ago, though he had had the misfortune to stand almost alone in his sentiments. The system laid down and acted upon by the French was incompatible with the existence of every established government in Europe; that it was peculiarly dangerous to, and he believed really aimed at, the Constitution of this country. Gentlemen had said, upon this and former occasions, that we ought not to interfere in the internal concerns of France. If the French had confined the effects of their Revolution to themselves, and had not violated the rights of other nations, it might then become a question how far other nations would have a right to intermeddle with their domestic policy; but the French had put that point beyond all dispute. He would therefore only take a view of their principles as far as related to other nations, and especially to England, against which, he was inclined to believe, they entertained a particular spite, and see how they applied. They had in the first place declared a most decided enmity to all kings, whom they, without exception, styled Tyrants; they had given a challenge to all the kings of Europe, and the gauntlet which they would throw down would be a king's head. He would ask, what would be the probable consequences to this country, if the French should succeed in the war? Perhaps he should be answered, they would fraternize us: but how? They had long ago declared war against our Constitution; they abhorred our monarchy, because it was a monarchy; they would overturn our House of Lords, because it was an aristocracy; they would destroy the House of Commons upon the same principle; the Established Religion, and all the great corporations, must expect the same fate; and all men of great landed property would

would be stripped of their property on the ground of their being possessed of over-grown wealth. These must be the inevitable consequences of success on the part of the French, and this was the cause for which we had to fight, and fight we must.

Messrs. *Windham, Sheridan, Ryder,* and *T. Grenville*, likewise spoke; after which the Address as originally moved was carried, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

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Feb. 13.

Two writs were moved for, in the room of Sir John Scott and Sir John Mitford, who, since their election, have accepted the offices of Attorney and Solicitor General.

Sir *R. Lawley* presented a petition from the Hundred of Hamelford, in which Birmingham is situated; the prayer of which was for leave to bring in a bill to empower the raising of 29,000*l.* for a term of three years, the better to enable the inhabitants to defray the sums levied upon them in consequence of the late riots. The petition was referred to a Committee to consider and report. Adjourned.

No other business was transacted in either House the remainder of the week, excepting their attendance on the trial of Warren Hastings, Etq.

#### THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. COPLEY, being engaged in a picture of "Charles I. in the House of Commons (on the fourth of January, 1641-2), demanding the Five impeached Members," to contain about sixty portraits, would be much obliged to the descendants of the *leading members at that time* (who may be in possession of portraits or medals of their ancestors) to assist his design, by favouring him with the loan of such as may fall within his plan. The following are more immediately wanted: Sir BEVIL GRENVILLE, Sir JOHN COLEPEPPER, Sir SAMUEL LUKE, Sir BENJAMIN RUDYARD, Sir JOHN HOTHAM, HENRY MARTIN, and SAMUEL BROWNE.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The admirers of our great English satirist will be pleased to learn that the ingenious and learned author of the *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope* has undertaken a new edition of the *Works* of that poet, which may be expected some time in next year.

Mr. Malone, we are happy to hear, is about to give the publick his promised edition of the entire works of Dryden. The critical prose works of that admirable writer, which have never yet been collected, are to be issued out *first*, in two volumes, with a life of the author, for which several new and valuable materials have been obtained. Mr. Malone's splendid quarto edition of Shakspeare, with a new life of the author, in the mean time, is not neglected, though some delay has been occasioned by a disappointment in the department of the letter-founder. A very fine set of new types being now completed, the work will immediately go to press.

Mr. Jephson's poem, in heroic verse, intituled *Roman Portraits*, is advancing rapidly in the printing-house. To every classical reader, a poetical delineation of the most splendid characters and events in the Roman story cannot fail to be highly interesting. Of this work the design is certainly novel; and Mr. Jephson's former performances leave us no room to doubt that the execution will not diminish the fame which the author has already acquired by his dramatic productions.

A new edition of Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, with additions and corrections, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Gibbon is returned to England; and a new work from the pen of that celebrated writer is expected next winter.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

If the gentleman who signs N. S. (vol. LVIII. p. 698, vol. LIX. p. 584), on the GIBBON family, will communicate his address, it will be a very particular favour.

To any correspondent who may happen to sojourn at Rye, in Sussex, T. P. would hold himself obliged for a copy of the inscription on a grave-stone close to the church, which was placed there by an uncle in memory of his two nephews, who died under inoculation. The plaintive elegance of the poetry, and peculiarity of the whole epitaph, must procure it a welcome place in *Gent. Mag.*

S. E. asks, Why, in the vignette prefixed to Mr. Bruce's *Travels*, the Scottish arms are placed on the dexter side of the scutcheon?

If the correspondent, who wishes for an account of the ancestors and descendants of Richard Waring, gent. some years since of Preston, near Shoreham, in Kent, will address a line to Mrs. Waterhouse, of Maidstone, a daughter of Mr. Waring, he will meet with full information concerning that family. See p. 522.

129. *A Sermon, preached February 23, 1793, at the Scots Church, London-wall, on Occasion of the Trial, Condemnation, and Execution, of Louis XVI. late King of France; with some Additions and Illustrations: by Henry Hunter, D.D. To which is subjoined, at the Request of several respected Friends, a Republication of a Discourse on the Rise and Fall of Papacy, originally published in the first Year of the present Century: by Robert Fleming, F.D.M. then Minister of the Scots Church in London.*

FROM the words of Daniel. ii. 19—23, Dr. H. takes occasion to indicate the influence of Providence on human events, and illustrates this doctrine from the present state of Europe. Mr. Fleming's explanation of the Revelations has been overlooked by all who have taken that obscure subject in hand. Taking the 1260 days for *prophetical years*, and synonimous with the *forty-two months*, and *one time, times, and half a time*, of the same book, he shews, that these are the whole time of the papal authority, which is not to be totally destroyed till the great and remarkable appearance of Christ, on the pouring out the seventh vial; supposing that Antichrist began his reign A.D. 606, the additional 1260 years of its duration, were they Julian, or ordinary years, would lead to the year 1866 as his period; but, seeing they are prophetical years only, we must cast away 18 years, and bring it to 1848. The pouring out the fourth vial on the sun of the papal kingdom is referred to the houses of Austria and Bourbon, the latter *scorching* the former in both its branches, and being itself tormented when driven out of Holland, 1672, and the latter again eclipsing the former by the accession of a grandson of France to the Spanish monarchy. He supposes the remaining part of this vial will come to its highest pitch about 1717, and run out about 1794. This calculation leads to a new centenary revolution; for, 1417, John Huss and Jerome of Prague were burnt; and, 1517, Luther arose; and, 1617, the German and Bohemian wars began to break out.

"So that there is ground to hope, that, about the beginning of another such century, things may again alter for the better; for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the *chief supporters of Antichrist* will then happen; and perhaps the *French monarchy* may begin to be considerably humbled about that time; that whereas the present *French King* takes the *sun* for his emblem, and this for

his motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, he may at length, or rather his successor, and the monarchy itself (at least before the year 1794), be forced to acknowledge, that, in respect to neighbouring potentates, he is even *singulis impar*" (p. 85).—"In 1794 I do suppose the fourth vial will end, and the fifth commence by a new mortification of the papacy, after this vial has lasted 148 years; which, indeed, is long in comparison with the former vials: but, if it be considered in relation to the fourth, fifth, and sixth trumpets, it is but short, seeing the fourth lasted 100 years, the fifth 302, and the sixth 393" (p. 85).

What Mr. F. adds of the non-improvement of these judgements applies as strongly to the present state of things as any thing he said against the King of France:

"It is further said, that, while this *sun* of the Papish world is running his fatal and dreadful career, and scorching men with fire, they are to far from being bettered by these judgements, that they go on more and more to blaspheme the name of God, who has power over these plagues. And while this continues to be the state of the *Protestant* world, and while atheism, deism, socialism, irreligion, profaneness, scepticism, formality, hatred of godliness, and a bitter persecuting spirit, continue and increase among us, what can we expect but new and desolating judgements? For, while we continue to walk thus contrary to God, we cannot but expect that he should walk contrary to us also" (p. 97).

The explanation most applicable to the present situation of Europe being the most interesting to us, we decline entering into the other parts, observing, however, that they appear equally supported. "There are," says the author, "two things almost equally strange to me,—that the Jews should own the verity of the Old Testament, and particularly of Daniel's prophecy, and not see that the Messiah is come; and that the Papists should believe the divinity of the New Testament, and particularly of the Revelation, and not see that their church is Antichristian" (p. 108).—Of the Millennium he observes, that he looks upon "the *millenary state* to be the most eminent and illustrious time of the *Christianity* (I hope none will reject the word, though it be new, seeing it is so expressive of the thing), wherein Christ will revive, but in a more spiritual and excellent way, the antient *Theocracy* of the Jews. For as, under Moses, the Judges, and Kings of Judah, God acted as King of the Jews (or Christ, rather, in a more peculiar and immediate sense, as I may perhaps have occasion

to prove to the world), so I do expect that, after God has delivered his Christian Church from spiritual Egypt, and destroyed his enemies in the red sea of their own blood, he will once more exert his power and authority, and our blessed Redeemer will reign as king of his own people, not, indeed, in such a pompous way as among the Jews of old (for John saw no temple in the New Jerusalem, Rev. xxi. 22), but in a way adapted to the New Testament dispensation, and more immediately preparative unto, and typical of, the state, the glory in heaven after the day of judgement is over" (p. 116).

Warmed with his subject, and his explanation of it, Mr. F. goes on to improve it practically, which he does with great energy, in 60 pages, from p. 132 to 190, in a style and manner worthy the regard of us who live in the close of the century: as he dates his work "Jan. 1, 1700, being the first day both of the year and century." The remaining 30 pages contain, by way of postscript, "A short Account of the first Principles of the Apoc'lyptical Interpretations advanced in the preceding Discourse."

Another edition of Mr. F's work is reviewed in p. 159.

130. *The Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the different Parishes. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Vols. III. and IV.*

THE first and second volumes have been reviewed in our vol. LXI. p. 655. In the advertisement prefixed to the third Sir John informs us, that these two additional volumes contain 151 parishes; "which sufficiently proves that the whole work, on the same scale, may be comprehended within bounds not too bulky:—a matter, at the same time, not very easily accomplished, as it is difficult to fix on that happy mediocrity which, avoiding prolixity on the one hand, yet preserves, on the other, every fact and observation of real curiosity or importance. The value of this inquiry, not only to this but to other countries, appears every day more and more indisputable; and it is to be hoped that the example of Scotland in this respect will soon be imitated by other nations. For that purpose a specimen of the work has been translated into French, and transmitted to every person of power, political influence, or literary merit, on the continent of Europe. The specimen contains six districts, and is drawn up in such a manner as to give, within narrow bounds, a view of the progress of human society. The first district (that of Kingussie in Badenoch) is entirely pastoral; the second (Morham in East Lothian) is employed in agriculture; in the third (Moulin in Perth-

shire) there is the commencement of manufactures; from the fourth (Neillston in Renfrewshire) the effects of the complete establishment of manufactures on the manners and morals of a people may be traced. The fifth (Montrose) is a district possessed of foreign commerce: and the work concludes with an account of Edinburgh, as a specimen of the progress of luxury. The very flattering encomiums bestowed by several foreigners of the first merit and distinction, who have had an opportunity of examining this paper, proves to what an height the character of the Clergy of Scotland will be elevated by their statistical exertions. In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid committing a number of mistakes. It is even attended with considerable difficulty to print a volume the MS of which is written in from 50 to 80 different hands; and it is impossible, on every occasion, to stop the progress of the printer, in order to procure, from a distant correspondent, an explanation of his original communication. But every clergyman of liberality of spirit, and every reader of candour, will readily make allowances for accidental errors, to which, indeed, a work of this nature is so peculiarly liable. It is at present only necessary to add, in regard to the succeeding volumes, that it is the author's intention to persevere in the same plan until he has given a similar account of every parish in the kingdom. His object is, to lay the foundation of a great, methodical, and complete survey of Scotland, and perhaps of England, which he hopes will be undertaken by the Government of the country, at the commencement of the ensuing century. If periodical surveys are afterwards taken, every 50 or 100 years, they will furnish the best means of ascertaining the progress of national improvement, and will point out the proper system to be pursued in order to bring political society in these kingdoms to the highest pitch of happiness and perfection."

After this advertisement follows the address, originally printed in French, and prefixed to the specimen abovementioned, which concludes thus:

"If similar surveys were instituted in the other kingdoms of Europe, it might be the means of establishing, on sure foundations, the principles of that most important of all sciences, to wit, *political or statistical philosophy*. That is the science which, in preference to every other, ought to be held in reverence. No science can furnish, to any mind capable of receiving useful information, so much real entertainment; none can yield such important hints for the improvement of agriculture, for the extension of commercial industry, for regulating the conduct of individuals, or for extending the prosperity of the state; none can tend so much to promote the general happiness of the species."

III. contains the 80 parishes of *all, Pettie, Kingussie and Inch, Monymusk, Anstruther Wester, b, Marnoch, Ellon, Loudoun, Eye-Linton, Glairncroft, Dyce, Inch, re, Luggan, Bunkle and Preston, ilhead and Kilmorich, Dislinton, Blackford, Afbkirk, Smallholm, le, Fernell, Stenton, Beath, Fintray, vond, Dairfie, Bracadale, Rottes, kirkling, Durris, Makerston, Toronodie, Maxton, Inverkeillor, Lotticbeil and Hume, Efferick, Foray, Hobkirk, Dunmeak, Lefwalt, Larbert and Dunspace, Penning-Polmont, Hoddam, Dun, Soutbend, ruts, Maner, Tain, Newtyle, Kilt-Lerwick, East Kilbride, Arro-Fern, Bonbil, Dalziel, Arbirlot, Airtb, Kicuellar, Kincardine, , Inchinnan, Farr, Garcock, Rogart, St. Madois, Durneys, n.*

remarkable meteor, which tra-  
ver to great a space, a few years  
was seen," Mr. Lawtie says, "in  
e parish, as also in the neighbour-  
about the same hour; likewise the  
table noise, like cannon-shot, heard  
er the North country in summer,  
was heard in this parish." This  
reunstance is new to us; and we  
be glad to have some farther au-  
account of it (p. 61).

the isle of *May*, in the parish of  
*ther Wester*, is a lighthouse, built  
time of Charles I. the architect of  
parish-d in his return to his house,  
orm which some old women, then  
ed to be witches, were burnt for  
" (p. 84).

church of *Dairfie* was built by  
ishop Spotiswood, 1622, when he  
roprietor of the estate of *Dairfie*.  
old house near the church, it is  
ne wrote his history (p. 243). A  
bridge of three arches, over the  
is also ascribed to him (p. 244).

*Maxton* parish, co. Roxburgh, near  
rders, betwixt this parish and An-  
is a ridge of hills, called *Lilliard*  
formerly *Ancrum Muir*. There a  
was fought between the Scots and  
th, soon after the death of King  
V. who died in 1542, when the  
of Arran was regent of Scotland.  
alph Rivers and Sir Brian Layton  
to Jedburgh, with an army of 5000  
th, to seize Merse and Tiviotdale,  
name of Henry VIII. then King  
England, who died not long after.  
The Regent and the Earl of An-

gus came, with a small body of men, to  
oppose them; and the Earl of Angus  
was greatly exasperated against the Eng-  
lish, because, some time before, they had  
defaced the tombs of his ancestors at  
Melrose, and had done much hurt to the  
abbey there. The Regent and the Earl  
of Angus, without waiting for the ar-  
rival of greater force, which was expect-  
ed, met the English at Lilliard Edge,  
where the Scots obtained a great victory,  
considering the inequality of their num-  
bers. A young woman of the name of  
*Lilliard* fought along with the Scots,  
with great courage; in memory of  
which, a tombstone was erected on her  
grave on the field of battle, with this  
inscription:

"Fair maiden Lilliard lies under this stane,  
Little washer stature, but great washer fame;  
On the English lads she laid many thumps,  
And when her legs were off, she fought upon  
her stumps."

Some remains of this tomb are still to be  
seen (p. 279). Could none of Sir John  
Sinclair's correspondents find a better de-  
rivation of Lilliard's Edge than this mi-  
serable rhyme?

"The immortal Elliot Lord Heathfield,  
governor of Gibraltar, who, with a fortitude,  
a vigilance, an incorruptible integrity, and a  
military skill scarcely to be paralleled in his-  
tory, defended this fortress against the united  
forces, naval and military, of the house of  
Bourbon, was born in *Hobkirk* parish, in the  
county of Roxburgh."

Near the Carron works once stood the  
famous *Arthur's Oon*, called by Buchan-  
nan *Templum Termini*. Mr. Harvie is  
ashamed to recount its demolition by a  
brute of a Scotch baronet, whose punish-  
ment see in the *Antiquarian Repertory*.  
Several Danish forts, or *observatories*,  
are in the parishes of Larbert and Dun-  
space. The name of the latter is supposed  
to originate from two artificial mountains  
near the church, the *Dunes pacis*, or *bill  
of peace*\*. In this parish is the famous  
*Torwood*, in the middle of which are  
the remains of Wallace's tree, an oak,  
which, on a measurement when entire,  
was said to be about 12 feet diameter.  
To this wood Wallace is said to have  
fled, and secreted himself in the body of  
that tree, then hollow, after his defeat in  
the North. Adjoining to it is a square  
field, inclosed by a ditch when M'Do-  
nald Cargill *excommunicated King Charles  
II.* (p. 336).

\* See a better derivation, by Sir James  
Foulis, in *Transactions of the Scots Antiquary  
Society*, reviewed vol. LXII. p. 819. 1817.  
"The



"The church of *Dun* is in good repair; it has two *lofts*, one to the East, the other to the West. The East end of the church is *filled the choir*, and has a *fount* in the wall, intended of old for *baptism*" (p. 36).

The font for holy water still remains fixed in the wall of the old church of *Dalziel* (p. 429).

"On the coast of the parish of Southend is a bank of fine *coral*. If the farmers had skill and industry to drag it into boats, it would be of great service to them, and it is found to be better manure even than lime. The small quantity of it found after storms has been of signal service to gardens and *out-field* lands; and, when scattered upon moor lands, it wears out the heath in a few years. There is also in some valleys here, and along the banks of rivers, what is commonly called *fuiler's earth*" (p. 367).

"Of that indolence and inquisitiveness, for which the highlanders were formerly so remarkable, little is now to be found in the parish of *Applecross*. The people, in general, are regular and very industrious; the use of spirituous liquors is rather too prevalent, yet there are fewer instances of gross intoxication than at any former period. Antiently, they drank rarely, but always to excess; now frequently, but, for the most part, with moderation. There is not so much as a tradition of suicide in the parish, nor of murder, but one, during the present century. For twenty years past only one person hath been imprisoned for theft, who soon afterwards enlisted for a soldier. In every country where leases are from year to year, and in which there is no independent occupation in trade or manufactures, much of the character of the people must depend either on the virtue or the caprice of their superior; for, though local jurisdictions be abolished, there is still a species of despotism remaining, by which the displeasure of the superior is equivalent, in its effects, to the punishments of the law" (p. 375) — "Close by the parish church are the remains of an old religious house, where the *standard* and *soles* of *crucifixes* are still to be seen."

Does Mr. M'Queen, by this, mean the *shaft* and *base* of *crosses*?

*East Kilbride*, in Lanarkshire, gave birth to Dr. William Hunter and his brother John (p. 426). An History of *Rutherglen* and *Kilbride*, published at Glasgow, by David Ure, with descriptions and drawings of more than 100 variations of petrifications, *along* with the subterraneous geography of the parish, and an account of its antiquities, &c. is announced in p. 429, n.

In the hail of the old tower, or chateau, of *Dalziel*, in the parish of that name, an iron chain from the ceiling

suspends a lustre, composed of large stag-horns, connected with iron-work, and having sockets for the candles of the same metal (p. 458). The Scottish plough, drawn by horses, is used in the heavy soil of this parish; lighter ploughs, drawn by two horses, being only applied to the latter ploughings of fallows (p. 461).

In *Arbirlot*, the remains of a *religious house*, whose ruins had been revered for ages, were taken down a few years ago; and, though we cannot say at what time or by what persons it was *built*, yet, from the accounts given of it, we have reason to believe that it had been a *Druidical temple* (p. 476). Mr. Watson appears to have a very inadequate idea of a Druid-temple, commonly so called.

The fire-engine at the coal-works of *Airth* is the second that was built in Scotland (p. 489).

The culture of turnips was first introduced at *Kinnellan*, in Aberdeenshire, about 1750 (p. 497).

Loss of cattle, and almost total failure of the year's crop, nearly depopulated the parish of *Kineardine*, and occasioned such accumulated distress, that the people were obliged to remove, with their families, and settle in the low countries, as day-labourers, or domestic servants. The late gallant Sir John Lockhart Ross not only sent them relief, in a supply of pease, barley, potatoes, and flour, but gave his highland tenants seed from the lowland farmers\* (p. 507). In this parish the gallant Marquis of Montrose fought his last battle, and was defeated by Col. Strachan. His friend M'Leod, of Ailint, went to meet him at Caithness; but Montrose moving Southward, by a rout different from that he had taken, the Marquis's misfortunes (*his death was none of them*) had their full completion before the laird of Ailint returned to his own country (p. 512).

Janet M'Leod, the remarkable fasting woman, is still living in this parish. A particular description of her case is to be found in Pennant's Tour, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. She is past 60 years of age, and takes no nourishment but a little of the thinnest gruel, or some light aliment, which she receives through the aperture made by breaking two of her fore teeth, for the purpose of feeding her (p. 515).

\* A similar famine was felt at Drumblade, in Aberdeenshire, 1782; see our vol. LV. p. 56.



In the appendix to this volume is a curious account of a library established in *Dunscore* parish, under the patronage of Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, Esq. by the management of Mr. Burns. It consists of upwards of 150 volumes; among which are Blair's Sermons, Robertson's History of Scotland, Hume's History of the Stuarts, the Spectator, Idler, Adventurer, Mirror, Lounger, Observer, Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Chrysal, Don Quixote, Joseph Andrews, &c. (p. 600).

*Bessy Bell*, of the ancient family of Kinved, of *Monedie*, whose surname was *Bell*, but now extinct, and her intimate friend, *Mary Gray*, retired to a lonely place, called the *Burn Brea*, to avoid the infection of the plague; but a young gentleman of this parish visiting them, brought it, and they died of it; and were buried in one grave, still pointed out, at the head of a *beugh*, on the banks of the Arnon. The late proprietor, Major Barry, inclosed it with a wall, and put on one of the stones their names (p. 605).

The IVth volume of this useful work comprehends the 71 parishes of *Leithnot*, *Dumbarton*, *Tullynfele*, *Auchterarder*, *Aberlemno*, *Drumblude*, *Skene*, *Aberlour*, *Roseneath*, *Drainy*, *Arderfier*, *Tealing*, *Dallas*, *Kirkbill*, *Inveranty*, *Dirvinish*, *Kirkinner*, *Rattray*, *Ardclach*, *Udny*, *Ormiston*, *Cushnie*, *Kynd*, *Abbotshall*, *Inchture*, *Hutton*, *Kilspindie*, *Strickathrow*, *Johnston*, *Crieck*, *Dunbog*, *Barrie*, *Earlstoun*, *Kingsburns*, *Kelis*, *Kilmalcolm*, *Dreghorn*, *Bolton*, *Fearn*, *Knoikandrew*, *Duthymple*, *Duthlane*, *Robbie-murchus*, *Meibick*, *Kilbucho*, *Aberdour*, *Kilmadan*, *Munkie*, *Calder*, *Deskford*, *Pittenweem*, *Dunse*, *Alvab*, *Strathbunglo*, *Row*, *Coldstream*, *Logie Buchan*, *Glenholm*, *Futkland*, *Bauchory*, *Davinieck*, *Durisdier*, *Torpichen*, *Loggie Easter*, *Errol*, *Tordoun*, *Kinklossie*, *Crawford*, *Kirkpatrick Juxta*, *Kirkpatrick Irongray*, *Largo*, *Towie*, *Strachan*, and *Sralacklan*.—The increase of population between 1755 and 1791 is 4215.

The parish of *Leithnot*, in Fife, contains 6770 sheep and 1256 lambs; which last are recruited from the southern counties annually. The art of farming is greatly improved within these 30 years; and, within the last 20, grass and turnips have been sown. A long continuance of snow in spring retards the progress of husbandry. This parish is much indebted to the bounty of James Black, born in it 1677, in a mean sta-

tion, who rebuilt a bridge that could not be built for less than 160l.; left money for its support, and for building another bridge, and for the poor, and a school. On his tomb are these lines:

"No bridge on earth can be a pass to heaven,  
To generous deeds let yet due praise be given"  
(p. 18).

The town of *Dumbarton* is entirely free of all imposts, or borough taxes; but is by no means in a flourishing or increasing state, owing to the *letters of deaconry* preventing strangers from working at their trades without *costly entries*" (p. 23). This answers to taking-up freedom in corporations among us.

By a statement of the annual income and expences of a day-labourer in the parish of *Auchterarder*, in Perthshire, who has a wife and seven children (the eldest a girl of 13, and the second a boy who tended cattle last season), and, with his house, rents an acre of land, it appears, that his expences exceeded his income, at the year's end, 2s. 1d.; income 24l. 2s. 3d.; expences 24l. os. 2d.—The hunting seat and wood of King Malcolm Kinmore, in this parish, have been destroyed by the tenant (p. 41—43).

Planting of trees is much practised in the waste lands of *Skene*, in Aberdeenshire; ash, plane, pine, common fir, willow, Lix; the last thrives best, and advances fastest (p. 60).

*Aberlour*, in Bamfshire, has abundance of *barren* timber, especially oak, *allan*, and birch, which grow naturally, in large woods; and some plantations of firs are lately planted (p. 67). Since the year 1782, when there were whole families emigrating from the neighbouring parishes to North America, none, except a few aspiring young men, who have had a more liberal education than their neighbours, have left this parish, and gone, some to London, and some to the West India islands (p. 68).

"In the Duke of Argyle's park at *Roseneath*, in Dumbartonshire, is a remarkable rock, which, though at a considerable distance from the shore, bears evident marks of having been washed by the sea. Its greatest perpendicular height is 34 feet. It is called *Wallace's Leap*, i. e. leap, from a tradition that the renowned Wallace, being closely pursued by a party of his enemies, jumped down the rock on horseback, and escaped unhurt, but his horse was killed by the fall, and was buried at the foot of the rock, where his grave is shown" (p. 72).—"For these twenty years and upwards no person whatever, residing in this parish, which is  
seven

seven miles by two, has been imprisoned, except one poor man, a short time, for a small debt. Here rats cannot exist. Many of these have, at different times, been accidentally imported from vessels lying upon the shore, but were never known to live twelve months in the place\*. From a prevailing opinion, that the soil of this parish is hostile to that animal, some years ago a West India planter actually carried out to Jamaica several casks of Roseneath earth, with a view to kill the rats that were destroying his sugar-canes. It is said this had not the desired effect, *so we lost a very valuable export*. Had the experiment succeeded, this would have been a new and profitable trade for the proprietors; but perhaps, by this time, the parish of Roseneath might have been no more" (p. 76).

A penny-wedding is when the expence of the marriage entertainment is not defrayed by the young couple, or their relations, but by a club among the guests. Two hundred people, of both sexes, will sometimes be convened on an occasion of this kind (p. 86, n.)

Watering of lands is much practised at *Tealing*, in Forfarshire (p. 94—98).

St. Anthony's fire is a disease peculiar to the people of *Ardclach*, in Nairnshire, both young and old. The small-pox is frequently fatal here, as in other places, and has been remarkably so, this season, to children, and some advanced in years. The most effectual way to remove their prejudices against inoculation would be, for the heritors to defray the expence for a limited period (p. 154).

"It is difficult to say," observes the minister of *Cushnie*, in Aberdeenshire, "whether the people are, on the whole, contented with their situation. If I may hazard an opinion, I think they are not. The shortness of their leases, their high rents, and the exorbitant wages of the labouring servants, render the situation of the farmers very irksome. I observe that even the prices of the shoes worn by the country people, although the dearest article of wearing apparel, are but about thrice the price for which they were bought about 40 years ago; whereas the fees or wages of labouring servants have still increased in a greater degree since that period. The shoes are as 1s. to 3s. sterling, but the wages as 15s. to 3l. sterling. I observe, however, that the common people live rather better, and dress to more advantage, than in former times, although every article of wearing-apparel, particularly that most necessary one, shoes, are at least thrice the price for which they could have been

procured about 40 years ago. This is, no doubt, in some measure owing to the increase of manufactures, and value of cattle, which generally fetch triple, if not four times, the price they gave in former times" (p. 76).

And yet the people are not *contented*!! *Kilspindie*, co. Perth. "Common people in the Carn are in general rather tall, strong, and clumsy in person; dull, obstinate, rude, and unmannerly; fond of dress to an extreme, and live well. The better sort of farmers are luxurious and expensive in their mode of living, without the least claim to neatness or elegance" (p. 208).

In the church-yard of *Strickathrow*, co. Forfar, are three graves, which, according to tradition, are the burial-places of three Danish gentlemen (p. 213).—According to some writers, this church-yard was the scene of the ardent surrender of the crown of Scotland by John Baliol to King Edward I. 1296 (p. 214).

At *Johnston*, co. Dumfries, the minister says,

"We have sometimes putrid fevers, owing, perhaps, in some measure, to the carrion on which our neighbours on the mountains chiefly subsist: for, when the shepherds meet with a dead sheep, if it will but carry home, it is generally used for food; and, from habit, they prefer it to sound and wholesome mutton" (p. 217).—"A strong prejudice prevails over all this country against horned cattle. They bring at least 10s. a head less than those without horns, of the same weight and quality, probably because the age of horned cattle cannot be misrepresented; whereas a dealer can assert those without horns to be of any age that best suits his purpose" (p. 219).

This parish has produced two physicians to the Empress of Russia, Doctors Rogerson and Halliday (p. 224).

It has been reported, that in a part of the parish of *Leuchars*, near Creich, in Fifeshire, there was a race of *Danish* shepherds, who kept their sheep, as well as themselves, in their original state, and produced wool not inferior to that of Shetland; but Dr. Greenlaw, minister of Creich, was informed that the people do not keep themselves separate, but intermarry in the neighbourhood; and, as to their wool, he did not hear that it was praised (p. 232).—The same writer observes, under the parish of *Dunbog*, in this county, on the state of the clergy and schoolmasters, that,

"Unless a general augmentation of stipends becomes an object to persons of influence, the clergy of Scotland must degenerate."

\* Did they run away, or were they, to a rat of them, found dead? EDIT.

If they become objects of compassion, their weight must be lessened, and no respectability of character will counterbalance that evil. Should the teachers of religion become meanly thought of, on account of their poverty, religion will suffer; and, if good moral decline, industry, which requires regularity and sobriety of conduct, must decline also. The very small encouragement, also, given to schoolmasters is one of the greatest evils; for it is not only an unspeakable loss to the poor men who teach, but to the rising generation. There are not a few parishes in this neighbourhood where the salary is only 100 merks. Some have 100*l.* Scots. But what man, fit to teach, can live upon this? What knowledge can be communicate? A common tradesman can live more at his ease. Were the encouragement increased, though but a little, it would do more good than can be expressed. Imperfect teaching of youth is like bad ploughing in spring, which must, of necessity, produce a bad crop in harvest. The poorer sort of people are left without a remedy, and must send their children to the parish schoolmasters, such as they are" (p. 234).

"The late institution of the British Wool Society gives increased importance to the flocks of every district. It was supposed that the union of the Fife ewe with the Northern ram would have produced a species of hardy, and, at the same time, fine wool. Disappointment, as to the latter quality in particular, has been the result of some experiments. An introduction of the English breed seemed to promise a species valuable for wool and of a large size. However, a pasture which affords but harsh grass, and scanty shelter, was found ill suited to such sheep. The small Fife sheep, weighing 32 pounds, unites, in some measure, the advantages of a profitable fleece and a pretty durable constitution, and at present appears best adapted to the soil" (p. 241).

The river Leader and Eden formerly abounded with fine trout and salmon; but, since the farmers of *Earlston* have set about improving their farms, neither fish are near so plenty in either. This is thought to be owing to the lining of the grounds on each side of the rivers, which, by heavy rains, is often washed down into the rivers, and is supposed either to scare or kill the fish (p. 249).

The famous Thomas the Rhymer (whose real name was Sir Thomas Lermon?) was a native of this parish, where, at the West end, remains part of his house, still called *Rhymer's Tower*; and there is a stone built in the fore wall of the church, inscribed "Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place." He lived in the 13th century, and was contemporary

with the Earls of March, who resided here then (p. 252).

In the parish of *Kells*, c. Kirkeudbright, "is a great natural curiosity to be seen on the side of the hills called *Kells Range*,—the *Rocking-stone*, of eight or ten tons weight, so nicely balanced on two or three points or excrescences, that it moves from one to the other by the pressure of the finger. Capt. Grosie, last harvest, sent and took a drawing of it; and some antiquaries think it has been a Druidical place of worship. It should seem that the stone was formed by Nature, just as we see it, and lying on a strata of moss two or three inches deep. The rains have, in the mean time, washed away this moss or earth, and left the stone resting on these points" (p. 262).

"The salary of the schoolmaster of *Kilmalcolm*, in Renfrewshire, is 100 merks; fees for teaching English are 1*s.* 6*d.* the quarter, writing 2*s.* and arithmetick 3*s.* During the winter there are about 30 scholars, and in summer 40 and up-wards; the roads being so rough, children cannot travel to any considerable distance in winter. He is allowed 1*l.* sterling for being session-clerk and precentor, out of the public funds; which, together with 1*s.* for each proclamation, is his living, and, at an average, may amount to 1*l.* or there-by; by which he frequently maintains a wife and three children at present" (p. 275). — "There are the remains of the castle of *Duchal*, the antient seat of the family of Porterfield, very romantic in its situation, and strong in its construction. Part of it was demolished by the family when they reared a summer-house; and in an upper apartment was found a great quantity of human bones. There are in the parish the four communion cups used by J. Knox when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland. The cups were originally used for the purpose of candlesticks, and perhaps, from the necessity of the time, converted to this pious purpose. Their tall, low bottom reversed forms the cup, and the middle, where the socket seems to be screwed out, forms the foot. They are of the finest silver, and, in modern times, make a very antient appearance. They are kept with great care by the family of Glencairn, at Finlayston; and the parish is favoured with the use of them on occasion of dispensing the sacrament. The people respect them much for their antiquity, as well as for the solemnity attending them in former and latter times" (p. 278).

"The abbacy is one of the most antient buildings in *Fearn*, in Rosshire. It is said to have been first made up of mud. The principal part of it was 99 feet in length within walls, 25½ feet in breadth, and the walls 24 feet high above the ground. The abbacy was not only the place of worship before the

*Reformation.*

Reformation, but ever since, until October 1742, when on a sudden, in time of public worship, the roof fell in. There were 36 persons killed instantly by what fell in of the roof and slate; 8 more died soon after" (p. 296).—"The abbot's income *believed* to be very considerable, as his lands and *chirilage* now amount to above 900*l*. sterling" (p. 292, n.)

Of the castle of *Cadboll* there is a very singular and remarkable tradition, that, though it was inhabited for ages, yet never any person died in it; and many of those who lived in it *wished to be brought out of it, as they longed for death*, especially Lady May, who resided there about 100 years ago, and being long sick, and longing for death, she desired to be brought out of her castle, which, at last, was accordingly done, and no sooner did she come out of it, than she expired (p. 297).

A dreadful famine in the counties of *Murray* and *Inverness*, and adjoining *Shires*, 1680 (p. 316).

In *Metblich* parish, in *Aberdeenshire*, were born Dr. George Cheyne, late physician at Bath, eminent in his profession and as an author; and Dr. Charles Maitland, who first introduced inoculation into Britain, and was sent to Hanover by George II. to inoculate Frederick Prince of Wales (p. 323).

Mr. Liston, minister of *Aberdour*, in *Fife*shire, says,

"If it is asked, what can be done to improve the condition of the people? one answer to this may apply to a great part of Scotland. There is no doubt but it would much improve the state, both of the people and of the country, if the proprietors of land, where they have it in their power, were to give long and encouraging leases to their tenants. This useful body of men, who by toil and experience improve the fields, should be enabled to live comfortably, and, by the industry of their youth, to lay up a provision for the season of old age. To improve the condition of the people, care should be taken to improve their morals, and, particularly, to establish their virtue upon religion, the only stable foundation of good morals. The higher ranks of life might do much in this respect. They who, by their practice, weaken the influence of religion among the people, do much hurt in society; but they who give their countenance to religion are public blessings, and do honour both to the soundness of their own heads and the goodness of their own hearts" (p. 335, see also 355).

"Had the famous Dr. Johnson directed his tour through *Deesford*, co. Banff, and

deigned to pull down the blinds of his carriage, which, it is said, he drew up in passing through Cullen, he would have seen many trees not unworthy of attention from the most unprejudiced English traveller. In an orchard adjoining to an ancient castle is, particularly, an ash tree, which measures in girth 24 feet 5½ inches. It is called *St. John's Tree*, from its vicinity to a chapel of that name. There is another ash in the same orchard, which measures in girth 12 feet 3½ inches, having a *stump* 20 feet high, nearly of the same diameter. This ash is called *Young St. John*. There is also a holly tree, perhaps the largest of its species in this country, measuring, at the distance of two feet from the ground, 8 feet 4½ inches in girth. In several places of the parish hedges have been planted, and they also thrive amazingly, when they receive proper care and attention" (p. 361).

"The minister of *Pittmenweem*, co. Fife, could not decipher the old writings in the town's charter-chest, except the account of the reception of Charles II. 1651, at Robert Smith's seat, where an table is to be covered with my lord's best carpet, and that George Hetherwick have in readiness, of fine flour, some great *bunns*, and other wheat bread of the best order, *baken with sugar* and other spices fitting; and that James Richardson and William Airth take care to have ready eight or ten gallons of good strong ale, with canary, sack, Rhenish wine, tent, white and claret wines, that his Majesty and his Court may eat and drink, &c. &c. All which was *acted*" (p. 371).

Good arguments against the 27 ale-houses of *Dunfer* (p. 387); which town is proved to have given birth to John Duns Scotus, 1274 (p. 390).

Of *Coldstream* abbey only a vault remains. When General Monk marched into England to restore the royal family, he made Coldstream his head-quarters, and raised a body of men; which, being in succession recruited, has been called, ever since, the Coldstream Regiment of Guards (p. 410).

Of the utility of parish-schools see p. 447.

In the parish of *Durifdeer*, in *Dumfriesshire*, one person died lately, aged 95; and, in 1773, died Bessy Jamieson, whose own account of her age was, that she remembered the *Merk Monday*, being then a little girl. This remarkable Monday is said to have been in the year 1652 (p. 459), but it is not explained.

In the South wing (aisle or transept) of *Torpicken* preceptory church is a *niche for laying the dead during funeral service* (p. 469). The ruins are *curiously described*.

scribed. In the parish of *Loggie Easter*, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, near where stood a gallows on the ridge of a hill, is a pond, narrow in circumference but very deep, and not easily fathomed, called *Poll a bliardb*, or, the *Pool for drowning*. About 40 years ago died a man who witnessed the last execution in this pool, that of a woman for child-murder. Hence it appears, that, when heritable jurisdiction took place, this was one of those places in this county appointed for the execution of condemned criminals (p. 376).

*Fordoun*, in Kincardineshire, has given residence and burial to St. Palladius; birth to John Fordun, author of the *Scotichronicon*, and to Lord Monboddo (p. 499).

Gold-dust was gathered in the rivers near *Crawford*, in Lanarkshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, and since by the Earl of Hopetoun, to little profit. It is still found on the tops of the rocks; but the searching for it is rather a matter of amusement than of serious occupation, the particles seldom exceeding in size the point of a common pin (p. 515).

"Fifty years ago, silk and cotton were very rarely to be seen; now a servant-maid cannot be *in dress* without both. There were then no watches but the minister's; now there is scarcely a man-servant who is without one. Clocks, mostly of wood, are also very common. Seventy years ago there was not a pane of glass, except in two houses; now every house has at least one glass-window. In other respects, however, the houses of the common people have improved little or nothing. Seventy years ago the hire of a man-servant was about 1l. 4s; of a woman, scarcely 10s. a-year. The common people were certainly more ignorant fifty years ago than at present. Several of that time had not learned to write or read; now they can read pretty well, and all the men, at least, can write. Several of the farmers read history, magazines, and news-papers. The vulgar read almost nothing but books on religious subjects. Many of them are too fond of controversial divinity, a taste which the *Dissenters* are very diligent in promoting, and which the few books they are acquainted with are rather calculated to confirm. To discourage this unhappy propensity, so common through a great part of Scotland, and to recommend books of a more rational and instructive nature, seems an object worthy of a clergyman. Inoculation of the small-pox is far from being general in this country; the common people are strongly prejudiced against it. To this circumstance a large proportion of the deaths which happen in this

parish is to be ascribed. Rheumatism is universally allowed to be much more common now than it was forty years ago. I have heard no satisfactory reasons assigned for its increase. Thinner cloathing, and the more general use of linen next the skin, may, perhaps, account for it in part" (p. 523).

Such are the sensible observations of Mr. Scot, minister of *Kirkpatrick Juxta*, in Dumfriesshire.

"Inoculation has taken place in part in the parish of *Kirkpatrick Inongray*, co. Kirkcudbright. The minister, while in another charge, inoculated five children of his own, at two different times, with his own hand. Upon inoculating three, at first the people seemed to be shocked and offended; but, when he came to have the other two fit subjects, he warned his neighbours of his intention to inoculate those also. The example was followed immediately, then, by the inoculation of 30 children in the parish, by the hands of a common *bloodletter* from another parish, who had performed at home. They all did well" (p. 527).

"Notwithstanding the jarring opinions, in matters of religion, which may sometimes occasion a distant and reserved behaviour, the people of *Largo*, in general, have a kind and obliging turn. They are honest, sober, and industrious; more forward to sympathise with their neighbour in distress than to rejoice with him in his prosperity. Tenacious of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, they do not pervert them to encourage licentiousness, being convinced that purity of heart and life cannot be separated from the exalted hope which the Gospel inspires" (p. 542).

"The parishes of Argyleshire are often intersected by arms of the sea and chains of high mountains. Most of the clergy have still two, some three, some four, places to preach in" (p. 555).

The minister of *Strachin* and *Straclachlan*, in Argyleshire, feelingly laments the change in the character of the highlanders, produced by sheepwalks (p. 574—576).

The minister of *Calder* proposes, in place of some of the more obnoxious taxes, of small consideration, laid on, or now laying on, by Ministry, a sixpenny stamp on certificates to servants, journeymen shopkeepers, clerks leaving their employment, day-labourers, adventurers, handicraftsmen changing parishes, students leaving the universities, to patrons when they present, certifying their having qualified for that purpose, to probationers when they accept, and to all who are by law obliged to qualify to Government on accepting office or place, to all certificates



certificates proving the identity and existence, age, marriage, degree of propinquity, and the like, excepting certificates granted to widows and orphans of all denominations, to the poor, or to exempt the sick from any public attendance. (IV. 555).

The minister of *Coldstream* gravely tells us, that the Northumberland militia, though the battalion consisted of finer men than other battalions from the Southern counties, yet, by the size of the men, occupied as much space in the line of brigade, and took up more cloathing, numbers being equal (p. 419).

Such are the observations which struck us in the perusal of these two volumes of a work which, with all its Scoticism, and technical and local terms, which require a glossary, we recommend to the publick at large, and to the natives of North Britain in particular. It were to be wished, perhaps, that the parishes had been ranged more collectedly, by their several counties; for we can hardly suppose they were sent to press, respectively, as fast as they arrived. Pains seem to be taken in this, and other works published in the same country, to represent the UNION with England as prejudicial to Scotland; when, in fact, as observed by the minister of Selkirk, vol. II. p. 435, it is "the adding farm to farm, and the fatal operation of poor-rates, that have compelled the inhabitants to leave their native home."

131. *A small Whole-length of Dr. Priestley, from his printed Works; or, A free Account (in consequence of a free Inquiry) of his Style, his Politicks, his Feelings, his Logick, his Religion, his Philosophy. Concluding with an analysis, and an Appendix of Extracts from the Writings of Dr. Priestley, which were read in Court at the Assizes at Warwick.*

IF there be truth in the axiom which this writer has chosen for his motto, *Mens cujusque is est quisque*, and all antiquity, to the present time, assents to its truth, the best representation of a man's mind and meaning must be that drawn from his writings and actions. Our blessed Saviour, if we might quote such authority, puts the test of his character on his actions: *Believe me for the very work's sake.* We wish not to anticipate the circulation of this *picture* by extracts from it; but earnestly recommend it to general perusal, candidly hoping that it may be the means of turning many from the error of their ways and opinions,

and preventing the pernicious effects of the deceitful doctrines.

132. *Hints and Helps to the Clergy of every Denomination; designed to promote the Credit, the Comfort, and the Usefulness, of their Lives.*

IN this little piece, the writer, who is himself a minister of the gospel, attempts to consider the minister of the gospel in his views, his studies, his preparation for the pulpit, the manner and matter of his preaching, his conduct towards his people, and in his general life. Under these large and general divisions many smaller will be found, and many particulars arise, respecting health, exercise, company, and other things, more or less connected with the subject. The motives on which too many seek the Christian ministry are, to be elevated above the common level, to be popular, to be *gentlemen*.

Speaking of preaching, he pointedly observes, "the major part of most congregations is made up of plain, unlettered persons, many of whom are extremely ignorant of language. They have few ideas, and but few words to express themselves in. They think and speak in a circle. Persons of this description must be pitied and not despised, considered with tenderness and not neglected with contempt. Their souls are as valuable as the richest and most learned." He distinguishes well between the action and noise of the Methodists in the pulpit, and the opposite extremes in many of the regular clergy. The other rules which he lays down bespeak him a good judge of the character, conduct, and doctrine of a Christian minister, a true minister of the gospel of Christ, "not a gospel of our own, or of any other man's."

133. *The progressive Improvement of Civil Liberty: A Sermon, preached in the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, London, on Sunday, Nov. 4, 1792, being the Anniversary of the Revolution of 1688. By John Disney, F.S.A.*

VERY different, in the matter and handling, from the directions and advice of the preceding article. The doctrines of the gospel of Christ are out of the question in a sermon which sets aside the Providence of God in human affairs, and pronounces the glorious Revolution as no way marvellous in our eyes: we should not, therefore, now, any more than our ancestors formerly, *have to wait to know the will of God by any signal*



signal or miraculous declaration of it, whether it would be approved by him. We must, in such case, *as heretofore*, enquire of the *people* by what rule, and by whom, they would be governed; and *their answer* is the voice of God. Thus a popular government is the nearest *a-kin* to a theocracy; and the only indefeasible right to govern appertains to their appointment." If the *people* convey such an indefeasible right to govern, and *their voice* is so infallible a guide, how comes it, that, when the *people* of Israel, who were under a theocracy (we do not therefore think their case parallel with that of other nations), clamoured for a king, God comforted Samuel by telling him, "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not rule over them?" The voice of the people was *certainly*, in this instance, the voice of God. as much as every popular clamour of the moment. We need only look into Rapin, or any familiar History of England, to see that the interposition of Divine Providence was early acknowledged in the Revolution by the two Houses, in their first address, Jan. 22, 1688, to the Prince, whom they acknowledged, *under God*, the deliverer of the nation, and their immediate subsequent step of appointing a general thanksgiving. And, in the declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, assembled at Westminster, previous to their solemn tender of the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange, they do not hesitate to speak of the Prince of Orange as the person whom it had *pleased Almighty God* to make the glorious instrument of delivering these kingdoms from popery and arbitrary power.

Dr. D. will not allow the divine interposition in government, under the Christian dispensation, to be any other than that of the people. "The powers that be are *ordained of God*," says St. Paul; "*only when they are approved by the people governed*," says Dr. Dilney. "With the different modes of government subsisting in the world at the time the gospel was preached, it took no concern as such; but, *where the spirit of the Gospel is, there is liberty*, 2 Cor. iii. 17. In the original it is the spirit of the *Lord*, and manifestly refers to the freedom of Christians from the prejudices and rites of the Mosaic institution, without the smallest reference to civil or political liberty. But *Liberty* is the word, and it must be pressed into the service of

some reasoners; crafty as those men whom the Doctor, contrary to the very words and meaning of his text, will not allow the Almighty to be concerned in the disappointment of their devices. But this is of a piece with the plan of reformation he proposes in his conclusion.

"How elevated, in the rank of nations, would Britain be, if once her people were restored to their just and equal share in one branch of the legislature! We should soon observe the dogmatism of established theology, and the chicanery of law, to disappear; our code of criminal law to forward the reformation of morals more than to thirst for the execution of its wretched subjects; the heavy burdens raised from the very dregs of taxation, and all oppressive restraints on personal liberty, would be lessened; the traffick in human flesh would no longer be balanced in the scale of a supposed advantageous commerce: and when we should behold the rest of the nations of the world enjoying the means and measure of political happiness, which they severally chose for themselves, however specifically differing from our own, we should all rejoice with them, as fellow-men and brethren." That is, to put the most favourable construction on this wish, Every man would have a scheme of religion and law of his own; the peace of individuals, and of society, would be endangered by the want of punishment; credit would be ruined by a general act of insolvency; no taxes would be levied or paid; consequently, the expences of Government, whatever be its form, could not be supported; and Justice and Honour would be sacrificed to false and fanatical Humanity. Men, who do not think themselves sufficiently protected in broaching and circulating such absurd and dangerous doctrines, should betake themselves to those countries where their doctrines are rising into effect on blood, and murder, and banishment, not of the many thousands of the friends of such freedom, by the hands of foreign invaders, but of the many valuable and useful members of society who have dared to think differently from the frenzy of the moment; for, these Dr. D. sends to heaven as Mahomet did all who fell in the propagation of his theories to paradise.

134. *The Ends and Advantages of an Established Ministry: A Sermon, preached at the Church of St. Mary le Bow, Durham, on Friday, July*

July 27, 1792, at the primary Visitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Shute, by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham. By J. Symons, B. D. Rector of Whitburn. Published by his Lordship's Command.

WHILE one clergyman of his Lordship's diocese abuses him for not giving him a living, another, to whom he has given one, may, perhaps, be thought to express his gratitude in terms too strong. He refers us, however, to the *daily* expressions of *every part* of the diocese in support of his panegyrick. Mr. S. lays it down as an incontrovertible axiom, that religion and our duty must be taught and inculcated by professors appointed on purpose. The French think otherwise, and have sent all their clergy packing; and, lest any other denomination of ministers should interfere, have pulled down a number of parish-churches, not merely in cities and large towns, where, perhaps, they were too thickly planted, as in our own capital before the great fire, but have, in villages where there was but a single church, suffered the purchasers of church-lands to pull it down, or have left it without an officiating minister. But this is the triumph of Reason over Superstition and Bigotry, as, in civil matters, Liberty triumphs over Law and Order. Mr. S. has well vindicated the reasonableness of an established religion and ministry, to *speake the truth*, and to *speake it in love*, agreeably to his text, Ephes. iv. 14, 15, 16. "In the present day," says he, "if we are active in the defence of our principles, we are accounted interested and illiberal; if they give us the credit of sincerity, we are then bigoted and unenlightened." Under the various imputations from those who think they do not preach Christ at all, and those who think they preach him too much, "it is not to be feared that we shall, to accommodate our doctrines to prevailing opinions, corrupt the word of God. The danger is, that we shall be silent when we ought to speak, and, to avoid the unpleasant consequences of contention, give up truths without contending for them." He goes on, with great candour, to observe, "It is not, we know, power that will convince, or asperity that will persuade, the gainsayer. It is not on the present strength of our church, and the general disposition in its favour, that we depend for its stability and support, but on the purity of its doctrines, and the modera-

tion of its spirit. While we preach *the truth as it is in Jesus*, and in the spirit of love, we may expect the promise of our Lord, that he will be *always with us, even to the end of the world.*" Mr. S's connexion with the populous and respectable parish of Hackney near fourteen years gives him an opportunity of judging how well the Established Church there, and in the neighbourhood, was attended; and he has given, from Dr. Zimmerman's Conversations with the King of Prussia, a lamentable picture of the progress of religious liberty, and of mental anarchy, in morals as well as in religion, both at court and in the city of Berlin; in consequence of which, during the last ten years, above 300 people had committed suicide at Potsdam only. We wish we could transcribe the whole of this excellent vindication of the conduct and character of the Established Ministry of the Church of England, in their several ranks and orders.

135. *The Speech of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday, Feb. 17, 1792, on proposing the Application of an additional Sum for the Reduction of the Public Debt, and the Repeal of certain Duties on Malt, on Female Servants, on Carts and Waggon, on Houses, and on Candles.*

THIS speech gives a pleasing picture of the improved and increasing state of the public revenue and national income, and alleviates the burden of taxes on the persons who should certainly feel it least—the labouring poor.

136. *A Review of Dr. Price's Writings on the Subject of the Finances of this Kingdom. To which are added, the Three Plans communicated by him to Mr. Pitt, in the Year 1786, for reducing the National Debt, and also an Inquiry into the real State of the Public Income and Expenditure, from the Establishment of the Consolidated Fund to the Year 1791. By William Morgan, F. R. S.*

IT appears, by the preface, that one of Dr. P's three plans was adopted by the Legislature, and is now carrying into execution. Mr. M. is of opinion, that it was the weakest and most inefficient of the three; that the others may possibly be hereafter preferred, as the best guides, when it shall be determined to have recourse to strong and effectual measures. He is far from insinuating that Mr. Pitt is entitled to no praise for the measures which have been adopted with respect to the finances of this kingdom; some useful regulations and im-

provements

provements have been made in the arrangement of the taxes; the customs have been simplified, the practice of smuggling has been checked, and the revenue has been proportionably increased: but Mr M. is of opinion, no real progress has hitherto been made in extinguishing the debt. Mr. Pitt objected to the two first plans the gradual increase which they required, by new taxes, in the course of five years, of the million surplus to a million and an half. This was more than he chose to undertake; one of his principal reasons was founded on the conviction that he should be able to render the revenue so productive as to make any addition unnecessary. From the confidence wherewith Mr. P. expressed himself, Dr. P's doubts were, in some measure, removed, and, like the rest of the nation (though, perhaps, with a smaller portion of faith) he trusted to the predictions of the minister. Events, however, soon determined him to resume his former opinion; and it was his intention to have supported it, by inserting, in the last edition of his treatise on reversionary payments, an accurate statement of the public accounts, from the time in which the act was passed for reducing the national debt to the beginning of last year. But he died before he had fulfilled his intention, and has left only a few detached observations on the subject. These Mr. M. has printed. But for them, and the other statements of the several plans, which would exceed our limits, we must refer to the Review itself.

137. *Authentic Memorials of remarkable Occurrences and affecting Calamities in the Family of Sir George Soudes, Bart. In Two Parts; the first being his own Narrative, the second the Narrative of Persons attendant upon his Son, Freeman Soudes, Esq. during his Imprisonment and at his Execution. Collected with Care, and published with Fidelity.*

THE circumstances of this calamity may be seen in Mr. Hasted's *History of Kent*, II. 783, n. and are briefly this: that Freeman, the younger son of Sir George Soudes, Bart. of Sheldwick, near Feverham, a lad of 19, of a sulky and untoward disposition, in a fit of envy, murdered, in his bed, his elder brother, not only for his being preferred, for his better qualities, in his father's affection, and the good will of others, but that, being his elder brother, he was an obstacle to the consummation of his wishes with a young lady, to whom he paid his ad-

resses. He immediately surrendered himself, was tried and condemned at the assizes then holding at Maidstone, and, after a short respite, executed, attended by the Rev. Mr. Boreman and another Divine, of whom the former is author of the second narrative. The first was written by the unhappy father, in vindication of himself from some malicious aspersions thrown out against him on this and other accounts, and an apology for his own conduct on some accusations of immorality, brought against him by the *fanatic* ministers of those times, who could not see a man under deep affliction without pelting him with the divine judgements, which they called *leading*, or rather *driving*, him to self-examination. Being a man of great power and estate in the county, a deputy-lieutenant and sheriff, and strictly loyal in his principles, he underwent much persecution during the Ulurpation, having been several times imprisoned, his estates sequestered, and his houses plundered more than once, for his delinquency. However, he was at last suffered to compound for 35,000l. After the Restoration, he was created, by Charles II. 1676, Earl of Feverham, Viscount Soudes, and Baron of Throwley; and, dying in 1677, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Lewis Lord Duras, general of James II.'s army, who died in 1709.

138. *The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. By himself.* 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT. "The title-page announces the termination of my *authorial* existence, which took place on March 1, 1791. Since that period I have glided through the globe an harmless spirit, have pervaded the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and described them with the same authenticity as Gemelli, Caron, or many other travellers, ideal or real, who are to this day read with avidity, and quoted with faith. I still haunt the bench of justice. I am active in hastening levies of our generous Britons into the field. However unequal, I still retain the same zeal in the services of my country; and twice, since my departure, have experienced human passions, and have grown indignant at injuries offered to my native land, or have incited a vigorous defence against the lunatic designs of enthusiastic tyranny, or the presumptuous plans of fanatical atheists, to spread their reign, and force their tenets on the contented, moral part of their fellow-creatures. May I remain possessed with the same passions till the great *Exorcist* lays me for ever! The two last numbers in the following pages

pages are my post-existent performances. Surviving friends smile on the attempt! Surviving enemies, if any I can now have, forgive my error! *Tu manes ne lade me!*  
 THOMAS PENNANT."

To those who are possessed of the list of Mr. Pennant's works, which he distributed among his friends a few years ago, under the title of "Catalogue of my Works, 1786," in four quarto pages, this Life will appear only to fill up the outline, in 45 pages. For the benefit, however, of those who are not possessed of the said list, we shall give a brief analysis of this Life, which Mr. P. now in *manibus*, sent down to Mr. Faulder, or left behind him on his table at his departure.

Mr. Pennant was inspired, at 12 years old, with a passion for natural history by a present of Willughby's Ornithology from Mrs. Piozzi's father, and for minerals and fossils by an interview with Dr. Borlase, on a tour into Cornwall, 1747. In 1750, his account of the earthquake at Downing was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He was elected F. A. S. 1754, and resigned 1760, being married, and in very narrow circumstances, and thinking he should never be called to town, or be of use to the Society. In 1754, he visited Ireland, but spent more time in conviviality than literature. In 1756, his account of some coralloid bodies in Coalbrookdale appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1757, he received the first and greatest of his literary honours, being, at the instance of his correspondent Linnæus, elected a member of the Royal Society at Upsal. He published his folio edition of the British Zoology in 1761, the paintings by Pallou, who fell a martyr to conviviality; the profits were given to the Welsh school in London, under the management of Mr. Morris of the Navy-office, who dying in narrow circumstances, his widow had the benefit of the plates. In 1765, Mr. P. was at Paris, and visited Buffon, whom he afterwards offended, by contrasting him with Ray, which Buffon resented in a most unmerciful manner; but Mr. P. was even with him, and Buffon never acknowledged his obligation to him. He also visited Voltaire with little satisfaction, and Haller, the two Gessners, and Dr. Trew; and at the Hague met Dr. Pallas. This last interview produced Mr. Pennant's *Synopsis of Quadrupeds* (see our vol. XLI. p. 555), and the second edition, under the name of

*The History of Quadrupeds*, and the Doctor's History of Quadrupeds, on the system of Ray, a little reformed; but this work was fated to be accomplished by an inferior genius. The Empress of Russia took him into her service, in which he is entirely engaged. Mr. P. became F. R. S. in 1767; published a second edition of British Zoology, in two volumes 8vo, 1768; the first edition had been translated into German and Latin. He added a third volume in 1769, and drew up an account of a new species of Penguin from Falkland's islands, in Philosophical Transactions, vol. LVIII. He began, 1769, an Indian Zoology; and, after engraving twelve small folio plates, gave them, with three more, to Dr. Forster, who published them at Halle, 1781, in Latin and German. In the spring of 1769 he acquired that treasure, Moses Griffith, born 1749. This year was a very active one. "I had the hardiness to venture on a journey to the remotest part of North Britain, a country almost as little known to its Southern brethren as Kamtschatka. I brought home a favourable account of the land. Whether it will thank me or not, I cannot say; but, from the report I made, and *showing that it might be visited with safety*, it has ever since been *inondée* with Southern visitors" (p. 11). Mr. P. was elected fellow of the Royal Academy at Drontheim, and published an *Ode to Indifference*; in 1770, 103 additional plates, to the three volumes of British Zoology, in octavo; in 1771, at Chester, *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*; and admitted LL. D. at Oxford; met, with father Faulkner, an aged Jesuit, from Patagonia; published an account of the tall race there: about this time his *Tour in Scotland*, 8vo.; soon followed by a second edition, which produced several very flattering letters. He assisted Dr. Forster in his Catalogue of North American animals; communicated to the Royal Society an account of two new species of tortoises (Phil. Transf. LXI.); and produced a poem on a lady's being chosen, the same day, patroness of a book-society and hunting-meeting. In 1772, he made a second tour in Scotland, and voyage to the Hebrides, and was pretented with the freedom of Edinburgh; published *Genera of Birds*, 8vo, 1773, and took a Northern tour in England, accompanied by his draughtsman, whose drawings have been used by Mr. Grose, and, he believes, will be used by Mr. Hutchinson. The subject of this journey

journey will be found among his post-humous works. In 1774, he published a third edition of his *Tour in Scotland*, in quarto, with 21 new plates (see our vol. XLIV. p. 226; Additions to this Tour, 1775, XLV. 189); and here again we have a specimen of poetry, addressed to the present Bishop of Ely, but not the "sarcastic but salutary print" which Mr. P. sent into the world to prevent the admission of improper characters into holy orders. In the same year he published his *Voyage to the Hebrides*, and took a voyage to the isle of Man, most of the notes of which were unaccountably lost the year after, and his design of giving to the publick an account of that island frustrated. He sent the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Aber, in Carnarvonshire, to collect plants there. He published the third and last volume of the *Tour in Scotland* in 1775. These tours were translated into German, and already in French, in the *Nouveau Recueil des Voyages au Nord*, Geneva, 1785, 3 vols. 4to, and reprinted at Dublin, in 8vo.\* In his way to London, 1776, at Buckingham he narrowly escaped a death suited to an antiquary. He visited the old church at eight in the morning, March 9. It fell before six in the evening, and he escaped being buried in its ruins. In a journey taken that year through the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, &c. Moses Griffith made some of his most beautiful drawings, in the line of antiquity, of several of the most elegant parts of the Gothic architecture at Lincoln cathedral and Southwell chapter [house].

\* In all these tours he laboured to conciliate the affections of the two nations, so wickedly and studiously set at variance by evil-designing people. He received several very flattering letters on the occasion; an extract of one from that respectable nobleman the Earl of Kinnoul, dated Feb. 27, 1772, he has inserted in his "Catalogue." "I perused your book, for which I return my hearty thanks, with the greatest pleasure. Every reader must admire the goodness of the author's heart; the inhabitants of the united kingdoms should express the warmest gratitude for your candid representation of them and their country. This, unless my countrymen wish to forfeit the honourable opinion you entertain, and endeavour to impress upon the minds of their fellow-subjects, must procure you their best thanks. It would be a worse reflection upon us than any that has fallen from the most envenomed pen, if the writer of that account did not meet with the most grateful acknowledgements."

"I wish my time would permit me to make a catalogue of the performances of Moses Griffith. I never should deny copies of them to any gentleman who would make a dignified use of them." Surely a few days might have been found to make the catalogue, either by Moses Griffith himself or his master, who might, with credit to his own gratitude, have spared them a few pages of letter-press. But, while they are unknown, all solicitations for a dignified use of them are effectually prevented; and we must be content to know that Moses Griffith will *illuminate* the Welsh or any other tour on *being paid* for it. In 1776, Mr. P. drew up the descriptions for Loten's illustration of natural history, in large 4to, 50 plates; but had not the least concern in the preface. In 1776, Mr. White published a new edition of the British Zoology, 3 vols. 4to. and 8vo, with the additional plates published in 1770. The same year, Mr. P. published a fourth volume of British Zoology. After several journeys over the six counties of North Wales, he published a *Tour in Wales*, vol. I. 1778, vol. II. 1781 (LI. 474, LV. 813); and a preface and explanatory pages for Moses Griffith's ten supplementary plates. Mr. P. also published, this year, a new edition of his *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, 2 vol. 4to. "The liberties which the country gentlemen, in the character of deputy-lieutenants and militia officers, now and then took with their fellow-subjects, urged me strongly, this year, to publish *Free Thoughts on the Militia Laws*."

In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXXI. 1781, was published his natural history of the turkey, making it a native of America, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Barrington; and, in the same volume, an account of an earthquake in Flintshire.

The *Journey from Chester to London* was published in 1782, 4to; at Dublin in 1783, 8vo.

In 1784 appeared his Letter from a Welsh freeholder to his representative, to convert him from his political tenets on the resolutions of the House of Commons, Jan. 12, 1784 (see our vol. LIV. p. 58).

*Arctic Zoology*, comprehending the animals of North America, was published, in 2 vols. 4to, 1785; translated into German by Professor Zimmerman, in 2 vols. 4to; into French, under the title of *Le Nord ou Gobe*, 2 vols. 8vo; and, what relates to the Northern parts of Europe, into Swedish.



A second edition of the *Tour in Wales* appeared this year.

In 1787, a supplement to the *Arctic Zoology*.

Ever since 1777 Mr. P. had quite lost his spirit of rambling; but, in the spring of 1787, he was induced once more to renew his journeys, to qualify his son for a second tour to France and Spain, after his return from his first tour to the Continent, so much to his father's satisfaction. They went down the Thames, and along the coast, to the Land's end; and, on his return from his second tour, he had reason to boast that this excursion was not thrown away.

In 1790, he published an account of the capital (LX. 522, 533, 611, 702, 791; LXI. 258, 363), which went through three large impressions in two years and an half; many additions were made to the second, and three more plates. Mr. *White* sent into the world a fifth edition of the *Tour in Scotland*, with additions and corrections.

The lesser productions of the pen of Mr. P., besides those already mentioned, were, "An essay on the imprudent behaviour of married ladies towards our sex, 1774; A ridicule of the bold and masculine fashion of the ladies wearing riding-habits at all times of the day; reprinted 1781, by Mr. Smith, with a good mezzotinto of a modern toilet; American annals, an incitement to parliament-men to inquire into the conduct of our commanders in the American war; the Flintshire petition, calculated to repress the rage for a redress of grievances, 1779." All these were printed together, at the press of Mr. Allan, of Darlington, 1788, and are reprinted here, except *American Annals*.

Inscription over the entrance of the new goal at Flint, in Mr. Howard's account of lazarettoes.

Epitaph on Mr. P.'s faithful servant and friend, Louis Gold, 1785.

Resolutions of Flintshire Association, and Bounty for seamen.

Among the works of others, promoted by him, Mr. P. reckons Dr. Forster's translation of Kalm's, Osbeck's, and Boffu's, Travels; Mr. Lightfoot's *Fiera Scotica*, the account of North Wales in Mr. Gough's new edition of Camden's *Britannia*; Mr. Cordiner's *Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland*. "Mr. Low, minister of Birsá, in Orkney, made surveys of those islands in 1774 and 1778, and favoured Mr. P. with a most instructive journal and sever-

rel drawings. It was his wish to publish his voyages as he had the travels of Mr. Cordiner; but certain reasons discouraged him. This ought not to be considered as any reflection on the performance. Mr. L. gives a good account of the natural history and antiquities of the several islands; enters deeply into their fisheries and commercial concerns; and, on the whole, is highly worthy the attention of the publick \*."

Mr. P. makes his various plates amount to 802. Besides Moses Griffith, he has profited of the services of Mr. John Ingilby, of Halkin, Flintshire, a very neat drawer, and the parish-clerk's son, a very excellent scribe.

Notwithstanding Mr. P.'s authorial career was finished in the preceding year, he published, 1791, a new edition of *London, History of Quadrupeds*, and *Indian Zoology*; and he was irresistibly compelled to resume his pen from the oppression of the poor by the demands to repair the roads for the mail-coaches, with a nicety and at an expence beyond their power (LXII. 549).

"Thus far has passed my active life, even till the present year, 1792, in which I have advanced half way of my 67th year. My body may have abated of its wonted vigour; but my mind still retains its powers, its longing after improvement, its wish to receive new lights through chinks which time hath made" (p. 40) — "I am often astonished at the multiplicity of my publications, especially when I reflect on the various duties it has fallen to my lot to discharge. As father of a family, landlord of a small but very numerous tenantry, and a not inactive magistrate. I had a great share of health during the literary part of my days; much of this was owing to the riding exercise of my extensive tours, to my manner of living, and to my temperance. I go to rest at ten, and rise, winter and summer, at seven; and shave regular[ly] at the same hour, being a true *miserpagon*. I avoid the meal of excess, a supper; and my soul rises with vigour to its employs, and, I trust, does not disappoint the end of its Creator" (p. 35). — "Almost all my tours were performed on horseback; to that, and to the perfect ease of mind I enjoyed in these pleasing journeys, I owe my *viridis senectus*. I still retain, as far as possible, the same species of removal from place to place. I consider the absolute resignation of one's person to the luxury of a carriage to

\* After this declaration, certain friends of Mr. L., uninfluenced by any solicitation from him, have desired us to call on Mr. P. for an explicit declaration why he deserted this deserving man in the critical article of publication, and what is become of his MS. ? EDITOR.  
forebode



forebode a very short interval between that and the vehicle which is to convey us to our last stage" (p. 19).

Mr. P. has now determined on "imaginary tours" to the Southern climate. These he calls *Outlines of the Globe*, in 14 volumes, none of them to be printed in his life-time, but to remain on his shelves, the amusements of advancing age.

Vol. I. will contain the Introduction to the Arctic Zoology, with considerable additions, to make it unite hereafter with China, which will be comprehended in vol. XIII.; the plates to be executed by the best artists, the books the size of Cook's voyage. "I feel an inclination to have one volume published in my life-time, as a model for the remaining 12." On this occasion one may say, Mr. P. "being dead yet liveth;" and we will allow him to break the spell, with the permission of the great Exorcist.

Vol. II. The Kentish tour down the Thames, and so to Dover.

Vols. III. and IV. Coast of France.

Vol. V. Coasts of Spain and Portugal, rich in drawings, by Moses Griffith, of the birds and fishes of Gibraltar; communicated by the Rev. John White, long resident there.

Vol. VI. South coasts of France and Spain, and part of Italy.

Vol. VII. Coasts of North Africa, from Egypt to the strait of Gibraltar, and thence, along West or Atlantic Africa, to the Senegal.

Vol. VIII. Coasts of Nigritia.

Vol. IX. Æthiopian Africa.

Vol. X. Arabia and Persia.

Vols. XI. and XII. India.

Vol. XIII. India beyond Ganges.

Vol. XIV. Malayan and other isles, New Holland and New Guinea.

A far more complete Flora of India will follow, in three volumes. "The reader may smile at the greatness of the plan, and my boldness in attempting it at so late a period of life. I am vain enough to think that the success is my vindication. Happy is that age that could thus beguile its fleeting hours without injury to any one, and, with the addition of years, continue its memory, its pursuits. But more interesting and still more exalted subjects must employ my future span." We heartily wish this indefatigable writer life, health, and spirits, and every other requisite, to fill up, and even publish, his outlines, with all the advantage he professes affectionately to derive from eight folio volumes of his son David's journals of his continental travels.

GENT. MAG. June, 1793.

To this work is prefixed a portrait of the author, by Gainsborough, engraved by Ridley; and there is a view of part of the inside of the church of Fountain's abbey, drawn and engraved by Moses Griffith.

Among the various honours bestowed on Mr. P. by admission into the several literary societies, foreign and domestic, and the correspondence of many literati of Europe, he takes no notice of a panegyrick on him as a traveller, in Latin verse, from Mr. Whieldon, rector of Whethamsted, and prebendary of Lincoln, so great a stranger to him, that he seems to suppose he was at the bar; "Epistola ad Thomam Pennant, Armigerum, in Scotia, nuper prime *seisitantem* poetica, 1776, 4to, thus opening:

"Tu, quem foeta ferox multis Caledonia monstris,

Reddidit intactum sociis, operæque forensi, Adsis, O Pennante, favens—sine littora fluctus Infani feriant, dum vasta remetior arva," &c.

Nor of the periodical numbers of plates to illustrate his "London," by T. Smith (LXI. 157, LXII. 740).

139. *Christian Fortitude. A Sermon, preached at Salters'-hall, on Sunday, March 24, 1793. By the Rev. G. Walker, F. R. S.*

WE have already noticed Mr. W. as a preacher in vol. LX. p. 729, and as an apologist for the Dissenters, *ibid.* 833. He appears now in a new light; for, from the advertisement prefixed, we learn that "the following sermon was lately preached at Salters'-hall, London, and appeared to have given offence to a few of the hearers. This offence they were pleased to signify by a *very abrupt departure in the midst of the service*, and without waiting to judge of the design of the preacher. It is therefore published, in justice to the preacher, that he may have to answer for no misrepresentation, and hoping that even the offended few may adopt a more favourable judgment, when, by the reading of the whole, they shall perceive the *purely virtuous* intention of the discourse." We have read the whole with attention, mingled with regret that such divisions should arise among men who profess themselves supporters of "truth and moral good." We read the first half with different sentiments from what we should have entertained on reading the application of the same text (Heb. xii. 3) by Bishops Moss, Sanderson, and Stillingfleet, or even Mr. Win. Tong among the Dissenters. Mr. W. talks of the *fortitude*

\* See the second line.

of Jesus Christ as the Stoicks do of Zeno's or Cato's; and so far he accommodates his reasoning to the liberal and rational Christians of the present day. But when, after tracing the corruptions of Christianity, and the persecutions which its professors endured from Pagans and Papists, he expresses a fear that "the lovely prospect of awakened Truth, protected Conscience, and unfettered Enquiry, will again be darkened, that the meaner interests of this world will again intrude themselves into the cause of Christ, and that a new trial will again be permitted by God, to prove the fidelity of every affectionate servant of his Son, of all who wish to direct their course to heaven, by the instruction of the Gospel alone, unmixed with any of the delusive policies of this world," it is hard to say what he aims at. "To announce the probable return of persecution, in whatever form (he adds), is no pleasant tale. If God, in his mercy, should avert it, well! If God, in his wisdom, should design it, the will of God be done! You know your duty; you have the pattern of your Master, and of those magnanimous sufferers in the cause of Conscience and of Christ, who, through faith and patience, are now inheriting the promise."

Now comes the exceptionable part of the discourse:

"The contest at this moment on the theatre of Europe is the most grand, the most awful, and the most momentous, that the history of the human race records; it involves all the interests of man, natural and individual, civil, moral, and religious; it has, in its womb, such consequences as may decide the fate of Europe, and the fate of all mankind. In all the contending parties there is much which the friends of peace, and virtue, and humanity must condemn. In some, in the lower of the German princes, all is one dark and blasted picture; nothing but what is fatal to liberty, to truth, to the improvement of the human character and human life, presents itself: it menaces, in the near view, with one more step, oppressive craft, to precipitate man down to slavery, to barbarism. I enter not into the civil politics of our country; but, contemplating you as Protestant Dissenters, and myself as a minister of your body, answerable to you and to God for every useful instruction, for preparing you for every encounter, to which, in the honest cause of your Christianity, you may be called, I magnify my duty, and not leave it to be recorded, at the last day, that I have not invited you to do yours. The dominant spirit of your country is not favourable to you, and, with this alienated spirit, to what trials you may be called God alone can say. That you have not deserved this alien-

nated spirit of your country, I do, so far as I know myself, and know you, most conscientiously affirm, as in the presence of my Maker. I was nursed myself in the lap of the Genius of Britain. With my very first ideas were interwoven an affection and a reverence to the British Constitution, the Revolution, and to the Hanoverian succession; from these, neither in thought, or word, or action, have I ever swerved; but I have never learned to bow to vice, to corruption, to separate from my scheme of human policy the pure and all embracing benevolence of the Gospel: what is wrong, I have wished, as a sacred debt to God and man, to be reformed; what is right, to be confirmed. I have welcomed what is good, though mixed with human imperfection. I have entered into no dark, insidious policies; harboured ill-will to no one; plotted no schemes of destruction; and such, I hope and trust, is the form of your minds, such the general and prevailing character which you have sustained through life. Yet, with this form of mind, and with this character, *we are ill thought of, we are maligned, and, perhaps, devoted, in some ripen day, to a trial, in which both our civil and religious magnanimity may be severely proved.* Whatever fate await you, be directed by the lessons, and animated by the example, of your great and beloved Master, of the patriots, and the martyrs of 17 centuries, of your wise, and brave, and virtuous, ancestors" (p. 17—19).

Is this the language of Fortitude, or of Intolerance provoking Persecution, which is not the temper of the times, and daring Martyrdom, which is hastening out of fashion? Can it seem extraordinary that men of moderation, or of common sense, should take the earliest opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of declamation so foreign to a Christian pulpit, to which they must suppose the preacher was called to insult them?

140. *A Sermon, preached at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, on Friday, April 19, 1793, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By Henry Whitfield, D.D. F.R.S. Rector of that Parish.*

FROM Zechariah vii. 5. Dr. W. takes occasion to inculcate individual instead of general and state reform; and, from the melancholy face of things in a neighbouring nation, which has drawn down on it the just vengeance of all surrounding nations, he vindicates the part we of this country have taken in the present war.

141. *The Life of the late Earl of Barrymore; including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and original Anecdotes of eminent Persons.*

TO give the world a true insight into the character of the late Earl, to remove vulgar prejudices, and establish truth,

were

were the motives which induced the ingenious author to give the publick this biographical trifle. It abounds with morality and pleasantry, and cannot fail to afford the reader much pleasure.

The author, speaking of his noble friend's capacity, says,

"Discretion had planted her noblest seeds in his understanding, which took root, and began to emerge; but he was destroyed ere the fertility and richness of the soil became palpably a full harvest, acceptable to wisdom and honour. His acuteness of penetration was indisputable; his equanimity of temper was never ruffled but in cases of meanness or oppression; he was bursting hourly from the *Chrysalis*, and would have become soon in full beauty. Like some beneficial preparation in chemistry, half finished, what he was to have been in the conclusion was not universally understood. His passions had been thrown too hastily into the resolving crucible of action, when the fire was too intense and too consuming. The gradual simmerings proper for the healthful combination of warring particles were not attended to by those who should have been the guardians of his constitution. Had he lived long, he would have lived to brighten humanity; he would have formed a relative confederacy between the different spheres of the imagination and the prescriptions of science. The lawless fancy of Lucretius would have been rejected for the more calm champions of moral Beauty. Notwithstanding the prevalence of an opposite sentiment in the world, he was not indiscriminately prodigal, but morally generous; and, had all his beneficence been literally chronicled, it would appear as the effort of discernment. As he was preparing to go full-dressed to the Prince of Wales's levee, in 1790, two bailiffs came to his house in Piccadilly, disguised as jockeys, and arrested him, at the suit of his tailor, for several hundred pounds. When the demand was served, it was imagined, by the son of the sheers, that he had lost his Lordship's custom for ever, by such a decisive and harsh proceeding; but he reckoned without his host, as Lord Barrymore sent for the man in the succeeding month, and ordered several suits, the amount of which he made the tailor calculate in his presence, and then gave him a bank-note for more than the sum, declaring he was not in the least offended with him for enforcing the payment of a debt which was perhaps necessary to preserve him and his family from destruction. This is an indubitable fact, and explanatory of an excellent heart. In what was relative to Religion in general, or Revelation in particular, he was the most guarded man in his sentiments I ever knew. Those sensuities in which he indulged, and which youth and constitution rendered vend, never estranged him from the recollection that every man leads his *Damocles*, with the sword of

Ruin suspended over him by the fine-spun thread of Destiny. The pageantries of life, and the bubbles of vanity, should be held nearly as contemptible by all those who feel properly, that the supernal of the body may be immediate to its agency in error. He had the goodness to visit me in trouble, and remove my embarrassments; and has repeatedly declared, that, while he had a house and a bottle, his roof should protect me from the elements, and his beverage alleviate my thirst. Were my benefactor living, to recite these events would be inappropriate and fulsome; but, as he is no more, were I mean enough to flatter (a vice for which I am not very notorious), the flattery must be unproductive. He was mellowing rapidly from eccentricity and whim into meritoriousness and caution; every hour his judgement forged an additional link of that chain which time would have used to coerce his passions. I never heard him make but one declaration of a proposed duty he meant to fulfil in parliament; and that was to give his vote and speak in favour of Mr. Hastings, whenever that vote and argument could contribute to his enfranchisement or consolation; as he believed him, from an attentive retrospect of events, to be the most aggrieved man in existence. Had he bequeathed me any legacy (which I am confident he would, had not his power of thought and action been so miserably abridged), my commendation of his principles and manners should have been more limited; but I surely may indite every thing consistent with truth now, without incurring the imputation of prating from any unworthy motive. A few days previous to his extinction, Mr. Powney, lieutenant-colonel of the Berkshire militia, informed his Majesty, that he had not a better officer in his regiment than Lord Barrymore; which information pleased the King so much, that he declared he would seize the first opportunity of promoting him. Though caution too often forsook him in the delirium of prosperity, yet his integrity was undiminished. Experience had got a debenture upon his manners for the unborn year; he would have been most just when the ebb of duty had returned upon his understanding. . . . . Here let us ponder upon the brevity of life. Here let the inconsiderate ruminate upon the restricted state of humanity. With an ample revenue, a refined understanding, and the best heart imaginable, it was not possible for the lamented subject of these remarks to protract his being, or acquire the general excommunication of a polluted society. But his end was consonant with the most stern demand of Roman virtue; he perished in an act of benevolence and the service of his country."

The extract here given will be a sufficient specimen that this amusing pamphlet is far above the common run of productions which not unusually turn forth on similar occasions.

## ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

BY H. FYE, ESQ.

**W**HEN blind Ambition drives his car,  
 Impetuous, through the ranks of war,  
 Though Fame her notes of triumph breathe,  
 Though shouts of conquest soothe the ear,  
 Yet, o'er the victor's blood-stain'd wreath,  
 Reflection drops the pensive tear;  
 But at Oppression's lawless head,  
 When War's vindictive bolts are sped,  
 When at the Despot's shrinking breast,  
 When o'er Sedition's haughty crest,  
 Stern Battle shakes the avenging spear,  
 And teaches headstrong Arrogance to fear,  
 Mercy herself shall consecrate the cause,  
 While Justice points the sword that Indigna-  
 tion draws.

Though Albion many an ancient scar  
 Still bears on her indented breast,  
 In every age by Gallic war  
 Or Gallic perfidy impress'd;  
 Yet, o'er their fields when Rapine stood,  
 When faction drench'd their towns with  
 blood,  
 No memory of insult past  
 Urg'd her to swell Contention's blast;  
 With grief she view'd their sinking state,  
 With tears deplor'd her rival's fate;  
 Their chiefs, whose falchions yet were red  
 With her best blood in battle shed,  
 Found friendly refuge on her happy shore;  
 She knew they were distress'd, nor e'er re-  
 member'd more.

Yet, when Invasion's raging flood  
 Burst dreadful o'er each ruin'd mound,  
 And, swell'd by carnage and by blood,  
 Threaten'd the trembling nations round;  
 While Europe, from Batavia's wat'ry plain  
 By commerce snatch'd from Ocean's wide  
 domain  
 To southern seas, that gently lave  
 Baia's mild shores with tepid wave,  
 Look'd up where on her rocky throne  
 Unaw'd Britannia sits alone,—  
 "Go forth, my sons, in Freedom's cause!"  
 she cry'd,  
 Check'd was the torrent's course, and reflux-  
 ent roll'd the tide.

What though on this auspicious day  
 Her offering to the best of kings,  
 Pluck'd from the sober olive's spray,  
 The duteous Muse no longer brings;  
 Yet, while the laurel's warrior bough  
 Now decks his youthful hero's brow  
 Untouch'd by Rapine's hand profane,  
 Unsoil'd by dark Ambition's stain,  
 Albion once more with kindling flame  
 Renews her scenes of ancient fame,  
 Again she sees, in fields of glory, shine,  
 Her sons of dauntless breast, her chiefs of  
 royal line.

## ODE TO MITHRA.

*Sung by the PERSIAN Army after Engagement.*  
*By the Rev. THOMAS MAURICE.*

## I.

**P**ARENT of LIGHT, whose burning  
 eve  
 Pours on an hundred realms exhaustless day;  
 Whether, beneath the polar sky, [stream,  
 They] stretch, where Tanais rolls his tardy  
 Or glow beneath thy fervid, tropic ray:  
 MITHRA, we hail thee our immortal fire!  
 And, as we gaze on thy diffusive beam,  
 Drink from thy fountain life, and catch re-  
 kindling fire!  
 Swell loud and deep the choral song,  
 To MITHRA's praise the notes prolong,  
 Ye sacred guardians of th' ETERNAL  
 FLAME,  
 That, pure and bright, from Nature's birth  
 Through many a circling century hath glow'd,  
 Ere first, to warm the barren earth,  
 His shining chariot clare th' ætheral road:  
 Aloft your golden censers raise,  
 And, while a thousand altars blaze,  
 With shouts the conscious deity proclaim!

## II.

Impatient for the breaking dawn,  
 Ere yet, emerging from the main,  
 Thy glowing axle pour'd the morn, [plain,  
 Our PERSIANS, spread through many a  
 With furious shouts demand the war.  
 Bright on yon mountain's pine-clad height  
 Beam'd the fair harbinger of day,  
 And soon we mark'd thy radiant car,  
 In glory bursting on the sight,  
 Mount swiftly up the sapphire way!  
 Instant a thousand trumpets sound,  
 A thousand chiefs in arms appear,  
 And high their glittering banners bear;  
 The harness'd steed, responsive, neighs,  
 And, while his footsteps spurn the ground,  
 His eye-balls burn, his nostrils blaze!

## III.

What stranger youths of noble mien,  
 Ye PERSIANS, mingle with your valiant train,  
 Of aspect dauntless, but serene, [tow'r;  
 Whose glittering helms in air sublimely  
 And on their sullen brows, that breathe  
 disdain,  
 Contempt of death and stern defiance low'r!  
 In their flush'd cheeks the mantling blood,  
 That bounds impatient through each throb-  
 bing vein,  
 Mounts in a richer fuller flood,  
 Imprinting deep the warrior's scarlet stain!  
 To virtue and to glory dear,  
 From Susa's proud imperial tow'rsthey come,  
 The chief to fall on an untimely bier,  
 His comrades to return with laurels home!  
 By thee led on to victory,  
 And glowing with thy own immortal flame,  
 To arms with kindred rage they fly,  
 And half the danger share, and half the fame.

## IV. Hark!

IV.

Hark! GLORY from yon craggy height,  
Where cloath'd in glitt'ring adamant she  
stands,  
Summons to war the sons of fight;  
And, rolling round the field her eyes of flame,  
Fires with heroic rage her favour'd bands!  
High on her crest the burnish'd dragons glow,  
While, deeply drinking the eternal beam,  
They shed pernicious light, and blast the  
with'ring foe!  
Smite, loudly smite, the choral string,  
Al! ft the golden censers raise;  
Let heav'n's bright arch with triumph ring,  
And earth resound with MITHRA's praise!

V.

What frantic shrieks of wild despair  
Come rolling on the burthen'd air!  
The war-fiend pours his funeral yell;  
While scarce the trumpet's pow'ful breath,  
Scarcely the loud clarion's ampler swell,  
Drown the tumultuous groans of death!  
Th' ASSYRIANS fly; in heaps around  
Their bravest veterans strew the ground!  
Shall wanton vengeance stain the brave,  
Or rancour burn beyond the grave?  
PERSIANS, th' ensanguin'd fight give o'er,  
And breathe your sabres steep'd in gore.  
Though justice wide her faction wave  
From insult still the brave forbear;  
With palms may'd, with conquest crown'd,  
The brightest glory's still to spare!  
Swell loud and deep the choral song,  
To MITHRA's praise the notes prolong,  
Ye sacred guardians of th' ETERNAL  
FLAME, [birth  
That, pure and bright, from Nature's  
Through rolling centuries hath ceaseless  
glow'd,  
Ere first, to warm the barren earth,  
His shining chariot clave th' ætherial road:  
Aloft your golden censers raise,  
And, while a thousand altars blaze,  
With shouts the concious deity proclaim!

ODE ON THE SPRING.

*From Poems, by G. DYER, B. A.  
late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.  
Written on the Banks of the CAM.*

Ἰδὲ πῶς ἔαρος φάειλος  
Χαρίλας ποδα βρύουσι.

ANACREON, Ode 37.

**L**O where the rosy-footed Spring  
Dances forth in bright array,  
As wide the waves her purple wing,  
And hails the Lord of day,  
And see exalting Nature homage pay,  
And all her breathing incense pour along,  
The kindest gales, the nightingale's clear lay,  
The Spring's soft murmur, and the Poet's  
song,  
All, all, obey her smile, Earth, Sea, and Sky,  
All wake for thee, fair Spring, their sweetest  
munificence!

I too the vernal influence feel,  
And join the rapt'rous choral song,  
Musing smooth numbers, as I steal.  
O Cam, thy banks along. [perfume,  
Though on those banks no myrtle breathes  
No rose unfolds its blushing beauties there,  
No tulip there displays its gaudy bloom,  
No stately lily decks the gay parterre,—  
Inclos'd within the garden's fair domain,  
There all in Eastern pride still keep their  
splendid reign.

Yet wild flow'rs o'er the simple scene,  
Warm'd by the touch of gentle May,  
Spring up to life, a numerous train,  
Softly sweet, and neatly gay.  
To me the violet hath a balmy sweet,  
To me the kingcup scatters golden hues,  
Ev'n in the primrose modest beauties meet,  
Ev'n the meek daisy can instruct the muse:  
Roving with silent eyes, she loves to stand  
And ev'n in field-flow'rs views a Master's  
matchless hand.

And see! the glowing sun-beams play,  
Dancing in the crisped stream,  
While thousand insects, light and gay,  
Swift o'er the surface skim.  
Nor does in vain the swan majestic sail,  
Nor fervid bees rove on the flow'ry brink,  
Nor fishes down the silver current steal  
Nor little songsters on the margin drink,  
Then, wild with bliss, shiver the painted wing,  
Or to their feather'd loves their sweetest wild  
notes sing.

O Spring! I love thy gentle reign;  
Yet I will leave thee, gentle Spring,  
What time his wisdom shall ordain,  
Who sits the sov'reign King.  
Yes! all thy clouds, and skies of silver hues,  
Thy hills and vales, soft gales, and glossy  
bloom,— [Muse,  
I'll leave them all, though friendly to the  
And, uncomplaining, wait the cheerless  
gloom, [tongue;  
Where death's cold season chills the Poet's  
Nor shall the sylvan Muse e'er wake the ver-  
nal song.

What though I love thee, Spring-tide fair,  
Yet there's a brighter Spring above;  
Gay laughs the Sun the live-long year,  
And all is light and love.  
There gales immortal sweetness breathe around,  
There grow fair shining fruits, and golden  
flow'rs,  
Cherish'd, luxuriant, on the laughing ground,  
With heav'n's own dews, and pure am-  
broscial show'rs,—  
There happy beings rest, their conquests won,  
And weave from heav'nly trees a never-  
with'ring crown.

HORACE, LIB. I. ODE V.

**O** Say for whom that flow'ry wreath,  
For whom those tresses odors breathe,  
And all those arts of love:

O say



O say what perfum'd simple youth  
To Pyrrha vows eternal truth  
Beneath the green Alcove.

For him, what sighs, what tears, in store,  
Who, rash, unthinking, quits the shore,  
Through unknown seas to roam !  
When storms arise and tempests lowr,  
He'll vainly curse that foolish hour  
He left his peaceful home !

So he a thousand pangs must bear,  
Who do's on thee, false, faithless, fair,  
And thinks thee all divine :  
But I no longer own thy sway,  
No longer Pyrrha's charms obey,  
Nor offer at her shrine.

For, on the rock so lately cast,  
I still preserve the broken mast  
Which brought me to the shore ;  
So, when my heart to love's inclin'd,  
I think on Pyrrha's fickle mind,  
And Pyrrha charms no more.

ORILENSIS.

*The following SONNETS are by WATSON, an earlier Poet than SHAKSPEARE.—His performance being alike elegant, and scarce, these extracts cannot fail of being acceptable to our Readers.*

## I.

**M**Y gentle bird, which sang so sweet of late,  
Is not like those, who flie about by kind ;  
Her feathers are of gold, she wants a mate,  
And, knowing well her worth, is proud of mind.

And, whereas some do keep their birds in cage,  
My bird keeps me, and rules me as her page ;  
She feeds mine ear with tunes of rare delight,  
Mine eye with loving looks, my heart with joy :

Whence hence I think my servitude but light ;  
Although indeed I suffer great annoy .  
And (sure) it is but reason, I suppose,  
He feel the prick that seeks to pluck the rose :  
And who so mad as would not, with his will,  
Lesse Liberty and Life to hear her sing ;  
Whose voice excels those harmonies that fill  
Elysian fields, where groves eternal spring.  
If mighty Jove should hear what I have heard,  
She (sure) were his, and all my market marr'd.

## II.

If Cupid were a child, as poets feign,  
How comes it, then, that Mars doth fear his might ?

If blind, how chance so many, to their pain,  
Whom he hath hit, can witness of his sight ?  
If he have wings, to fly where thinks him best,  
How haps he larketh still within my breast ?  
If bow and shafts should be his chiefest tools,  
Why doth he set so many hearts on fire ?  
If he were mad, how could he further fools  
To what their wits as place and time require ?

If wise, how could so many leese their wits,  
Or doat through love, and die in frantic fits ?  
If naked still he wander to and fro,  
How doth not sun or frost offend his skin ?  
If that a God he be, how falls it so  
That all wants end which he doth once begin ?  
O wond'rous thing, that I, whom Love hath spent,  
Can scarcely know himself or his intent ?

## III.

Unhappy is the wight that's void of love ;  
And yet unhappy he whom love torments ;  
But greatest grief that man is forc'd to prove,  
Whose haughty love not for his love relents ;  
But, hoysing up her sayle of proud disdain,  
For service done makes no return of gain.  
By this all you that knew my tickle state  
May give deserved blame to whom I serve,  
And say that love has misery to mate  
Since labor breeds but loss, and lets me starve ;  
For, I am he which lives a lasting thrall  
To her, whose heart affords no grace at all :  
She hopes (perchance) to live and flourish still ;  
Or else, when Charon's boat hath felt her peace,

By loving looks to conquer Pluto's will ;  
But all in vain : 'tis not Proserpin's ease :—  
She never will permit that any one  
Shall joy his love but she herself alone.

## WRITTEN AT A CONVENT.

**I**F chance some pensive stranger hither led,  
His bosom glowing from majestic views,  
The gorgeous dome, or the proud landscape's hues,

Should ask who sleeps beneath yon lowly bed,  
" His poor Mother."—To the cloyster'd scene  
A mourner beauteous, and unknown, the came

To shed her tears unseen, and quench the  
Of fruitless love ; yet was her look serene,  
As the pale moon-light in the midnightisle.

Her voice was soft, which yet a charm  
might lend,

Like that, which spake of a departed friend,  
And a meek sadness sat upon her smile.

Ah, be that spot by passing pity blest,  
Where I should to long repose the wretched rest !

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. N<sup>o</sup>. V.

— AT first, the country *La.*,  
Grinding and pounding in the Druggist's shop ;  
And then the forward *Pupil* with his lancet,  
And case of instruments, walking like Turk,  
Unfeelingly the wards : then the *Man-midwife*,  
Spinning, like hunter, to the woeful labour  
Of madam's lawful heir : then a *Surgeon*,  
Full of address, and booted like the Squire,  
Jealous of practice, quick in reducing fractures,  
Extracting balls, splinters, and dressing wounds  
Even in the duels rage : then the *Physician*  
In new-built chariot, at court end o'th'town,  
With eyes obsequious, hair in modern style,  
Full of the news and foreign politicks,  
And so he gets his fees : the next change shifts  
Into the long retired *Country Gentleman*

His



His farm in hand, with patent ploughs and  
drills, [enough  
The common new-enclo'd, scarce wide  
For his new projects, 'till his restless spirit,  
Turning again his acres into ready money,  
Whistles o'er his bargain: last scene of all,  
Is *Gout at Bath* 'to escape oblivion,  
'Midst cutes, cards, dress'd dowagers,  
dice, dukes, thing.  
Crescents, belles, balls, plays, chapels—every  
As you like it. ii. 7.

'TIS not the play, the masquerade, the ball,  
Powder, pomade, perfumes imperial,  
The fashion-vary'd dress, diamonds or pearls,  
The flattering title on the message card,  
The tassel'd chair, that down St. James's street  
Carries in tide of pomp high rank to court,  
No not all these, thrice gorgeous ceremony,  
Can doze i'th' eye of noon, as the fair milk-  
maid

Who, with a ruddy health, and busy'd mind,  
Gets her to rest after a hearty supper [mean:  
Nor ever knows what nerves or vapours  
But in her dairy, from the rise to set  
Sweats as she makes her cheeses, and at night  
Sets by her pans for cream; next day, at dawn  
Doth rise and help her pail to the red cow,  
And follows to the ever-running year  
With sweet and virtuous task— [wench,  
Now, but for pride and paint, this honest  
Winding up days with toil and nights with  
sleep,

Hath the forehand and 'vantage of a dutchess.—

HEN. V. iv. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

### OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

For the Opening of the New Theatre, Lichfield,  
M DCC XCIII.

Written by Mr. WESTON.

Curtain draws up and discovers a Drop Scene, on  
which the Statue of Shakspeare appears  
crowned with Laurel by the Tragic and  
Comic Muses: Medallions of Miss Seward,  
Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Garrick, are seen on  
the Pedestal.

IN those blest climes—of which we some-  
times hear \*,  
Where a White Wand a Palace can appear,  
Profuse of Painting, Tapestry, and Gilding—  
Genii and Talismans uphold the Building.  
This humble Dome, where Shakspeare keeps  
his Court,  
Boasts, tho' unlike in Grandeur, like Support:  
Our Talismans, are Nature †, Wisdom ‡,  
Grace || :

Our Genius—is the Genius of the Place.  
But, ah! the Voice that bade these Walls arise  
Is silent—clos'd for ever are those eyes

\* Pointing to Shakspeare. † To Garrick.

‡ To Johnson.

|| Alluding to Mr. Miller, who died at  
Worcester by a Paralytic Stroke, during the  
building of the Theatre; within 3 weeks of  
its opening.

That beam'd Benevolence! and fill that  
Heart [thy Part  
Which throbb'd for human kind! But, since  
On Life's great Theatre, so well was play'd,  
Heaven's peace attend thee, lov'd, lamented,  
Shade!

Till ONE HIGH PLAUDIT myriads shall attest,  
That welcome thee to Realms of endless Rest.  
Thus thrown—thus left upon a Coast  
UNTRY'D,

Without a Guardian and without a Guide—  
How arduous is our Task! No common Arts,  
That win their easy way to vulgar Hearts,  
Avail us HERE:—can we the Seats among  
Of true Magnificence and genuine Song—  
Where twine the CRITIC's with the  
POET's Bays,

Delight inspire, or Admiration raise?  
No.—Bare endurance must be constru'd  
Praise.

Think ye we flatter? Mark, then, where  
appears

The accumulated \* work of countless years,  
Your City's boast! where, lost in deep amaze,  
We gaze—gaze on—and could for ever gaze:  
Where every Miracle of every clime,  
And Relicks rescu'd from the Fangs of Time,  
Are treasur'd:—While (in beauteous Order  
plac'd)

Creation's Wonders by the hands of Taste  
Blaze on the view: and, part contrasting part,  
Great Nature seems to borrow Charms from  
Art.

Flatter we yet? then turn your conscious  
eyes, [rise!

To where yon † triple Towers, majestic,  
See the fair Pile, that in a traitorous age  
Impious Fanatics more than Vandal rage  
Defac'd, defil'd,—by Piety divins, [shine.  
With renovated grace and pristine splendour  
And while the richly-fretted Roofs rebound  
Full many a sweet, full many a solemn, Sound  
Re-echo not those Roofs ‡ one sweetest  
Voice

That bids the Ear of Harmony rejoice?  
Fraught with each powerful, each pathetic,  
Tone,

And Energy—Ah, Norris, like thy own!  
Do we still FLATTER? Know ye not  
whose Face [GRACE

Is SENTIMENT? Whose every Action—  
Whose recitation—MELODY? O say,  
Ye favor'd Few—for whom the various Lay  
Flows from her tongue with such consum-  
mate skil',

That rapt Attention, moulded at her will,  
Now basks within her sunny smile, and now  
Shrinks from the gathering terrors of her brow.  
To emulate, how weak, how vain, the Hope,  
The bright-ey'd || Champion of mellifluous  
POPE.

\* The Museum of the late Mr. Greene;  
whose death is recorded in the Obituary of  
the present month. † Cathedral.

‡ Mr. Saville.

|| Miss Seward.

Whate'er success our future Toils betide,  
 'Tis Ours THIS NIGHT to boast, with grate-  
 ful pride, [He:  
 A \* Soldier's aid! No "puny whipster,"—  
 Nor PRESS'D INTO THE SERVICE! nobly  
 free,  
 And greatly generous—He deigns to appear  
 In Friendship's Cause—a VETERAN VO-  
 LUNTEER!  
 Temp'ring his native Fire with Judgement  
 sage:  
 The PATRON of our VIRGIN ORPHAN stage.

## A HOT DAY.

Written in a Hot Night.

WHAT a plague's a summer breakfast?  
 Eat whate'er you will,  
 A Roll is but a nasty thing,  
 Toast is nastier still.

Then how to pass the time away  
 Till dinner? there's the doubt—  
 You're hot if you stay in the house,  
 You're hot if you go out.

When dinner comes, Lord help us all!  
 Such frying, such a stew,  
 You're hot if you don't touch a bit,  
 You're hotter if you do.

Then after dinner what to do?  
 No knowing where to rove—  
 The Gentlemen are hot below,  
 The Ladies hot above.

And now the kettle comes again;—  
 That's not the way to cool one:—  
 Tea makes an empty stomach hot,  
 And hotter still a full one.

But then an evening-walk's—the thing;—  
 Not if you're hot before:—  
 The man who sweats when he sits still  
 Will, when he moves, sweat more.

Well now the supper's come, and come  
 To make bad worse I wot;—  
 For, supper, whilst it heats the cool,  
 Will never cool the hot.

And bed, which cheers the cold man's heart,  
 Helps not the hot a pin;  
 For, he who sweats when out of bed  
 Sweats ten times more when in.

## A GYPSEY BALLAD.

By PETER PINDAR.

A Wandering Gipsy, Sirs, am I,  
 From Norway, where we oft complain,  
 With many a tear and many a sigh,  
 Of blust'ring winds and rushing rain.

No rooms so fine, nor gay attire,  
 Amid our humble shed appear,  
 Nor beds of down, nor blazing fire,  
 At night our shiv'ring limbs to cheer.

Alas! No friends come near our cot  
 The Red-breasts only find the way,  
 Who give their all,—a simple note,—  
 At peep of morn, and parting day.

But fortunes here I come to tell;  
 Then yield me, gentle Sir, your hand;—  
 Amid those lines what thousands dwell!  
 And bless me what a heap of land!  
 This surely, Sir, must pleasing be,  
 To hold such wealth in every line!  
 Try, pray now try, if you can see  
 A little treasure lodg'd in mine.  
 (Holding out her hand.)

TRANSLATED BY LORD DEERHURST.

EN nemore inculto Norwoodi Ægypti,  
 procellâ  
 Qua sæpe infelix visa ruente queri,  
 Tegmine stramineo non hic pretiosa supellex  
 Auratæve trabes, nec laqueata domus.  
 Mollianeq. somnum suadentia fulcra videntur,  
 Nec splendet renovans frigida membra  
 focus.

Heu nulli adveniunt tugulum miserabile amici  
 Ni veniente die cantet amicus avis.

Vati præbe manum, liceat mihi dicere fortem  
 Ah! quas divitias, jugera quanta tenes!  
 Fortunate frui tam lætâ sorte, tenellum  
 Thesaurum nostrâ nonne videre potes?

## YARICO TO INKLE.

WHEN night spreads her shadows  
 around,

I will watch with delight on thy rest;  
 I will soften thy bed on the ground,  
 And thy cheek shall belodg'd on my breast.

Love heeds not the storm nor the rain;  
 On me let their fury descend,  
 This bosom shall never complain  
 While it shelters the life of a friend.

O tell me what tears thee away?  
 To a fair one, ah! wouldst thou depart?  
 Alas! to try Yarico say  
 What maiden will love like this heart?

Though resolv'd not my sorrows to hear;  
 Though resolv'd from a mourner to fly;  
 The ocean shall bear thee a tear,  
 And the winds shall convey thee a sigh!

TRANSLATED BY LORD DEERHURST.

CUM periturus honos, et gloria picta diei  
 Cedit, et umbrosâ nocte sepulta perit,  
 Molle tibi fulcrum, placidæ seu cura quietis,  
 Pectora sint vestris sæpe morata genis.

Temnit amor dictæ minitantiâ damna procellæ,  
 Me tempestatum terreat atra cohors?  
 Non hoc dicatur pectus fuisse querelam,  
 Incolumem dum te ducere, detur honos.

Quo fugis, inconstans, aliam quærisne puellam?  
 Quo, major nostro, dic ubi crescit amor?  
 Sis mihi fidus amans, alienas excute flammæ,  
 Vita tibi sponsam sanciat ipsa fidem.

Si fors infelix, si te de Tigride natum  
 Non poterint animæ vota cedere meæ;  
 Oceanus lacrymas, et questus sponte lugubres,  
 Ah! tibi cradeli lenior aura feret!

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF  
FRANCE, (continued from p. 468.)

*April 25.* **A**FTER the charges brought by Carra and Chales against Generals Berruyer and Menou, Charles moved, that new Generals should be appointed for the army of the interior. This gave rise to a long and violent debate; and the Convention, not satisfied with the observation of Carra, charged the Committee of Public Safety to tell them the whole truth, and to present to them, next morning, a plan for the most speedy and effectual repression of the revolt; and gave orders for them to pursue the necessary measures for sending sufficient force into the revolted departments.

*April 27.* The Commons of Paris informed the Convention, that they had issued an arret, prohibiting horses, merely used for pleasure, from leaving the city without a passport.

Letters from Perpignan announced, that 1800 men, who had been sent to the assistance of the city of Arles in Roussillon, which had been threatened by the Spaniards, having been met by them, had been beaten, and that 200 of them were killed. All the commonalties of the province had been required to transport their provisions to Perpignan, lest they should be seized by the enemy.

*April 29.* The municipality of l'Orient wrote word, that on the 22d a very terrible fire had consumed the naval arsenal, the store-houses, the armoury, and the archives of the India Company. The Convention, afflicted by this terrible event, ordered the authors of it to be sought for and prosecuted.

*April 30.* Gaudet complained that no respect was paid to the Convention at Paris, and moved that the place of their sittings should be removed to Versailles on the Monday following; in this he was supported by a great number of members; one, however, objected to naming any particular day, but moved that the next time the tribunes disturbed their debates the deputies should unite, and go to Versailles, if necessary, sword in hand.

Marat moved that a reward of 200,000 livres, and a civic crown, should be given to whomever should take any one of the four emigrant ci-devant princes of France, dead or alive; if emigrants, their free pardon is to be included.

*May 1.* A deputation from the suburbs of St. Antoine appeared at the bar, and challenged the Convention with having promised every thing, and having performed nothing. The orator of the deputation then pointed out the means of saving the country; all his propositions tended to plunder the rich, and invest the sovereign power in the mob; and he declared, that, on a refusal to adopt those measures, they would declare themselves in

a state of insurrection, in which they should be joined by many more.

The President, alarmed, without putting the question, invited the deputation to the honour of the session; in consequence of which, it was moved, that a vote of censure should be passed on him; and a violent debate ensued, which was interrupted by some disagreeable accounts from St. Domingo.

*May 2.* Two deputies from Nantz appeared at the bar, and gave an alarming account of the progress of the rebels; that 2000 patriots had been slain by them in their neighbourhood, and 550 at Macheoul; and without a powerful army Nantz must fall, and the insurrection, it is to be feared, will become general. The department of la Manche is threatened with a famine.

Accounts were received from the administrators at Rouen, stating, that the counter-revolutionists had seduced the volunteers and recruits, and that a desperate engagement had taken place between them and the National Guards, in which General Lamorliere, who commanded the latter, had been taken prisoner. The insurgents are dispersed, but not defeated.

*May 7.* Cambon informed the Assembly, that accounts had been brought to Paris that morning by couriers extraordinary, which were of a very unpleasant nature; they stated, that the progress of the rebels became more and more alarming. Paris, he added, must furnish assistance; and, if the Convention wished to save the country, they must no longer deliberate, but rise and march in a body against the rebels.

A letter was read from Talien, dated Tours, the 6th of May: in this letter he informed the Convention, that the town of Argenteus Peuple had been evacuated by the patriot troops; that the city of Thouars was besieged, and the rebels in possession of the Fauxbourgs. If they take Thouars, they will be able to entrench themselves in a forest, which is only seven leagues distance, and from which they cannot be easily dislodged: he concluded his letter by requesting a supply of troops and artillery. The news from Poitiers is equally as disagreeable.

The Convention, on the motion of a member, decreed the creation of 1200 millions in assignats.

*May 8.* A deputy from d'Indre and the Loire appeared at the bar, demanding immediate and sufficient succour. The Assembly, he said, were blinded by false representations. The country was in the most dreadful state, and threatened with most imminent danger. The rebels presented themselves at different points, in columns of about 10,000 or 12,000 men. They have taken the towns of Breffure, Thouars, and Loudun, destroyed the tree of liberty,

liberty, and hoisted the white flag. He concluded by requesting that all the arms and cannon fit for use might be sent to these departments.

The Assembly immediately entered into a deliberation respecting the measures to be taken to save the country, but had not adopted any when the accounts came away. Bontahole was for firing the alarm gun, ringing the tocsin, and for suspending all civil affairs. Thuriot moved, that all party quarrels should be laid aside, that every man who did not follow any trade should be sent to combat the rebels, and that every individual who kept a male servant should furnish two men armed and equipped. The department of Paris soon after announced that seven sections had furnished their contingency, and that the majority of the rest were busy in raising them.

May 10. The Convention resumed the discussion on the Constitution, and decreed the preamble and first article in the following words :

“The French people, founding their Government on the rights of man in society, which they have acknowledged and declared, adopt the following Constitution :

Article I. “The French Republic is one, and indivisible.”

May 13. General Santerre appeared at the bar, and made an address, in which he said, we are ready to set out for La Vendée; and to-morrow, and the ensuing days, twelve or fourteen thousand men will set out. We have eighty guns, and abundance of ammunition.

The General concluded by suggesting, that,

“After the counter-revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English people, on the present war.”

Referred to a committee of public safety.

May 17. A violent agitation was produced in the gallery on the left of the president, those who were there seated having been insulted by a journalist.

After a variety of propositions made in the midst of much tumult, Calon, a member, said, he had been at some pains to come at the fact. The editor of the *Journal de la République*, with what intention he could not precisely state, had thrown a bit of orange-peel into the adjoining gallery. He concluded by demanding, that the said editor should be turned out.—Adopted.

Deputies of the Legion de la Moselle appeared at the bar, to exculpate their corps from the charge of incivism, which had been urged against them. They concluded by demanding, that the legion should be still preserved, although contrary to the new military organization. Referred to the military Committee.

Lakanal, in the name of the Committee of Instruction, represented, that the number

of the members of the Academy of Sciences had diminished by a variety of concurrent circumstances, and that the labours of the academicians were at that time greatly increased. The Convention accordingly decreed, that the Academy of Sciences of Paris was authorised to fill up its vacancies, without the intervention of any other power.

May 18. The President of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees entered into a very unfavourable detail of the state of that department. He contradicted the report made to the Convention, in which it had been announced that the handful of men who had attacked the Pyrenees had been subdued.

Instead of 40,000 men expected, he observed that scarcely 8000 had arrived. The Spaniards partly occupied the Pyrenees, and had established at Ceresst, and before Eux, a post of 15,000 men. He ascribed all the calamities which had befallen the department to the commissioners deputies, whose recall he demanded. He would guarantee with his life the facts he advanced. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

The discussion of the Constitution was about to be resumed, when a most violent tumult took place in one of the galleries. A substitute Deputy (one of the citizens who were chosen, not to act immediately as legislators, but to supply such seats in the National Convention as might be vacated by death, &c.) was insulted by a woman; and several members demanded strenuously, that so gross an outrage should be severely punished. Guadet, more especially, insisted on a public reparation; and for this strong reason, because there was a plan set on foot to degrade, by every possible means, the national representation, and to destroy it in this way, provided the national edifice should not be overturned by open force. “So true is this,” said the member, “that I now denounce to you a horrible plot formed, on the night of the 16th, at the Hotel de la Mairie, in the presence of the presidents of the revolutionary committees of the different sections. A question of no less moment was agitated than that of dissolving the Convention.—of removing the shield which still defends Liberty against the attempts of factious anarchists. I propose to you the following decree :

“The National Convention breaks and dissolves all the constituted authorities of Paris, orders all the substitute deputies (suppléans) of the Convention to unite at Bourges, without, however, exercising there any function without a decree of the Convention; and orders, that the present decree shall be conveyed into all the departments by extraordinary couriers.”

Barreire thought that the mischief did not require so violent a remedy; and on his proposition it was decreed, that a Committee of twelve members, chosen from the Convention, should examine all the plans and re-

formed by the Commons of

Several of the Municipality and Orleans having been imprisoned of a treasonable petition relative to Duc d'Orleans, it was proposed to release those against whom guilt could be brought.

Herbois remarked, that the persons were the worst of culprits, attempted to destroy all that the kings had done in their inquiries in favour of Egalité. All the agents who were apprehended were staunch revolutionists, and the orator of the day a *ci-devant* Marquis.

" (observed several Members aside.)

Very tumultuous debate, it was the case of the municipal officers imprisoned at Orleans, for resistive authority, should be in-

Luzot observed, that, in erecting the Constitution, it was necessary should be perfectly free in their

He said the galleries were women, who were blood-thirsty murder, and that much art was keep honest citizens out of

, that this plan was the work of a

It became very general on this some members accusing their with endeavouring to screen the its, by not allowing a general of property—others were acting a faction to restore royalty, Dumourier's men. At length—"That whoever should interfere with the proceedings of the Convention to prison." Order was then in short time.

—"It is impossible the Republic without having a Constitution who foment tumults among us; those men and women who in the galleries should be punished." A roar, during which Duhem accused with being an accomplice of Duhem called Vergniaud an

" continued Vergniaud, "that any Convocation of the Sections for to-morrow night, and that proceedings be sent to them; that guard should be demanded of reporting the regularity, and demands, of the Convention." [ses.]

ices called out, that it was now was an anarchist.

session was interrupted by a man one of the sections at Paris, to have a Constitution.

The younger Robespierre opposed the motion, and moved the order of the day.

The motion, after a very long debate, was referred to the Committee of Legislation.

May 22. Malermi, in the name of the Committee of Finances, proposed the following project of a decree, which was immediately adopted:

The sum of 255,533,335 livres shall be taken out of the chest with three keys, for the deficiency of the last month.

May 24. The following decree was passed: "The National Convention, having considered the demand of six millions of livres, made by the Commons of Paris, for the purchase of provisions, is of opinion that 2,500,000 livres is sufficient."

The debates on the Constitution were resumed, but the speeches offer nothing very remarkable.

On the report of the Extraordinary Committee of Twelve, the Assembly passed the following decrees:

Art. 1. The National Convention places the public property, the representatives of the nation, and the city of Paris, under the protection of all good citizens.

Art. 2. Every citizen of Paris shall immediately repair to the place of general meeting belonging to his department.

Art. 3. The captains shall take an account of all the armed men in their companies, as well as of all absentees.

Art. 4. The guard of the National Convention shall be reinforced by two men from each company; no citizen can employ a deputy, unless he is a public functionary, employed in the public departments, or sick, which must be properly authenticated.

Art. 5. Every citizen shall be at all times ready to act when called on.

Art. 6. Until some general commandant is named over the armed force of Paris, the oldest officer shall do his duty.

Art. 7. The sittings of the several sections shall not be permitted after ten o'clock at night.

Art. 8. No stranger shall be admitted to the deliberations of any of the sections to which he does not belong.

Art. 9. When any of the sections wish to confer with each other, it shall only be done after shewing a proper authority from the President for it.

Art. 10. The National Convention charges its Committee of Twelve to consider of some immediate plan for the preservation of public tranquillity.

Art. 11. The present decree shall be immediately proclaimed through every section.

May 25. A decree was passed relative to an exchange of prisoners.

Leguinis demanded to be heard. "It is high time the Convention should purge the Republic of the remains of royalty which reside among them. Four representatives



of the people are worth all the kings in Christendom. I therefore move, That the prisoners in the Temple be offered in exchange for the four Conventional Deputies. Hostages will not give force to our arms; it is courage alone which can make us triumph."

Roux opposed the motion. "It dishonours the courage of our colleagues, who would willingly bleed in the service of their country."

After some debate, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

Pele denounced the Minister at War.

Genillieux demanded a more vigorous and extensive decree on this subject. "All the ministers (said he) except him for the home department, refused to obey the orders of the Convention. I move for the removal of all the ministers."

Marat said, that the proposition of Genillieux had no other view than to get himself elected to the President's chair. All the misfortunes of the Republic originate from this cause, that every man of abilities is bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compliments to his own party, and said, they were all incorruptible men, who disdained gold, the whole Executive Council are the accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the Ministry was referred to the Committee of Public Safety. (*To be continued.*)

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Dantzick, May 7.* The citizens of this place took the oath of fidelity to his Prussian Majesty. All the bells were set ringing from eight till nine in the morning, and the solemnity was farther announced by the artillery on the ramparts. In the interval all orders, being convoked to do homage, assembled in the town-hall. At half past nine General de Raumer and President de Schleinitz, commissioners from the King, were accompanied from their hotels to the town-hall by the burgomasters Conradi and Reyger; counsellors Ayke, Graddeck, Weichman, and Gralath; and secretaries Jansen and Pagelau. In the hall prepared for administering the oath, the portrait of the new Sovereign drawn at full length was displayed under a superb canopy. After the oath was administered, the hall resounded with shouts of "Long live Frederic William, the good father of his people!" which were re-echoed by the crowd assembled in the grand square. The whole company then repaired to the cathedral, to attend divine worship. When the service was concluded, numerous and splendid entertainments were given in several places. The whole town was illuminated in the evening; and a ball, to which every one was admitted *gratis*, concluded this memorable day. The medals distributed in commemoration of the event have on one side the image of the King, and on the other

an eagle soaring in the air, with this legend, "*Vobis quoque Pater.*"

*Rome, May 10.* All the French and foreign artists have been ordered to quit this place, who were supposed to favour French politics, or circulate French principles. Ducroix, with several other eminent artists, in consequence of the Pope's mandate, have been ordered to quit Rome.

The exportation of prints, which has been so productive to England, is now become an object of the grand Duke of Tuscany, who, conceiving it a valuable branch of commerce, has taken Morgan, the celebrated engraver, from Rome, and has given him a splendid house, where he is employed with his assistants in bringing this branch of the art to its utmost perfection.

Puccini, who is a great amateur, and who was originally a lawyer, a gentleman well known for his politeness to the English, has got the care of the grand gallery at Florence, which of course will render it easy of access to all foreigners.

Gavin Hamilton and the Prince Borghese have desisted from making any farther excavations in search after the treasures of Gabii. They have recovered every thing worthy of notice on the Prince's estates; but, as the town runs under the estates of the neighbouring nobility, they have declined adventuring in Mr. Hamilton's future subterraneous speculations.

*Lisbon, May 13.* Though the Queen is not much amended of late, the whole city and Court have worn an aspect of the greatest joy ever since the birth of the youngest Princess, which took place on Monday the 29th of April.

The city was illuminated three successive nights. The general effect was much inferior to that of a London illumination; but there were four spectacles, which perhaps surpassed any of the sort ever seen. The first was the City Castle, under the direction of the Intendant of the Police; on which was erected, for the occasion, a magnificent Gothic tower, with a transparency in the middle, the whole so thickly hung with lamps as to appear one solid mass of fire, like a palace of the Salamanders in some old fable. The effect of this brilliant spectacle was very great. At ten o'clock each night, a prodigious number of rockets were sent up from the tower. The other chief illuminations were at the houses of contractors, who here, as elsewhere, acquire immense riches. The expences of each are supposed to have amounted to ten thousand pounds sterling.

Of inferior illuminations, the most brilliant were at several of the churches; a merchant deserves to be mentioned with particular applause, for, instead of erecting one of these splendid follies, he made a calculation of the sum it might cost, and gave it away, in portions, to a considerable number of honest, industrious women.



That part of the illuminations which pleased the best was among the shipping, through which we passed in a boat. All the ships in commission, and some others, had lamps so disposed, as to shew every part of the vessel and rigging to perfection. A groupe of them, to the number of 20, thus illuminated, formed the prettiest spectacle I ever saw.

The Duke de Cadaval and Prince Ernest were hussars for the evening.

*Constantinople, May 20.* The result of many conferences in the Divan has been a resolution, that the Porte should observe a strict neutrality in the present war; and that this determination should be communicated to all the foreign Ministers, in order that it might be made known to their respective courts. It has been resolved, that the terms of this neutrality should be similar to those which were adopted during the American war in 1780 and 1781. No armed vessels belonging to the Belligerent Powers are to appear in the Archipelago. A line drawn from Cape Matapan in the Morea, as far as Alexandria, fixes the boundary, within which the ships of war are to remain. Consequently they will not be allowed to attack each other in that part of the Mediterranean—nor are they to approach within three miles of any Ottoman fort. On the part of the Porte the most strict impartiality will be observed, as both parties will receive similar treatment.

#### WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Maitland, of the 63d regiment, arrived with the following dispatch from Major General Cuyler to Mr. Dundas, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

*“Head Quarters, Tobago, April 18, 1793.*

Sir, In my letter of the 4th inst. I had the honour to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the arrival of Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, to carry into execution the contents of your letter of the 10th of February last.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary artillery, stores, provisions, and camp equipage, on board of some fast-sailing schooners hired for the purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th instant at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's ships the *Trusty*, of 50 guns, and *Nautilus* of 18, being equally so, the embarkation of the detachment of royal artillery, and of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th inst. These, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ship, composed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which I have the honour herewith to enclose to you. The *Trusty*, *Nautilus*, and *Hind* schooners being

insufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Capt. Spencer, of the merchant ship *Hera*, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed: the 14th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland bay.

The necessary orders having been given for the disembarkation and disposition of the troops on landing, the whole was on shore by three, together with 25 mariners from the *Trusty*, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within sight of the enemy's fort, whence I sent a summons to Monsieur Monteil, Lieutenant-colonel of the 31st regiment, and Commandant of the island, to surrender. He refused.

The situation of the enemy's work, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increased this strength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a siege. Seeing there was no time to be lost, I determined to assault the post that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half past one, leaving the artillery, under the care of Lieutenant Hope and the detachment. We had more than 100 miles to proceed.

The men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the bayonet, the smallness of our number not justifying a diversion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the north-west side, where I had reason to believe the work was most imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiscovered, but here we were fired upon from a house by some of the French inhabitants, which gave the garrison the alarm; however no return of fire or delay was made.

In consequence of a negro, who served as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column separated in mounting the hill; this occasioned a delay and separation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated however as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry and a part of the grenadiers on that side where the fort was most defenceless, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier under a heavy fire of round and grape shot and musquetry, which drew the attention of the enemy to this part of the work: and the flank companies at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the work, upon which the enemy

surrendered

surrendered, and the humanity of the British troops accepted of them as prisoners of war.

Great praise is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Baillie and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and solicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Vice-admiral Sir John Laforey, for his ready and zealous exertions and assistance to us in every step of the business. I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Myers, of the 15th regiment, and to Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, of the royal artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had chosen him as a proper person to be at the head of the Quarter-master General's department in this country, to which I have appointed him deputy, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Inclosed I have the honour to send you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the fort, also of the enemy's artillery and stores.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Capt. Matland, of the 60th regiment, acting Deputy Adjutant-general, who has been with me these five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country. With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

C. CUYLER.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c."

[Here follows the disembarkation return of his Majesty's troops under the command of Major-general Cornelius Cuyler, 14th of April, 1793, at Great Courland Bay in the island of Tobago, consisting of about 500, officer and men.]

"Tobago, April 14.

Being ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler to proceed with a flag of truce to the fort, to summons the Commander of the French troops to surrender to the British forces, I left the General at a quarter past four, at the distance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half past five, and, being blindfolded at the first barres, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following summons :

The Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces desired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the French troops, of his having landed on the island with a considerable force, and is to be supported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in some part of the island. He summons you to surrender prisoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage will be safe, and they will be exchanged as soon as a cartel is settled between the two nations. The British General reserves to himself the power of exchanging the officers either in this country or in Europe.

*The Commandant's Answer.*

I am obliged to the British General for his information and kindness, and should betray the trust reposed in me to surrender without having tried the strength of the enemy. I have between four and five hundred men to depend on, and will not surrender until compelled to do so by a superior force within this fort.

FRED. GOTTSCHED, Major of Brigade."

[Here follows the return of the killed and wounded, which consists of three killed, and 25 wounded; also the return of the French prisoners taken, consisting of about 200; many of the inhabitants armed, called National Guards, made their escape in the dark when the fort was stormed, but were daily surrendering themselves. The French had 15 killed and wounded. Also a return of ordnance and ordnance stores, found at Tobago.]

*Admiralty Office, June 1.* Capt. Laforey, of his Majesty's sloop the Fairy, arrived this afternoon at this office, with a letter from Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy :

"Truffy, Great Courland Bay, Tobago,

SIR,

April 22, 1793.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, with the capture of the island of Tobago.

I sailed with part of my squadron from Barbadoes the 12th inst. accompanying Major General Cuyler, with the land forces destined for the expedition, and put them on shore in this bay, on the evening of the 14th; where General Cuyler, having received intelligence that rendered it necessary to lose no time in his advances, marched immediately across the island to Scarborough, and at three o'clock on the next morning, after having summoned the fort to surrender ineffectually, stormed the works, and carried them against a strong resistance, with some loss, the number of the enemy that defended them being fully equal to that of his Majesty's troops who made the attack.

I dispatch Capt. Laforey, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Fairy, with this account.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Philip Stephens, Esq. JOHN LAFOREY."

*Guadaloupe, April 21.* A massacre of all the Aristocrats here was intended this day; but, owing to the eagerness of the more blood-thirsty part of the assassins, the scheme was rather prematurely carried into execution on the 20th, and the far greater part of the intended victims escaped: but the following families were inhumanly butchered: Madame Vermont the elder, Madame Vermont the younger, and two children; Madame Meyencoolt; Madame Roupelle the elder, Madame Roupelle the younger, an infant

infant child, and two Messrs. Roupelle; Monsieur Gondreaurt, and three daughters, just arrived from France, from 12 to 18 years of age, Monsieur and Madame Brindeau.

Fortunately, the alarm being thus given in time, the sanguinary purposes of these fiends were in a great measure defeated, by numbers of respectable families having quitted the island on the first alarm.

Many of these unfortunate families were at St. Bartholomew's in the beginning of May, in the most deplorable state of distress.

#### AMERICA.

*Pennsylvania.* Our legislature in their late session, have passed an act for levying a tax of 50 dollars a night upon all theatrical performances in the city of Philadelphia.

#### IRELAND.

*March 25* In the House of Lords, The order of the day being read, for the admission of Roman Catholics to become militia officers, on taking the Catholic test oath, and enabling his Majesty to dispense with the oath of supremacy;

Lord *Farnham* moved an amendment, which went to require the oath of supremacy as an indispensable preliminary to the receiving any command in the militia.

The *Lord Chancellor* perfectly coincided with the noble Lord in the absolute necessity of his amendment; nor was he aware, until apprised by the noble Lord, that the Catholics aspired to command in the militia. They had been already admitted to civil and political power, they now aspired to military power; but his Lordship thought it necessary to suspend farther concessions until at least the effects of the past should be seen. He stated, as a known fact, that the Catholics in every city, town, county, and parish, in the kingdom, had been for a considerable time past levying large sums of money on the people of their own persuasion. He knew of one insignificant district from which no less a sum than 200l. had been within a few days past conveyed to the Roman Catholic Treasury; and, judging by the most moderate proportion, it was reasonable to suppose that a sum not less than 20 or 30,000l. had been collected throughout the kingdom for some secret purposes. This was a circumstance that must alarm every noble Lord who heard him. It was impossible that any such levies could be necessary for any good or lawful object. Parliament had, within the last six weeks, made rapid and unprecedented changes, for so short a time, in favour of the Catholics; and for his own part, he would not consent to proceed one step farther, so long as the Catholics assumed a sort of democracy in the country, and levied taxes under the votes of Parliament of their own—for, if any body of subjects were tacitly suffered to exert such a power, the established government of the country must soon be overwhelmed.

The Earl of *Wimborne* could not perceive any danger or inconvenience likely to arise from admitting Catholic gentlemen to become officers of militia, on the same condition which admitted them to the army by the bill which had recently passed the House; and, seeing no necessity for the amendment, his Lordship should vote against it.

Lord *Dunsany* thought it absurd in the extreme to admit the Catholics to the army, and reject their admission to the militia on the very same principle. It might be a fair principle to reject them from both, or just to admit them to both; but to admit them to one, without the other, would in his mind be ridiculous.

The noble Lord on the woolstack had professed much alarm at the collection of sums of money among the Catholics, and asserted such collections could not be made for any good purpose. He had, he said, made some inquiry on this subject, and he had found that some such collections were made, but neither of sums so enormous, nor for purposes so alarming, as the noble Lord had suggested. The sums were, in fact, such only as their benevolence deemed expedient, and in the object of application they had followed the example of the friends of Government in England; as it was for the relief of the distressed French Clergy, driven out of their subsistence by the Revolution in their country; and, if their Lordships had directed their Committee to inquire into the matter, they would have found the fact to be as he had stated. In truth, he conceived the object in appointing that Committee was, to endeavour to find out something injurious where-with to impeach the Roman Catholics; and he insisted this was the object, but nothing could be discovered for this purpose. He had heard a great deal said about the Pope's supremacy, and Dr. Troy's contumacy, and the Catholic Committee, and the power of the Priesthood, and nonsense of that kind. If any man among that body had acted improperly, why not punish them, instead of imputing their faults to the people at large?

Lord *Farnham* denied positively, that the Secret Committee was appointed with any such view.

The *Lord Chancellor* thought the charge highly indecorous as well as unfounded; for, the Committee, so far from arraigning the Catholic Body, declared them quit of every thing which could found suspicion of their concern with any tumultuous conduct.

Lord *Dunsany* explained, and apologized for any thing which might have fallen from him in warmth of misformation.

Lord *Carleton* said, he had not the honour of being a Member of the Committee; nevertheless, he conceived it to be formed on principles of political wisdom, and it had been productive of many good consequences, for which the public were highly obliged to that House.

With

With respect to the amendment proposed by a noble Lord, he could not entirely concur in the propriety of adopting it. The bill now before their Lordships was first introduced without the clause now proposed to be amended. But the Roman Catholic bill then pending admitted that body of subjects to military employments on taking the test laid down in that bill.

The militia bill had passed the Committee in the other House without any amendment to put the Catholics on the same footing in the militia as they were to stand under the other bill with regard to the army; and therefore it was deemed necessary to recommit the bill, in order to make this and several other amendments, and the amendment now proposed went to do away that which in the other House seemed of so much necessity and importance.

His Lordship, therefore, was of opinion that a bill had already passed that House, which, among a variety of other privileges, admitted the Catholics to be officers in the army; it would seem invidious to withhold from them the militia, to the ranks of which their common people were admitted without difficulty or suspicion; he should not, for this reason, vote for the amendment.

The Bishop of Cork said, he should vote against the amendment, if for no other reason than that he thought the present stage of the bill a most untimely one for suggesting an alteration of importance. It was a matter which required due time of consideration; much time would elapse before gentlemen of the other House could be got together to reconsider the subject. The alteration might be fatal to the bill, and the delay most dangerous to this country. Was this a time for procrastination, when a French fleet of twelve sail of the line hovered in the chops of our channel; when a British ship of war, which was sent to Cork for the convoy of our outward-bound trade-fleet to the West Indies, was ordered back to England with all expedition, in order to act for the more pressing emergency of home defence; and when a fleet of nine merchant ships had sailed into Brest to serve the French fleet and assist them as victuallers? Two months might elapse, he said, by the very alteration proposed, and one might be too much to leave the country unprepared of a national strength for defence. His Lordship said, he was not afraid of the fidelity or the gallantry of the Roman Catholics, which had been proved and revered in every quarter of the globe. He would consider them now the natural and loyal defenders of their country and its Constitution, and would assimilate their principles to that of a Roman Catholic gentleman, one of many in King William's army, who being asked how he, as a Catholic, drew his sword against his religion, answered, "that his soul belonged to God," but

his sword to the Prince of Orange," and for him he would use it; and thus, he was convinced, would the Roman Catholics of the present day declare to every enemy of George the Third. Another reason why he should vote against the amendment was, that he was persuaded it would be difficult in many countries to officer the militia regiments with Protestants.

Lord Farnham had no doubt of the liberality of the better order of Roman Catholics, but he found the influence of the priesthood much on the lower orders. He told a story which he said he had from a gentleman of the county of Meath, who had attended to support the laws at the execution of some of the offenders, and heard a priest, who attended them, comfort those unfortunate wretches with assurances, that, as they died martyrs in the cause of religion, they would that night join in heaven the company of those blessed martyrs who preceded them in a similar fate. His Lordship was therefore unwilling to trust military power in the hands of a community of whom the greatest majority were subject to such dangerous persuasion from their clergy.

The Archbishop of Cashel said, the simple question before the House was, whether they should expunge the words of the clause stated in the amendment, or agree to give to his Majesty a discretionary power of dispensing with the oath of supremacy, in appointing militia officers, and substituting another oath in its place? Either way his Majesty could accept the power. He was bound by his coronation-oath to support the establishment in Church and State. He could not support it in one, and dispense with it in the other. He exercised his monarchical power as head of the church, and therefore he could not dispense with the oath of supremacy, or appoint men to command military force who denied to his teeth his constitutional power, and with whom he was at issue. If to any Monarch on earth he would give this power of dispensation, it would be to George III. who, he was convinced, was a Protestant in principle as well as in duty; but he thought such a relaxation dangerous to the Constitution. Roman Catholics, by this bill, as it stood, might have the chief command in counties; what then were to be apprehended from their influence, who denied one of the vital principles of the Constitution? What was the first object of Queen Mary on ascending the Throne? To abolish the oath of supremacy, and let Papists into the Church. What was the object of James II? To annul the oath of allegiance, and thus sap the foundation of the Constitution. With respect to the argument of a Reverend Prelate, that Protestant officers enough could not be found in any county, he considered it as arguing a total unacquaintance with the state of the kingdom. His Lordship repeatedly professed his



his private regard for the Roman Catholics, but could not agree to this clause as it stood, and should then vote for the amendment.

Lord *Clonmell*, after professing high and respectful deference for the opinions of the learned Prelate, and the other noble Lords who had supported this amendment, said, he should oppose it on two principles; 1st, that he conceived it to be probably unjust; and, 2dly, to be clearly impossible. Some noble Lords, afraid of giving the Catholics too much, after giving nearly all, said, we will stop our hands, and give no more till we have seen the effects of what has been already granted. Give them, said his Lordship, the medicine in full force; let them feel its strength and efficacy; they will then have no excuse for discontent; no pretence for disattachment; and posterity will stamp them with infamy, if they refuse their support to the Constitution.

The Bishop of *Killala* opposed the amendment. The Catholics were either loyal or disloyal; if they were loyal, there could be no danger in admitting them to the militia as well as the army; if disloyal, they ought to be rejected from both. The proposed amendment went to establish invidious distinctions—it went to give the Catholics all the bitter, but none of the sweet—all the hardship of the service, but none of the honour or emolument; for, it excluded the gentleman, and admitted the plebeian; principles equally absurd and inadmissible.

His Grace the Duke of *Leinster* said, he should enter his protest against the bill altogether, because he thought it still of too much importance to have been hurried as it was through the House, and because his motion for having the bill printed had been refused.

The Archbishop of *Cashel* endeavoured to dissuade his Grace from that purpose.

The question being at length put on the amendment, it was negatived on a division,

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The bill was then read through, passed, ordered to be sent up to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be certified into England.

*June 1.* A large armed mob having riotously assembled at Lackan and Turrough, in the county of Roscommon in Ireland, with an intent to commit violence on those employed in enrolling the names of persons for the militia, a magistrate, Sir Edward Crofton, with a party of 12 of the cavalry, went out to quell and disperse them. The mob was numerous, and consisted of misguided men and women, who, on the appearance of the military, opposed, fired upon, and threw stones at, them. Sir Edward Crofton, with great humanity, retreated with the party, rather than instantly fire upon them, hoping they would desist and retire. They, however, pursued Sir Edward and his party so closely, that they were obliged to return

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upon the mob in their own defence, on whom they fired, killed 7, wounded 16, and took 17 prisoners, who were lodged in Roscommon gaol. Though near 200 shots were fired at the military, but one man was wounded, and that was by a musket-ball which grazed his eye. One of the offenders had his arm shot off; and another, who fired five shots at Sir E. Crofton, had his nose cut off in the engagement by the gaoler of Roscommon.

*Rosacea, June 11.* The militia regulation goes on very agreeably here. This town, or rather this parish, has 17 charged on it, and the inhabitants have entered into subscriptions to raise them by bounty, and send them in a body to Head Quarters. The people in this part of the country, ever amenable to the laws, have with a becoming zeal assisted in embodying the Constitutional army, recruits for which are to be had in abundance.

*Dublin, June 13.* Yesterday the first drawing of men to serve in the Dublin regiment of militia took place at St. Paul's Church, in presence of the Governor and Deputy Governors of the city, when 75 names, being the proportion of the 6th division, which includes the parishes of St. Paul's and Michan's (the most numerous of the sub-divisions), were elected. There was a great attendance of the inhabitants, who with anxious curiosity had drawn to this novel scene; but, to their credit, the utmost order, decency, and decorum, were observed; inasmuch, that several present, though unfriendly to the measure of a militia, declared, that whatever objections they might entertain respecting its principles, they could have none to the manner in which the business was conducted.

#### PORT NEWS.

*Plymouth, June 15.* The American ship, taken by the *Orestes* sloop of war, proves to be the *Jay*, of and from New York, commanded by Capt. Durry, laden with provisions, bound to Havre-de-Grace.

For the honour of Capt. Fitzroy, who commands the *Orestes*, the manœuvre made use of to ascertain the consignment of the cargo must not be omitted.—On discovering she was an American ship, he ordered French colours to be hoisted, and the crew to put on read caps, and assume the appearance, as much as possible, of Frenchmen: in the mean time the *Orestes* made sail for the *Jay*, and in a short time came up with her; on which Capt. Fitzroy immediately ordered the American Captain on board, who complied, and was interrogated, whether his cargo was not consigned to England; which he peremptorily denied, and produced at the same time a bill of lading, wherein the goods appeared to be consigned to the Mayor of Havre. This stratagem having the desired effect, there is little doubt

doubt but that the cargo will be condemned, which would otherwise, in all probability, have been restored, as there were other bills of lading on board, in which the cargo was consigned to England.

A very severe action has been fought, in the Mediterranean, between the *Iris* frigate, of 32 guns, 220 men, and the *Medea*, a large French frigate, carrying 28 guns and 300 men. The action continued for full two hours, during which the *Iris* had seven men killed, and 23 wounded; but while the *Iris* was pursuing the advantages this contest gave her, her foremast fell over her side, and her rigging being much shattered, Capt. Lumidaine, her gallant commander, had the mortification to find himself unable to pursue the enemy. We are sorry to add, that the Master of the *Iris* is among the slain, and that Lieut. Pennet, nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, is to be numbered with the wounded.

*Portsmouth, June 20.* This morning arrived the *Nymph* frigate, of 36 guns, Captain Pellew, with the *Cleopatra* French frigate, of 36 guns, which she captured yesterday morning off the Start, after a most severe action of 50 minutes.

The *Cleopatra* was a commodore of five other frigates sent to protect the trade of France, which had separated from the fleet, and, on coming within hail of the *Nymph*, gave her three cheers, coming fairly and by consent into action.

The first broadside from the French frigate cleared Captain Pellew's fore-castle, and towards the close of the action the *Cleopatra's* wheel was shot away, when she fell on the *Nymph's* quarter; and the English, with infinite gallantry and resolution, boarded the enemy, and cut every thing before them. Upwards of 70 of the French fell in boarding, and the killed or irrecoverably wounded in the French ship amount to 90.

The chief Captain of the *Cleopatra* was mortally wounded early in the action, and did not live to see his colours struck. The second Captain is also said to have died of his wounds.

The *Nymph* also suffered severely, having the bowsprit, four midshipmen, and 20 seamen, killed; and the second lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and 22 seamen and marines, wounded.

The *Cleopatra's* mizen-mast was carried away about twelve feet from the deck, also her jib-boom; part of her bowsprit and head went into the water, and her sails and rigging were shot to pieces.

The *Nymph* was also wounded in her hull and masts, but Capt. Pellew's dexterous management prevented her from being severely injured.

It is worthy of remark, that when the *Nymph* (formerly a French ship) was taken by the *Flora*, Capt. Pore Williams, her

wheel, like the *Cleopatra's*, was shot away, and, like her, she fell on the *Flora's* quarter, when she was carried by boarding.

The *Cleopatra* was the frigate that bore in sight when the *Venus*, Capt. Faulkner, was engaging the *Proserpine*, the first and second captains of which were killed.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Cornwall.* A clergyman in this county has published proposals for a new charitable institution of the most useful kind that the human idea can suggest, i. e. for lending small sums of money, for a short time, without interest, to such industrious tradesmen and mechanics as labour under temporary difficulties, and shall come properly recommended, by respectable neighbours, as persons who will probably be able to discharge the loan within a few months. Those who should abuse this charity, by refusing or neglecting to return the money at the time proposed, to be excluded from all future relief, and to be sued, if their circumstances should make their conduct criminal.

*Whitby, June 7.* A young woman, charged with the care of a child four years old, belonging to Mr. Pierson, merchant, of this place, walking too near the edge of the precipice over the new half-moon battery, the ground gave way, and she fell with the child in her arms from the height of near an hundred feet perpendicular: the young woman was dashed to pieces, and her remains were conveyed from the spot, a shocking spectacle; the child had its right arm broken, but providentially received little hurt besides, and is now in a way of recovery.

*Dorset.* The nailers and colliers have risen, to the number of several thousands, demanding an increase of wages. It appears in regard of the nailers, that a reduction in the price of manufacturing nails lately took place, on account of a temporary stagnation of the trade, to which the workmen had acceded. The demand for the article, however, having again somewhat increased, and with it consequently a demand for workmen, they have availed themselves of the circumstance—it is however to be hoped, that both prudence and activity will be used to prevent the evil from extending.

The dragoons in the neighbouring towns had been ordered to march instantly to Dui-ley, where the rioters are said to have actually threatened destruction to the houses of some of the principal inhabitants. As to the colliers, the nature of their claims has not been correctly stated.

A party belonging to the ordnance upon the trigonometrical survey, has been lately encamped at Ditchling Beacon, at which place it has been making several observations upon lights fixed on different parts of the coast. The same party last week removed to Beachey Head, for the purpose of making further observations on that eminence.

Mon-



## MONTEM at ETON.

On Whit-Tuesday, according to triennial custom, the procession of the young gentlemen educated at Eton-school to Salt-hill took place. About eleven the gentlemen assembled in the school-yard, and were soon after properly arranged in the procession, according to their rank in the school. Their Majesties, with the Prince of Wales, Princesses, Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, and Amelia, the Duchess of York, and Prince William of Gloucester, arrived at the college about twelve, and took their station in the stable-yard. The young gentlemen marched twice round the school-yard, and thence went, in true military parade, with musick playing, drums beating, and colours flying, into the stable-yard, where they passed the Royal Family, the ensign having first flourished the flag, by way of salute to their Majesties. The procession then moved on, through the playing-fields, to Salt-hill, where they were again received by the Royal Family, when, after again marching by, and saluting them, the young gentlemen paraded to dinner. To the honour of Eton, the number of gentlemen who marched in the procession amounted to 500. The collection for the benefit of the captain far exceeded all former ones; the sum spoken of amounts to near 100*l*. The fineness of the day drew together an immense number of spectators, which materially contributed to the largeness of the collection. A great number of the nobility and gentry, who were old Etonians, were present, as supporters of the custom of this ancient seminary of learning, which has at various times produced some of the greatest men of the age in which they lived. The motto on the flag, and on the tickets distributed on the occasion, was *Mos pro Lege*. Their Majesties, Prince of Wales, Princesses, and Duchess of York, made their donations to the salt-bearers. In the evening the gentlemen returned, in proper military form, to Eton; and afterwards the salt-bearers and scouts appeared on the terrace in their dresses, and were particularly noticed by their Majesties. The novelty of the sight had a very pleasing effect, and rendered the scene extremely splendid.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, on his late visit to his estate in Northamptonshire, established a charity-school at *Grafton-Underwood*, for the education of all the poor boys and girls of that parish. It ought not to pass unnoticed, that Mr Thomas Carley, the person his Grace has appointed as school-master, was born without hands, and is, notwithstanding, fully capable of teaching writing, as well as other useful branches of learning.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 6. The Lady of Capt. Bellamy went to the New Gaol in the Borough, to visit a

person confined there for debt; and, while in conversation, in a room up two pair of stairs, she cried out, "Whoever the man is that I now hear talking below (in the yard), he is the same who robbed and so cruelly wounded my husband." Upon this she was introduced to that part of the prison where persons charged with felony, assaults, &c. are confined, it being entirely separated from the quarter assigned to the debtors; and, from a great number of persons, she readily pointed out the particular man whose voice she had expressed herself to recognise. In consequence of this, the man was taken before the magistrates at the Rotation-office in the Borough, when the following circumstances appeared. About this time two years, as Captain Bellamy and his Lady were returning from Epsom in a phaeton, during the race-week, they were attacked, near Ewell, by three men, who demanded their money and watches. The Captain refused to submit to being robbed, and prepared to defend himself; but, being at length overpowered by the villains, they took from him cash and other property to a large amount, and afterwards cut the back sinews of both his legs, so that he remains a cripple to this day. The person of the prisoner being sworn to as one of the men guilty of the above robbery and atrocious act of cruelty, he was remanded for trial at the next assizes for Surrey. His name is Chamberlain; and his original commitment to the New Gaol was for an assault upon a woman with whom he cohabited.

12. This morning the Hon. Mrs. Rawdon was nearly burnt to death at her house in Dover-street. The accident was occasioned by a spark flying, at some distance from the fire, against her muslin dress, which she had just put on, previous to going to chapel. Her first effort to extinguish the flames was by rolling on the sofa, when, happily, the servants rushed into the room, in time to save her life, and prevent the spreading of the flames, which had communicated themselves to the furniture. This is, at least, the fiftieth fatal accident of the kind that has happened within a few years.

Tuesday, June 4.

BALL at ST. JAMES'S.

At nine o'clock their Majesties, with the four elder Princesses, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Clarence, entered the ball-room, when the minuets were danced as follow:

Princess Royal	} Prince of Wales.
Princess Augusta	
Princess Elizabeth	} Duke of Clarence.
Princess Mary	
Princess Sophia of Gloucester	} Prince William of Gloucester.
Lady Caroline Montague	
Lady Mary Montagu	} Lord Weymouth.
Lady Lucy Fitzgerald	

Lady

Lady Isabella Thynne } Lord Milfington.  
 Lady Mary Foljambe }  
 Lady Mary Colyear } Honourable Mr.  
 Lady Juliana Colyear } Jenkinson.  
 Lady Catherine Bligh } Mr. Skeffington.  
 Lady Anne Fitzroy }  
 Lady Grantley } Lord Weymouth.  
 Hon. Miss Agar }  
 Hon. Miss Irby } Lord Milfington.  
 Hon. Miss Carleton }  
 Hon. Miss Charteris } Honourable Mr.  
 Hon. Miss Susan Charteris } Jenkinson.  
 Miss Jerningham } Mr. Skeffington.  
 Miss Call }  
 Miss Millar } Lord Milfington.  
 Miss Towndsend }

After the minuets there were two country-dances. Seven couple stood up, who were as follow :

Princess Royal—Prince of Wales.

Princess Augusta—Duke of Clarence.

Princess Elizabeth—Prince William of Glouc.

Princess Mary—Lord Weymouth.

Princess Sophia of Glouc.—Lord Milfington.

Lady Lucy Fitzgerald—Mr. Skeffington.

Lady Mary Colyear—Hon. Mr. Jenkinson.

The ball concluded about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, when their Majesties retired.

*Friday 14.*

General Dumourier arrived at Mr. Carceau's, hatter, Piccadilly, and immediately gave notice of the event to Lord Grenville.

*Wednesday 19.*

This day General Dumourier received an order from the Secretary of State to quit the kingdom in 48 hours. See p. 573.

Mr. Frost was brought up to the King's Bench to receive his sentence. Mr. Justice Ashurst recapitulated the circumstances of the trial, and told him, it plainly appeared, from the drift and connexion of his words, that he meant to make the people discontented with their present government, and to alienate their affections from his Majesty, and from monarchies in general. He had but just returned from France at the time of uttering the sedition of which he had been convicted; and he should have learnt, by contrasting the miseries and horrors of that country with the peace and felicity derived from our mild and beneficent Constitution, to have respected it, mellowed as it was by time, and perfected by the progressive wisdom of ages. This Constitution had been made by wiser heads and better hearts than his. Fortunately the efforts of his malevolence had been impotent; but it behoved every man, who desired to transmit our glorious Constitution to posterity, that such wicked attempts should not escape with impunity. The jury had found that he had spoken advisedly, and with evil designs. In aggravation of his guilt, he had joined perjury with disloyalty, for he was an attorney, and had taken the oath of allegiance to his king. The Court had fully considered all

the circumstances of the case, and upon the most mature deliberations adjudged that he should be struck off the roll, and imprisoned six months in Newgate, during which time he should stand in the pillory once, between the hours of one and two o'clock, at Charing-cross; and, after the expiration of his imprisonment, that he should give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 50*l.* and two persons in 250*l.* each.

*Friday 21.*

This day both houses of Parliament, after a most gracious speech from the throne, was prorogued to August 13.

*Saturday 22.*

This night at ten o'clock, General Dumourier sailed from Dover in the Express Packet, Captain Dell, with the mail for Ostend. An armed cutter accompanied the packet as a convoy. As it was known that the General had agreed for his passage in the Express, curiosity drew together a crowd of people who were eager to get a sight of a person who has been so much the subject of general conversation. He was, however, treated with respect due to misfortune, nor was there the smallest insult offered to him.

The following letters passed between him and Lord Grenville, immediately on his arrival in London.

*Translation of a Letter from Gen. Dumourier to Lord Grenville.*

"My Lord, *Saturday, June 15, 1793.*

I charge Monsieur de Lacoste, a merchant of Brussels, to deliver to your Excellency this letter, and two passports from the Arch-Duke Charles; the one under the name of Charles Peralta, the other under my real name. I found great inconvenience in travelling through Germany without this precaution; and it was by the advice of Messrs. de Metternick and de Mercy, together with their friends, that I took an Italian name.

My intention is not to stay in London, being too well known there to make my situation agreeable. I seek a house at a distance from London, where I can remain quiet, and wait the end of the troubles of my unfortunate country. If the greatest Statesman in Europe, Mr. Pitt, and you, my Lord, will agree to this, so necessary for my safety and my repose, I shall remain in the greatest privacy.

My Lord Auckland will acquaint your Excellency of what the Chevalier de Maulde informed him during the negotiation. My Lord Gower will also give you an account of my conduct towards England during my Ministry; but it is not for these that I claim the generosity of the English nation.

Your Lordship will see that it was necessity alone that made me change my name when I came to seek an asylum in England. I respect the laws. The fiction I made use of when at Dover was merely local, and I

hated

hasten to repair it by a true declaration of myself.

If my request can be granted, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the Minister shall require of me. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

LORD GRENVILLE'S ANSWER.

Whitehall, June 16, 1793.

I received, Sir, this morning, the letter you did me the honour to address to me. It is the business of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to take the orders of his Majesty relative to the residence of strangers in this kingdom, and to notify the same officially; but as it is to me that you have addressed yourself on this occasion, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and answer the demand contained therein.

Your stay in England will be subject to too many inconveniencies, to make it possible for the Government of this country to permit it. I cannot but regret, that you had not gained information in this particular before you came to England. If your wish had been made known to me before you undertook the journey, I would have informed you, without reserve, that it would have been a useless one. It remains now with me to point out to you my opinion, that you must conform, without delay, to the decision I have been under the necessity to communicate to you by this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. Dumourier. (Signed) GRENVILLE.

June 23.

Early this morning a dreadful affray took its rise in Oxford-Buildings, near Oxford Road:—A large party of labouring persons of both sexes, chiefly Irish, had been collected at the house of one of them, upon the occasion of a child's death. A dispute between an English and an Irishwoman interested the men on both side; and the latter being by far the most numerous, not only conquered the English of their own party, but began to commit violences in the neighbourhood. The watchmen were beaten, and the Captain of the patrols was so severely wounded, that he is since dead. A party of the Foot Guards, who arrived about three in the morning, were assailed with brick-bats, one of which struck Lord Stopford, the Commanding Officer; but the military were immediately able to seize 54 of the rioters, of whom 14 were lodged in Mount-street watch-house, and 40 in that of Mary bone. The soldiers remained upon duty during the whole of the day near these watch-houses, and, at night, some attempts at a rescue being apprehended, the guard was doubled.

On Dumourier's landing at Ostend, he was put under arrest by the order of Prince Cobourg. He was struck by some person as he walked along, and, but for the protection of two British Officers of the 37th regiment, probably would have been put to death by the mob. He is now on his way to some German prison.

Saturday 29.

Advices of the most interesting moment may hourly be expected from the army now before Valenciennes.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

	OXFORD.	NORFOLK	NORTHERN	HOME.	MIDLAND.	WESTAKE.
SUMMER						
CIRCUIT.	L. Kenyon.	L. C. Justice.	L. C. Baron.	J. Gould.	B. Hotham.	B. Perryn.
1793.	J. Grose.	J. Ashhurst.	B. Thomson.	J. Buller.	J. Wilson.	J. Bath
Mond. Jul. 8	Abingdon	Buckingham		Hertford		
Tuesday 9					Northampt.	
Wednesday 10	Oxford			Chelmsford		Winchester
Thursday 11		Bedford				
Friday 12					Oakham	
Saturday 13	Worc. & City	Huntingdon	York & City		Linc. & City	Sal. & Sarum
Monday 15		Cambridge		Maulstone		
Wednesday 17	Glouc. & City					
Thursday 18		Bury St. Ed.			Nott & Town	Dorchester
Friday 19				Lewis		
Saturday 20	Monmouth				Derby	
Monday 22		Nor. & City		Croydon		Exon & City
Tues. 23	Hereford		Durham			
Wednesday 24					Leic. & Bor.	
Saturday 27	Shrewsbury		Newcastle		Cov. & War	
Monday 29			[ & town			Bodmin
Wednesday 31	Stafford					
Frid. Aug. 2			Carlisle			
Saturday 3						Bridgewater
Wednesday 7			Appleby			
Thursday 8						Bristol
Saturday 10			Lancaster			

## BIRTHS.

*April* **A**T Lisbon, her Royal Highness the Princess of Brazil, a princess; who was baptised, May 6, by the name of Maria. His Catholic Majesty, represented by the Infante Don Pedro, and the Dowager Princess of Brazil, were sponsors.

*May* 23. The Wife of Mr. Abel Brown, of Branscumbe, co. Devon, two sons and a daughter.

31. At Basle, in Switzerland, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, a son.

*Lately*, the Wife of George Wragg, of Cromford, co. Derby, three female children; one of whom is since dead, but the surviving two are remarkably fine children.

*June* 2. The Lady of P. W. Crowther, esq. city-solicitor, a daughter.

5. Mrs. Warre, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, a son.

7. At Aswarby, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Sir Thomas Wychente, bart. a son.

8. The Lady of Charles Parker, esq. of Harefield-lodge, co. Middlesex, a son.

10. At Soundridge-lodge, near St. Albans, the Lady of C. Bouchier, esq. a son.

16. At Enfield, the Lady of Wm. Raymond, esq. a daughter.

18. Mrs. Harris, of Langham, co. Lincoln, three children.

19. The Lady of Edward Curteis, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son.

20. At his house in Welbeck-street, the Lady of Robert Knight, esq. a daughter.

25. The Lady of Thomas Graham, esq. of Gower-street, a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

\* \* We take the earliest opportunity to correct an error in our last, p. 478, l. 34, relative to the subsequent marriage, by stating it accurately:

*May* 7. At Yealand, near Lancaster, John Walker, esq. of Southgate, to Miss Chorley, only daughter of John C. esq. of Liverpool.

*May* **A**T Bristol, Rev. Mr. Rob. Jacombe, . . . to Miss Hillhouse, of that city.

23. Mrs. Ives, widow of Mr. Ives (n. 575) to Mr. Fowler, who had been clerk to Mr. Ives.

Mr. Merchant, of the Manchester theatre, to Miss Hillier, of the Bolton theatre.

Mr. Thomas Adwick, of Kelham, to Miss Farmer, of Hougham.

24. At Cromwell, Rev. Mr. Aspinshaw, of Nottingham, to Miss Brough, daughter of Job B. esq. of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Morris Thurstfield, to Miss Fanny Elliot, both of Falmouth.

29. At Exeter, Rev. Mr. Cutliffe, to Miss Granger, of that city.

30. Mr. Fewes, draper, of Bedford, to Miss Sharp, of Market Deeping.

Mr. John Phillips, grazier, to Miss Jackson, both of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Bennett, of Muteutt, to Mrs. Clarke, of Watton-hall, co. Northampton.

*Lately*, by special licence, John Finlay,

esq. of Corkragh, co. Dublin, M. P. for the said county, to Miss Harriet Minchin, daughter of the late — M. esq.

At Dawson-grove, in Ireland, the seat of Lord Viscount Cremorne, Charles Rawdon, esq. captain in the 62d regiment, to Miss Henrietta-Frances Dawson; niece to his Lordship, and to Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart.

Mr. Jn. Pritchard, of Dunham, Cheshire, aged 70, to Miss Jones, of Ince, aged 18.

At Petersfield, Arthur Atherley, jun. esq. to Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

Rev. Robert Barker Bell, fellow of New-college, Oxford, to Miss Colston, daughter of late Rev. Alex. C. of Filkins-hall, co. Oxf.

Tho. Rainsford, esq. of the 2d regiment of life-guards, to Miss Hannay, daughter of the late Sir Sam. H. bart.

Charles Ward, esq. of Wycomb, Bucks, to Miss Barlow, of Knight's-bridge.

Wm. Langley, esq. of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, captain of a troop in the 7th reg. of light dragoons, to Miss Eliz. Cheslyn, of Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Thomas Smith, bookseller, at Doncaster, to Miss Coulton, of Bawtry.

At Salisbury, Mr. John Young, aged 72, to Miss Susannah Gudge, aged 22.

Mr. John Osborn, to Miss C. Pare, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At Highworth, Wilts, Rev. Wm. Mairis, vicar of Wells, to Miss Anne Harland.

*June* 1. Mr. Howard, wholesale watch-maker, of Kirby-street, Hatton garden, to Mrs. Roylands, of Finsbury-square.

At Dun, in Scotland, Archibald Ld. Kennedy, eldest son of the Earl of Cassilis, to Miss Maig Erskine, you. dau. of Jn. E. esq. of Dun.

2. Mr. Wight, of Fleet-street, to Miss M. Turner, of Chiswick.

3. At Loughborough, Mr. Eddowes, surgeon, to Miss Hickling, daughter of the late Mr. John H. grocer.

At the same place, Mr. Christopher Staveley, jun. to Miss Ella.

Mr. Drewry, printer, to Miss Pilkington, both of Derby.

4. At Bath, Charles Pressley, esq. to Mrs. Hooper, widow of Wm. H. esq. of Warminster.

Mr. Jacob Meane, jun. of Snow-hill, London, to Miss Poole, of Stanmore, Sussex.

Thomas Grayburn, esq. of Burton-upon-Humber, to Miss Uppleby, of Wootton.

6. Rev. John Francis Fearon, prebendary of Chichester, to Miss Clutton, of Cuckfield.

Mr. Meacock, to Miss Aylcough, both of Red-cross street.

At Sheffield, Jacob Roberts, esq. Spanish merchant, to Miss Morton, only daughter of Richard M. esq. both of that place.

Mr. John Monckton Hale, son of John H. esq. of Phillimore-place, Kensington, to Miss Isabella Gale, daughter of John G. esq. of Cumberland.

8. By special licence, the Hon. Edmund Butler, eldest son of Lord Viscount Mount-

garret, to Miss Fowler, eldest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Joseph Stanfield, esq. of Islington, to Mrs. Mosebury, of Great Wakering, Essex.

At Llanvairarybryn, co. Carmarthen, Wytham Evans, esq. of Mackynlloeth, to Miss Gwynne, daughter of Sackville G. esq. of Glanbrane, in the said county. And, on the 12th, Sackville Gwynne, esq. aforesaid, to Miss Eliz. Lewis.

9. Capt. Vincent, aid-de-camp to the Duke of Gloucester, to Mrs. Harvey, of Harley-str.

10. John Wilcox, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex, to Miss Hume, eldest daughter of Jas. H. esq. secretary of the customs.

Hon. Axtel Cronstedt, of Stockholm, to Miss Harriet Durel, youngest daughter of Tho. D. esq.

Mr. John Waite, attorney, of Boston, to Miss Jane Floyer, of Louth.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Haimes, copper-plate-printer, to Miss Peggy Marsden, of the same place.

11. At Plymouth, Lieut. Salt, of the royal navy, to Miss Fitzherbert, only daughter of Admiral F.

13. At Wanstead, Joseph Bradney, esq. of Ham, in Surrey, to Miss Hopkins, daughter of Sir John H. alderman of Castle Baynard ward, and late lord-mayor of London.

James Penrose, esq. of Hatfield, Herts, to Miss Henrietta Graham, 2d daughter of Rev. R. G. of Aldenham-park, in same county.

John Tipping, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Lister, of Burwell-park, co. Linc.

14. Rev. Nicholas Heath, rector of Pyecombe, and vicar of Bolney, to Miss Mary Bishop, fourth daughter of Harry B. esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B.

17. Mr. Taylor, of Crayford, to Miss Davis, daughter of Mr. Charles D. calico-printer, of the same place.

18. At Reading, Lord Charles Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, to Miss Aynsley, of Littlecharle tower, co. Northumberland. His Lordship has obtained his Majesty's permission to take the name of Aynsley.

At the same place, Mr. Smith, to Miss Moreton, both of that town.

Mr. Wm. Moore, of Leicester, to Miss Edwards, second daughter of John E. esq. late of Northampton.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, Mr. Eley, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Ince, daughter of Mr. I. attorney.

At St. David's, Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, rector of Culmington, co. Salop, to Miss Holcombe, daughter of Rev. Mr. H. canon-resident of that cathedral.

At Aberdeen, Lord Inverary, only son of the Earl of Kintore, to Miss Maria Bannerman, eldest dau. of Dr. Alex. B. of Kirkhill.

19. At Stroud, co. Gloucester, Rd. Cooke, esq. of Farm hill, to Miss Kellermann, dau. of Jacob K. esq. a considerable Jamaica planter.

20. Wm. Roberts, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Galloway, only daughter and heiress of Joseph G. esq. of Twickenham.

James Phillipps, esq. of Bryngwyn, co. Hereford, to Miss Mary Beachcroft.

Mr. Green, jun. liquor-merchant, of Long Bennington, to Miss C. Clarke, of Newark.

Henry Oxenden, esq. son of Sir Henry O. bart. of Brome, Kent, to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of the late Col. G. of St. Laurence, near Canterbury.

At Bradford, Mr. Thode, of Hamburg, merchant, to Miss Denton, daughter of the late Wm. D. esq. of Pledwick, formerly a captain in the West riding militia.

21. Mr. George Farmer, of the Borough, to Miss Jane Franks, of Dorking, Surrey.

Mr. Adams, surgeon and apothecary, of Rochester, to Miss Dixon, youngest daughter of the late Rob. D. esq. of same place.

22. Mr. Wm. Orme, jun. to Miss E. Wilford, both of Streatham.

25. At East Ham, Mr. M. A. Burke, of Enfield, to Miss Eliz. Long, of East Ham.

#### DEATHS.

1792. **M**R. Dennis, formerly apothecary Jan. in Shoreditch and at Enfield.

Aug. 17. At Prince of Wales's island, Jn. Hamilton Brown, esq. of Glaswell, captain in the 52d reg. of foot.

Dec. 31. At Calcutta, James Cosmo Gordon, esq. a lieutenant in the East India Company's service, and acting judge-advocate-general for Bengal. He had been married, Oct. 16, to Mrs. Christiana Knox, daughter of the late Mr. Harry K. merch. in Dunbar.

1793. March . . . . At Hobland-hall, near Yarmouth, Mr. Ives, father of the gentleman who published the very accurate account of *Burgh-castle*, near Yarmouth, the *Garrisonian* of the Romans, 1774. At the age of more than 70 he married a young woman of 22, whom he left a disconsolate widow (see p. 574). Mr. Ives had amassed about 150,000*l.* a good share of which is possessed by his widow. The son, who was his only child, died in 1776, leaving a widow, but no child; and Mr. Ives generously allowed her no less than 120*l.* a-year to live upon.

April 21. At her house at Ashed, Surrey, about the age of 45, Mrs. Mainwaring, widow of Tho. M. esq. who was an attorney and solicitor in London, and died in 1789 (see vol. LIX. p. 185). He left her the whole of his fortune, which was 15,000*l.* a year. Her death was sudden, though less so than that of her husband; having a slight indisposition of two days, from a cold caught in her garden, which occasioned a difficulty of breathing, for which she was ordered to apply a blister, and to take an emetic, the operation of which she did not survive. As she died intestate, her fortune descends to her widowed sister, and her children. She has an only son, Mr. Adams, a young surgeon, who is lately gone out on a voyage to India.

28. At Berlin, Mr. Cunningham, the celebrated and ingenious painter.

May. In Paris, after a short illness, Mark Gregory, esq. many years a merchant in

London.



London, and member in the last parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight.

11. Rev. W. Roberts, vicar of Winchcombe, co. Gloucester.

16. At Newby, aged 90, Mrs. Moor. She followed the occupation of a midwife till within ten years of her decease.

20. At Craighed, in the parish of Colton, aged 104, James Monie.

21. Aged 63, Christopher Davenport, esq. of Liverpool.

22. In London, after labouring upwards of 20 years as a travelling preacher in the Methodist connexion, Mr. Tho. Tennant.

23. At Kippax-park (the seat of her son-in-law, Thomas Davison Bland, esq.) Mrs. Meynell, widow of Godfrey M. esq. of Yilderley, co. Derby.

Mrs. Lowe, wife of the Rev. John L. of Atlowe, co. Derby.

Mrs. Pierce, wife of Mr. Adam P. of the city of Exeter.

24. Guillottined at Marseilles, — Jourdain, so celebrated on account of the crimes committed by him at Avignon.

25. After a lingering decline, Rev Wm. Bryant, B. D. fellow and tutor of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

26. At the mansion-house in York, in his 72d year, as he was preparing to attend divine service at the cathedral, the Right Hon. William Siddall, esq. lord-mayor of that city, which office he likewise served in 1783.

At Nottingham, Miss Mary Mettam, third daughter of Tho. M. gent.

27. In the King's Bench prison, in an advanced age, and broken down by misfortunes, Thomas Attwood, esq. formerly chief judge of the island of Dominica, and afterwards of the Bahamas.

At Clevedale, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Bragge, widow of Charles B. esq. and daughter of the late Benjamin Bathurst, esq. of Lydney-park, in the same county.

At Bath, Rev. Sam. Nott, M. A. of Worcester-college, 1764, prebendary of Winchester, rector of Houghton, Hants, 1776, vicar of Blandford-Forum, Dorset, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. — As a husband, a father, and a friend, he was affectionate, tender, and liberal; as a divine, able, exemplary, and eloquent. His preferments, all together, were worth 600l. a-year.

Counsellor C. O'Neill, M. P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Cloghnakilly.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. John Horton, M. A. rector of Sharnford and vicar of Little Peatling, both co. Leicester. He was of King's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1740. He had enjoyed the rectory of Sharnford nearly 70 years; and has left a venerable widow, nearly his own age. This truly respectable old couple have scarcely been four miles from their pleasant parsonage-house for half a century.

Most affectionately lamented, after a few hours illness only, Mrs. Harriot Jennings, wife of Mr. William-George J. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

28. At Berlin, in his 69th year, the celebrated Dr. Anthony Frederic Busching, well known for his "New Treatise of Geography," first published in the German language, in 2 vols. 1754, which met with such encouragement, that it passed through four editions 1756, 1758, 1760, 1768, and was translated into English 1762, 6 vols. 4to with maps, French in 14 vols. 12mo. 1758 — 1779, and Dutch.

At his house in Northampton, after a very short illness, James Southouse, esq. late of Southampton.

29. Advanced in years, Henry Mitchell, gent. of Barrowden, co. Rutland.

30. Cam Gyde, esq. many years master of the ceremonies at the lower assembly-rooms at Bath.

Mr. Rob. Bennett, coroner of Lauceston. Rev. Thomas Bedford, of Hawnes, co. Bedford.

At Bath, Mrs. Hanbury, of Stoke Newington, relict of Capel H. esq.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Launder, wife of Cornelius L. esq.

In her 49th year, Mrs. Drury, wife of Mr. Edmund D. of Yarmouth, who was interred on the day of his wife's decease.

31. At his house in Tothill-fields, Westminster, Mr. Wm. Collins, whose works as an artist have been long known and admired in this country.

In Queen-street, Soho, in his 77th year, Thomas Williams, esq. many years surgeon to the Lock-hospital.

At Chester, William-John Purdon, esq. of Dublin. In opening the ground near the altar in St. Oswald's church, for the interment of his remains, the lead coffin which incloses the dust of the Lord Chancellor Gerald was found in a state of preservation scarcely credible, when we say that it has been an inhabitant of the peaceful grave 211 years, though, from its appearance, the eye might be deceived into a belief that it had not lain there more than as many hours. Lord Chancellor Gerald held the Irish seals in the reign of Elizabeth.

At Grenier's hotel, in Jermyn-street, about six o'clock in the evening, the Duke de Siciguiano, lately arrived here as ambassador from Naples. A paper, which was found on the table, in the Duke's hand-writing, declared, "that the act was his own free choice; that no one was to be blamed; nor was any one privy to it." He had said to his secretary, about an hour before, that, from the want of some dish at his hotel, he should dine that day at the Imperial Ambassador's; and he then expressed a wish, that, whenever he did not immediately answer to a knock at his door, no person should repeat the knocking, or endeavour to come in. The

secretary

secretary had occasion to call upon him in the evening, and, according to this wish, went away upon receiving no answer to his first rap. After a second and a third unsuccessful attempt, he was alarmed, and the door, being locked, was burst open by the servants. The Duke was not in the drawing-room, where they perceived a smell of gun-powder, nor in his own sitting-room, or bed-room. It was in the water-closet that he was at length found, and still moving, but, as the surgeon declared, merely by the convulsions of death. The ball had passed entirely through his head, and he died in a few minutes afterwards. The motive for this violence against himself cannot be discovered. Bills of credit for 5000 l. were found in his escrutoire. He was not 30 years of age; of a very favourable appearance, and of a disposition evenly and even powerfully cheerful. He did not expose himself to serious losses at play. His habits of general gallantry contradict the generally-received opinion that some affair of love depressed his mind. In short, nothing can, at present, be said for the act, but that it was the result of a momentary madness. He had lodged at Grenier's since his arrival at London; was a very temperate and punctual man, going to bed generally every night at eleven o'clock, and paying his bills weekly. He had transacted business with Lord Grenville on the same morning. As soon as the event became known, the Prince Castelvicala, and some other foreign noblemen, went to Grenier's to view the body, and the Prince took charge of his effects. Next morning Mr. Burgess, one of his Majesty's under-secretaries of state, at the request of Lord Grenville, went to the hotel to make the necessary enquiries concerning the suicide, and to give orders for the removal and interment of the corpse; and an express was sent off to Naples with the melancholy news. The Duke was a young nobleman of one of the first families in Italy, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by those who knew him. A lovely sister lies dangerously ill, from the melancholy event having been communicated to her in too sudden a manner.

*Lately*, at Bombay, Major Robert Sinclair, son of James S. esq. of Durran, and brother to Capt. S. of the royal navy.

At Bombay, Mr. Ashburner, warehouse-keeper to that settlement.

At Hamburgh, soon after his arrival, Mr. Dawson, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Dawson, M.D. of Hackney.

At Coblenz, in Germany, the Rev. Mr. Pratt, author of "Sympathy," "The Triumph of Benevolence," and of many other works under his own name, and in the assumed one of "Courtney Melmoth." He had formerly been a bookseller at Bath.

In the Siouese country, Canada, far advanced in years, Mr. John Essens, on a visit to some of the chiefs of the Siouese Indians.

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He was a person of a very liberal understanding, highly polished by literary application. A poem of his, on the passion of Solomon for the daughter of Pharach, was much admired, as full of rich and sublime sentiment, and written in a style most pure, flowing, and elegant.

At Douay, in France, General Moreton, who commanded last winter at Brussels.

On his passage to Jamaica, Lieut.-colonel Horneck, of the 62d reg.

At his house on Stephen's-green, Dublin, Stephen Radcliffe, esq. LL. D. late judge of the Prerogative-court of that kingdom.

At Hopetoun-hall, near Edinburgh, at the surprising age of 137, a man of the name of Robertson. This modern patriarch had always lived in the family of the lords of that place, whom he served in the capacity of inspector of the lead works for four complete generations, besides the time elapsed since the birth of the present possessor. The funeral was celebrated with a decency that does honour to his noble patron, who has bespoken an elegant monument, with an inscription expressive of the zeal and fidelity of an old and worthy servant, during the space of 110 years.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Aldridge, formerly principal dancer at Covent-garden.

At Glasgow, William Cooper, esq. of Smiethston, merchant.

At Whitehaven, aged 63, Mrs. Eleanor Johnstone. For three years she had laboured under all the horrors of that dreadful malady the dropsy; and, during the last eleven months, not less than 104 quarts of water were taken from her by tapping.

At Steeton-hall, near Skipton, Miss Catherine-Elizabeth Garforth, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of that place.

In the workhouse at Norwich, Mr. Matthew Bacon, formerly a man of considerable property, and an eminent grocer in that city; an instance of the dreadful effects of an unconquerable attachment to gaming.

At St. Helen's, Mr. Eyre, first lieutenant of the Victory. He had not been promoted many minutes, in the room of Mr. Brown, removed to the Conflagration fire-ship, when a block fell unfortunately upon his head.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Crane, relict of the late Mr. C. merchant, of that town.

In Fenchurch-buildings, aged 80, Mr. — Dickinson, grocer, one of the partners in the house of the late Mr. Rawlinson. Of his two nieces, who inherit between them 90,000 l. one married George Caswell, esq. only son of George C. esq. commissioner of excise; the other remains single.

At Edmonton, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Hall, a single lady of good fortune, who has left between the three Misses Murray 15000 l.; 10000 l. to Mr. Gellibrand, minister of the Protestant Dissenters there, and the same sum to the widow of Mr. Carver, an eminent surgeon at Edmonton. Mrs. Bland

widow of Mr. John B. banker, is her residuary-legatee.

At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, Mrs. Cooke, spinster.

Aged 90, Mr. Wm. Key, formerly of Upton, near Southwell, but late of Newark.

At Edghaston, near Birmingham, much lamented, Mrs. Hacike. Her afflicted husband arrived from abroad only a few hours after she expired.

Mr. Edward Sturgeon, carpenter, of Hefset. His grandson, an infant, was accidentally drowned a few days before. On the melancholy news being imparted to him, he desired it might not be very speedily buried, as he wished to be interred with it, which actually happened.

Mrs. Mitchelson, of Dowsby, co. Lincoln.

In his 69th year, Rev. John Parker, dissenting-minister at Wainsgate, in Wadsworth.

At Gosfield, Essex, aged 92, Anne Gollston, wife of John G. who is 89 years old, and to whom she had been married above 60 years.

At Beccles, in Suffolk, aged 55, the dowager Lady Gooch, relict of Sir Tho. G. bart. of Benacre hall, in the same county.

In the neighbourhood of Eton, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 19, Mr. Frederick Langford, scholar of King's-college, Cambridge, and third son of the Rev. Dr. L. under-master of Eton-school.

At Horncastle, Mr. Chislett, surgeon.

At Hull, Mrs. Stephenson, widow of Jn. S. esq. merchant.

At the same place, Mrs. Fishwick, wife of Mr. Timothy F. Their son died about a week before.

At Sydenham, Kent, John Ray, esq.

At Hagley, co. Worcester, Mrs. Willes, relict of Rev. Cornelius W. vicar of St. Peter, in the isle of Thanet, a prebendary of Wells, and related to the late Bishop W.

At Satham, near Lancaster, the Rev. G. Holden, author of the valuable annual publication intituled "Holden's Tide Table."

At Weymouth, Lieut. Wright, of the Northamptonshire militia, only son of Geo. W. esq. of Gayhurst, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

At Isleworth, after a very lingering and painful illness, which she endured with the most patient resignation, Mrs. Silvia Thornton, relict of Bonnell T. esq.

Aged 63, Mr. Wm. Baker, of Rarningham, Suffolk. The weight of the deceased was 30 stone, or 420lb.; his coffin was estimated at six stone weight: its length on the outside was six feet three inches; its width two feet five inches and an half; its depth one foot nine inches; besides a part raised on the cover, for the reception of the breast and bowels, of full seven inches and an half.

At Battle, in Suffex, Mrs. Langton. She has left 1500l. to be placed at interest for the support of a Sunday-school in Battle.

Mr. Hambleton, of Worplesdon, co. Surrey.

At Middleton, co. Northampton, Mrs. Lambert, jun. an affectionate wife, a good Christian, and a sincere friend.

Aged 97, Mr. Metheringham, of Spanby, co. Lincoln. He retained his faculties until the last hour; and never drank any liquor stronger than milk and water.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, after a very tedious illness, in the prime of life, and deservedly lamented, Miss Robinson, daughter of John R. gent. one of the assistants of the corporation.

At Spilsby, in the bloom of youth, Miss Elizabeth Almand; an amiable young lady.

At Bingham, aged 75, Mrs. Hutchinson, a widow lady.

In her 82d year, Mrs. Freeman, widow of Mr. Thomas F. one of the serjeants at mace in Nottingham.

At Guildford, Mr. Ede, ironmonger.

In London, aged 79, Mrs. Bacon, widow of Edm. B. esq. M.P. for Norwich. She has left 35,000l. to the Rev. Mr. Franks, and 5000l. to Miss Rand, a young lady who lived with her.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Joseph Kilner, M.A. formerly fellow of Merton-college. He had made ample collections for a history of Merton-college, where he proceeded M. A. 1744. Particulars respecting Pythagoras-school, or Merton-hall, at Cambridge, were communicated by him to the new edition of Camden's Britannia.

At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 32, after an illness of two days, a violent fever, caught from two of his children, who died of it, and that at the time when his lady was confined in childbed, — Ramsden, esq. late captain in the Queen's regiment of guards, and only son of Col. R. He married the younger daughter of Gen. Carpenter, by whom he has left several children.

Mrs. Anne Mote, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

June 1. Richard Croft, esq. banker, in Pall-mall.

In London, Mrs. Pugh, wife of Mr. P. surgeon and apothecary, of Thoverton, co. Devon.

At his seat at Roxton, co. Bedford, James Metcalfe, esq. late of Fordham-abbey, co. Cambridge, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and lately sheriff of Bedfordshire.

Suddenly, at Horncastle, greatly lamented, Mr. H. Bourne, of Carlton, near Lincoln. He was seized with an apoplectic fit as he was stepping into a chaise in order to return home, and expired immediately.

2. Rev. Angier Peacock, curate of Tibbilingham, Essex.

Suddenly, at Coppell, near Chorley, after preaching twice on that day, and christening three children, the Rev. Mr. Duest.

Suddenly, in a house adjoining the chapel in Warwick-street, Golden-square, where he was seized with his illness during divine service,

service, a French clergyman, formerly rector of Douay. The persecution of the priesthood in France had deprived him of an income amounting to 4000l per annum; and the late distresses of his mind had much enfeebled his body.

At Worpleston, Surrey, Mr. Geo. Heath; and, on the 13th, Mrs. Heath.

3. James Fenn, esq. who served the office of sheriff of London in 1787.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Lockwood, widow of John L. esq. and sister of the late John Conyers, esq. of Coppel-hall.

4. In her 87th year, Mrs. Lock, mother of Mr. Edw. L. of Oxford, goldsmith.

At Lichfield, in his 78th year, most deservedly lamented, Mr. Greene, surgeon and apothecary, and one of the aldermen of that city. He was proprietor of a museum that merited and attracted the notice of the antiquary and curious of every denomination; to the collection of which he dedicated the principal part of his life, and which, free from expence, was open to the inspection of the curious. Two or three editions of his catalogue of it have been printed, and a view and abstract of its contents in our vol. LVIII. p. 847. We hope, in a future number, to present a farther account of this worthy old correspondent.

In St. James's-square, Bristol, about three weeks previous to her expected delivery, Mrs. Taylor. While Miss Scott, she published two poems, "The Female Advocate," and the "Messiah." Those who knew her intimately will always recognise in her every attainment and qualification that could render amiable the characters of daughter, wife, mother, and sister. Her deportment was mild, affable, and affectionate to all. Her mind was enriched with useful and ornamental literature. Her heart was well improved by the religion of Jesus; with her faith in an unerring and over-ruling Providence she united resignation; and to a perfect acquiescence in the Divine Will she joined "prudence, temperance, a reverence of God, a love of the Christian brotherhood, and good-will to all mankind." In her devotion she was uniform and fervent. She delighted in doing good. In her friendships she was disinterested, sincere, and constant; and in her we beheld one "in whom there was no guile."

5. At his seat at Carlwell, Berks, in an advanced age, Edward Southby, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county. He is succeeded in his estates by his only surviving brother, Henry S. esq. of Bath.

At Dublin, Henry Lord Annally of Tene-llick. He had been one of the representatives for the county of Longford during several successive parliaments; and was created a baron in 1789.

Mrs. Johns, wife of Mr. Thomas J. of Exeter, plumber. Her amiable disposition and prudent conduct, through life, will cause her loss to be severely felt by her friends.

6. At his house in Upper John-street, Mr. Philip Weldon, attorney.

Mrs. Buttall, widow of James B. esq. of Wrexham, co. Denhigh.

7. At Penzance, after a short illness, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. Wm. R. landing-surveyor of the customs at that port.

8. At her house in Spring-gardens, Mrs. Castle, widow of William C. esq. formerly an eminent stationer, and mother of the Lady of Edward Houverie, esq. of Delapré-abbey, Northampton.

9. At his house in Southwark, in his 70th year, Wm. Winter, esq. many years in the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Surrey.

10. At Melun, in the Isle of France, M. le Hongre, painter of the Interview of Hector with Andromache, a piece into which he threw the whole force of his genius; and other distinguished works, particularly a noble family-piece of Æneas, Anchises, and Creusa, abounding with beauties of the highest kind.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Anne Denis, of Percy-street, Rathbone-place, sister of the late Sir Peter D. bart.

11. Rev. W. Porter, about 70, reader of Highgate-chapel, and schoolmaster. He died suddenly in his chair, as he was playing a hand of cards (for he was fond of a good-natured game at whist) at the house of a friend, in Quality-walk, Highgate. Mr. P. was, for many years, a constant attendant of a club of genteel neighbours, but left it a few years ago, on the introduction of, what he thought, improper members.

Of the measles, in his 13th year, Master Edward Daniel, son of John D. esq. of Devonshire place.

Aged 80, Mr. Rowlatt, of Ketton, co. Rutland.

After a long indisposition, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P. printer, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Grange-house, near Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, which he endured with exemplary fortitude and resignation, the Rev. Wm. Robertson, D. D. principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, one of his Majesty's chaplains in Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Greyfriars parish in Edinburgh. He was born in 1721; licensed in 1743; placed in the parish of Gladsmuir in 1744; whence, in 1758, he was translated to Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh; and, in 1761, upon the death of Principal Goldie, was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh, and appointed minister of the Old Greyfriars parish.—Of Dr. R. it may truly be said, that no man lived more respected, or died more sincerely lamented. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from Nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his singular abilities, and raised



raised him to that distinguished eminence, in the republic of letters, of which his works, as a model of elegant composition, will long remain a lasting memorial. As a minister of the Gospel, he was a faithful pastor, and justly merited the esteem and veneration of his flock. Fervent in his devotions, his piety was untinged with affectation or enthusiasm; and his public discourses consisted of clear expositions of the Scriptures, abounding with forcible and animated reasoning. In the social circle, his conversation was chearful, entertaining, and instructive; while the affability of his manners endeared him to all who knew him. The *Histories of Charles the Vth, of America, and of the unfortunate Mary*, included in that of Scotland, will long continue to be read with pleasure, and improve future ages with respect for the memory of this elegant writer. Dr. Robertson has left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is procurator for the church of Scotland, and an advocate; the second son, a captain in the army, distinguished himself in the Carnatic, under Lord Cornwallis, in such a manner as to command the warmest praise of that General; the third is also an officer in the army. Of the daughters, one was married to the late John Russell, esq. writer to the signet, and the other to Patrick Brydone, esq. F.R.S. the well-known traveller. The present Earl of Warwick, when attending Edinburgh university, was boarded with Dr. R.; and one of these young ladies made so deep an impression on his heart that he offered marriage to her. Dr. R. would not consent, unless Lord W. had his father's approbation of the match, and wrote up to the old Earl, informing him of his son's attachment. This occasioned his being immediately removed from Edinburgh.

12. At his house in Winterfield, near Dunbar, Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart. of Hempriggs.

In Bristol, Mr. Benj. Barker, a celebrated horse-painter, and father of the very ingenious Mr. Thomas B. painter, of Bath, who is now in Italy for improvement.

Mr. John Hemmings, many years a salesman in Newgate-market.

13. At Enfield, aged 38, of a lingering illness, Mr. John Jacomb, younger son of Robert Jacomb, esq.

14. At Dorking, in Surrey, much respected, Mr. Edward Millett.

At the hotel in Exeter, Miss O'Callaghan, dau. of Lord Lismore, of Ireland.

Mrs. Walton, a widow lady, at Leicester.

At Ossington, near Newark, Mrs. Charlesworth, wife of the Rev. John C. In her the affluent have lost a bright example of benevolence; and the poor a liberal benefactress.

15. In consequence of the wound he received by a cannon-ball, in an action with the French at the village of Verwick, on the 11th, the Prince of Waldeck. He lost an arm in a former action in this war.

At Gloucester, John Skinner Stock, esq. barrister at law.

At Hammer-smith, aged 82, Jane Robinson, who had lived a dutiful and obedient servant in one family more than 50 years; was rewarded for her good services at the death of her mistress; which, together with her saving, has enabled her to bestow several handsome legacies among her nephews and nieces.

At the London-inn at Exeter, Samuel Smith, esq. first partner in the house of Samuel Smith, Sons, and Co. bankers, London; and M. P. for Ludger-shall, Wilts.

16. Aged 72, at Wickham-market, Suffolk, Mr. Salmon, a surgeon and apothecary of great reputation there for more than 50 years. This good old man's days were somewhat shortened by the melancholy task of having followed three beautiful young women, his daughters, to the grave, in a very short period of time.

At her house at Scarborough, Mrs. Mary Howson, of Tottenham, near London, one of the people called Quakers.

At Harwell, Mr. Thomas Ludford, a zealous Methodist and a good Christian.

In his 65th year, after a few days illness, Mr. Benj. Brown, sen. formerly an eminent wine and liquor merchant at Norwich.

At Whittlesea, after a long and painful illness, in his 56th year, Mr. Richard Emotson. He was a gentleman much respected, and his death much lamented. He has left behind him a very handsome fortune, which he judiciously divided among his relations.

At Tottenham, aged 60, Mr. Charles Brown, forty years surveyor of the turnpike road from the Stone-end, Shoreditch, to Waltham cross; and of the Green-lanes-road from Ball's pond to Enfield-town; which trust he discharged with ability and integrity, to the unanimous satisfaction of his employers, and resigned, at Lady-day last, on account of ill-health, on an allowance of half his salary.

17. Mrs. Bates, wife of Rev. Mr. B. of Etton, co. Northampton.

At his house in Thames-street, David Tait, esq. many years an eminent faletman and fishmonger.

Mr. Joseph Hubbard, sen. auctioneer, &c. of Marsh-street, Carnaby-market.

18. At the High-house, Campsey Ash, co. Suffolk, aged 56, John sheppard, esq. He was high sheriff for that county in 1779.

At her house in the Sanctuary, Westminster, Lady Hawkins, widow of Sir John H.

At Billingborough, Mr. Newbald.

At Clifton, near Bristol, after a short illness, Edward Greenly, esq.; whose amiableness of heart and uncommon suavity of manners endeared him to all.

John Clarke, esq. of Wigston Magna, co. Leicester. He appeared in perfect health in the evening of the 15th, when a paralytic stroke deprived him of the use of his speech, in which state he languished till the 18th,

and



and then expired. He served the office of high sheriff in 1788; was a man of great punctuality, and much respected.

19. At Whiffondine, co. Rutland, aged 81, Mrs. Blackburn, a widow lady.

At Manchester, Thomas White, M. D. His death was occasioned by a melancholy accident. In riding home in the evening of the 16th, his horse fell, and he was thrown with such force on his head as to receive a blow which terminated his existence.

At Hampton-court-green, Mrs. Grenville, mother of the Countess Stanhope, aunt of the Marquis of Buckingham, and widow of Henry Grenville, esq. governor of Barbadoes. This lady, who was in an advanced age, and was married so long since as 1757, was the daughter of John Banks, esq. of Lincolnshire. She was one of the favourite toasts of George the Second's reign; of all the superior gaieties of which she had her share, as well as of the best society to be found in later periods.

20. At her house in Stamford, far advanced in years, Mrs. Stokes, relict of Rev. Mr. S. formerly rector of Knaptoft, co. Leicester.

At Kensington-gore, Carrington Bowles, esq. many years an eminent printseller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

At Sir Peter Parker's, bart. in Queen-squa. Westminster, aged 84, Mrs. Nugent, mother of Lady Parker.

At his seat in Ireland, in his 73d year, the Earl of Moira. His Lordship, by birth a baronet, was created Lord Rawdon in 1750, and Earl of Moira in 1761. His children and family connexions are very numerous. His first wife was the sister of the first Earl of Egmont, by whom he had two daughters, the present Viscountess Mountcashel and Lady Catharine Henry. His second lady, the daughter of Lord Hillsborough, died without issue. By his third lady, the daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, his Lordship had Anne, the present Countess of Aylesbury; Francis, created Lord Rawdon in 1783; John, a major in the army; Selina, Countess of Granard; and one other son and daughter; besides four sons and one daughter, who died young. His Lordship, who was personally known in all the superior circles of this kingdom, was here about two years since, and was then able to take his wonted part, not only in the hospitalities of the table, but in the benefits of conversation, to which he always contributed as much as he received. He is succeeded in all his titles and estates by Lord Rawdon; already possessed of the late Earl of Huntingdon's estates, except as far as a life-interest in them is held by his mother the Countess. The late Earl had no English titles, so that the present Nobleman will still sit in the House of Peers as Lord Rawdon; but his mother has, in her own right, the baronies of Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moel, to which his Lordship is heir.

22. Mr. Charles Pratt, son of John P. esq. of South Lambeth. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in St. John's-street, the preceding evening.

25. Col. Wynn, several years captain of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards. He represented in three successive parliaments the town of Carnarvon, and was father to Viscountess Percival, and only brother to Lord Newborough.

In Hatton-garden, aged 83, Mrs. Maberly.

26. At Selborne, Hampshire, aged 73, the Rev. Gilbert White, M. A. many years senior fellow of Oriel-college, Oxford, and author of the "Natural History and Antiquities" of his native parish. See vol. LIX. pp. 60. 144.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL Thomas Dundas, appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, *vice* Browne, dec.

Surgeon John M'Donald, from the 11th foot, appointed surgeon to the garrison of Grenada, *vice* Young, appointed surgeon to the forces on the Continent.

Dr. Rob. Smyth, from the half-pay, appointed physician to the forces under the command of the Duke of York.

Andrew Grieves, surgeon of the 53d foot, appointed surgeon to the said forces.

Rudolph Rhodes, surgeon of the 1st dragoon-guards, appointed apothecary to the said forces.

Charles Macon, esq. from the half pay, appointed commissary of accounts to the said forces.

Hon. John Cochrane, appointed deputy-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces serving in North Britain.

Rich. Brown, esq. appointed deputy commissary of the stores, provisions, and forage, to all the forces at home, *vice* Capt. Robert Bissett, jun. appointed to a company in the 14th foot.

Capt. John Barnes, of the royal regiment of artillery, appointed deputy quarter-master-general to the forces serving in North America, with the rank of Major in the army.

Dr. Donald Monro, Dr. John Hunter, and Surgeon John Boone, appointed physicians to the forces in Great Britain.

Surgeons Everard Home, Richard Huddleston, and Thomas Rundell, appointed surgeons to the said forces.

Surgeons Joseph Venour, William Robertson, and William Hunter, appointed apothecaries to the said forces.

Dr. Roger Heriot, appointed surgeon to the forces in the island of Jersey.

Wm. Beechy, esq. appointed (by the Queen) portrait-painter to her Majesty.

Mr. Pietro William Tonkins, appointed (by the Queen) her historical engraver.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, elected a knight of the Thistle, *vice* the Earl of Carmarthen, resigned.

The

The Marquis of Salisbury, elected a knight of the Garter, *vice* the Duke of Cumberland, dec.; the Earl of Westmorland, *vice* Earl of Bute, dec.; and the Earl of Carlisle, *vice* Earl of Guildford, dec.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, appointed president, and the Hon. Edward James Eliot and the Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, appointed commissioners, for the affairs of India.

Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, appointed one of the lords of the treasury, *vice* Eliot, resigned.

Lord Viscount Stopford, appointed treasurer of his Majesty's household, *vice* the Earl of Courtown, resigned.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**J**OHN Fordyce, esq. appointed surveyor-general of the crown-lands.

Henry Caldwell, esq. appointed receiver of Lower, and Peter Russell, esq. receiver of Upper, Canada.

Tho. Smith, esq. elected (a second time) lord-mayor of the city of York, *vice* Siddall, dec.

Dr. Wm. Livingston, appointed professor of medicine in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, *vice* Donaldson, dec.

Peter Perchard, esq. citizen and goldsmith, and Charles Hamerton, esq. citizen and tiler and bricklayer, elected sheriffs of the city of London for the year ensuing.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Dr. Isham, appointed warden of All Souls College, Oxford, *vice* Lord Tracy, dec.

Rev. Rich. Huntley, M.A. jun. Shifnal V. co. Salop.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, Chiswick prebend, in the cathedral of St. Paul.

Rev. Franley Lancelot Kerby, LL. B. Whaddon R. Berks.

Rev. Morgan Davies, of Llandrinio, Manafon R. co. Montgomery.

Rev. Geo. Taylor, Hinstock R. co. Salop, *vice* Judgson, resigned.

Rev. Geo. Brown, of York, St. Michael R. in that city, *vice* Fryer, dec.; and appointed chaplain to the castle of York, *vice* Peacock, dec.

Rev. Charles Cole, LL. B. Stutton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Sam. How, B.A. Luppit R. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Forster, B.A. South Poole R. Devon, *vice* Marshall, dec.

Rev. John Methuen Rogers, Berkley R. near Frome, co. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Burton, chaplain to his Majesty, and rector of Little Berkhamstead, Herts, appointed canon of Christ Church, Oxford, *vice* Hemmington, dec.

Rev. Dr. Heath, appointed master of Eton-college.

Rev. W. Ferneyhough, B.A. of Stoke, co. Stafford, Aspatrick R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. Rob. Ellison, Penn V. co. Stafford.

Rev. Hen. Goddard, Castlecombe R. Wilts.  
Rev. Geo. Clarke, B. D. Hampton R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Tho. Beaumont, of East Bridgeford, Glenfield and Branston R.R. co. Leicester, *vice* Lilly, dec.

Rev. John Pountney Stubbs, M. A. Drayton in Hales V. co. Salop.

Rev. E. Thomas, B. A. Billesdon V. co. Leicester.

Rev. Shortridge Pearse, M.A. Thelbridge R. in the diocese of Exeter.

Rev. John Young, M. A. Thorpe Mallover R. co. Northampton, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. George Cope, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, Bromyard V. and Rev. Campbell, Dore R. both co. Hereford, *vice* Cotes, dec. and worth 300l. *per annum* each.

Rev. George Mathew, elected, by the corporation of Bury, reader of St. James's parish, *vice* Sharpe, resigned.

Rev. C. Fleet, M. A. Barweston R. with Bryanston annexed, co. Dorset.

Rev. N. T. Orgill, Brompton St. Peter R. near Beccles, co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Eade, B.A. Cotton R. Suffolk, *vice* Pretymann, dec.

Rev. Wm. Davis, B.A. of Queen's-college, Oxford, Shapwick V. co. Dorset.

Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Haughton, near Darlington, Newtonwold R. co. Lincoln.

Hon. and Rev. Lumley Saville, Thornhill R. near Wakefield, Co. York, *vice* Mitchell, dec.

Rev. Tho. Jones, M. A. Appleby R. co. Leicester and Derby, *vice* Clements, dec.

Rev. Tho. Slade, B. A. appointed second master of Appleby-school, *vice* Mould, dec.

Rev. T. R. Bromfield, M. A. of Trinity-college, Oxford, Napton-on-the Hill V. co. Warwick, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. Thomas Percy, LL. B. fellow of St. John's-college, Oxford, and nephew to the Bishop of Down, Grays V. co. Essex.

Rev. John Hutchin, M. A. Hareston R. co. Leicester, *vice* Carr, dec.

Rev. Henry Freeman, M. A. precentor of Peterborough cathedral, Everton cum Tetworth R. co. Herts.

Rev. John Pretymann, D.D. prebendary of Norwich cathedral, appointed precentor and archdeacon of the diocese of Lincoln, *vice* Gordon, dec.

Rev. Mr. Field, one of the masters of Christ's-hospital, London, and chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, Corwen sinecure, co. Merioneth; and Dr. Battine, of Doctors Commons, app. chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln; both *vice* Pretymann, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Barter, rector of Timbury, Combe prebend, in Wells cathedral, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. J. Whalley, master of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, Clifton perpetual dynative, with the chapel of Hotwells.

Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, elected master of the free grammar-school at Exeter, *vice* Marshall, who resigned at Midsummer.

Rev.

Rev. Charles Millard, Taverham R. two medieties consolidated, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Ross, Peatling Parva V. co. Leicester, *vice* Horton, dec.

Rev. Mr. Roby, Congestone R. co. Leic.

Rev. Wm. Tuston, Rendham V. co. Suff.

DISPENSATION.

REV. F. Brickenden, M. A. chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford, and late fellow of Worcester-college, Oxf. to hold Brampton Abbots R. with Dyndor R. both co. Hereford.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending June 15, 1793.

First District, London, 5s. 11d. being 2d. less than our last report, p. 476.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Middlesex	5	9	9	Salop	6	7	
Surrey	5	11		Hereford	6	10	
Hertford	6	0		Worcester	6	0	
Bedford	5	9		Warwick	6	6	
Huntingdon	5	8		Wilts	5	11	
Northampton	5	2		Berks	5	1	
Rutland	6	0		Oxford	6	2	
Leicester	6	5		Bucks	6	1	
Nottingham	6	7		Brecon	7	10	
Derby	7	3		Montgomery	7	4	
Stafford	6	9		Radnor	7	2	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	l.	s.	d.	Districts.	l.	s.	d.
1 { Essex	5	11		8 { Flint	7	2	
1 { Kent	5	11		8 { Denbigh	7	0	
1 { Suffex	5	7		8 { Anglesea	6	3	
2 { Suffolk	5	9		8 { Carnarvon	7	3	
2 { Cambridge	5	5		8 { Merioneth	7	10	
3 { Norfolk	5	6		9 { Cardigan	7	7	
4 { Lincoln	5	10		9 { Pembroke	5	5	
4 { York	5	12		9 { Carmarth.	7	0	
5 { Durham	6	10		9 { Glamorgan	7	6	
5 { Northumb.	5	6		9 { Gloucester	6	5	
6 { Cumberl.	6	5		9 { Somerset	6	10	
6 { Westmorl.	6	11		9 { Monmouth	6	11	
7 { Lancashire	6	8		9 { Devon	7	1	
7 { Cheshire	6	4		9 { Cornwall	6	7	
				9 { Dorset	6	4	
				9 { Hants	6	0	

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, os. od. Per quarter, 2l. 11s. 3d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 2l. os. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	7	5	4 —	2	7	4	7 —	2	12	5	10 —	2	13	9
2 —	2	5	5	5 —	2	9	5	8 —	2	17	9	11 —	2	14	6
3 —	2	3	8	6 —	2	13	3	9 —	2	15	7	12 —	2	9	7

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

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1. The Recruiting Officer—The Mariners.
3. The Pirates—The Humourist.
4. The School for Scandal—The Apprentice.
5. The West Indian—The Virgin Unmask'd.
6. The Siege of Belgrade—The First Floor.
7. The Beaux Stratagem—Cheats of Scapin.
10. The Foundling—The Quaker.

June COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Love in a Village—The Sultan.
3. The Comedy of Errors—The Sailor's Festival—Hartford Bridge.
4. The Castle of Andalusia—The Irishman in London.
5. The Comedy of Errors—Tom Thumb.
6. Fashionable Levities—Relief of William—Stall—Love in a Camp—Oscar and Malvina.
7. Fontainebleau—The Prisoner at Large.
8. The Duenna—Two Strings to your Bow.
10. Columbus—The Pad—The Shipwreck.
11. Every One has his Fault—Hartford Bridge.
12. The Road to Ruin—Robin Hood.

June HAY-MARKET.

11. The Spanish Barber—The Son-in-Law.
12. The Battle of Hexham—The Deaf Lover.
13. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.
14. Seeing is Believing—Ways and Means—Peeping Tom. [Dupe?]
15. The Chapter of Accidents—Who's the
17. Half an Hour after Supper—The Surrender of Calais.
18. The Young Quaker—The Son-in-Law.
19. Seeing is Believing—Ways and Means—Peeping Tom.
20. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.
21. Half an Hour after Supper—The Chapter of Accidents—The Pad.
22. The Battle of Hexham—A Mogul Tale.
24. The Surrender of Calais—The Pad.
25. The Spanish Barber—The Commissary.
26. All in Good Humour—Ways and Means—Peeping Tom.
26. The Chapter of Accidents—Commissary.
28. The Surrender of Calais—The Son-in-Law
29. All in Good Humour—The London Hermit; or, Rambles in Dorsetshire—Deaf Lover.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 4 to June 15, 1793.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 813	Males 791
Females 766	Females 767
Whereof have died under two years old	456

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Age	No.	Age	No.
2 and 5	193	50 and 60	147
5 and 10	74	60 and 70	113
10 and 20	46	70 and 80	77
20 and 30	98	80 and 90	34
30 and 40	151	90 and 100	8
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